

**Records of the U.S. House of Representatives**  
**RG.233.75.House**  
**75th Congress**

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

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This finding aid was produced using the Archivists' Toolkit

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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 75th Congress
<b>Date [inclusive]</b>	1937-1939
<b>Extent</b>	253.29 Linear feet (607.4 archival boxes)
<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**

Access to the records is unrestricted.

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## **Numbering**

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The alphanumeric designations cited in this description are file numbers used to identify specific files. The number and letter to the left of the hyphen indicates the Congress and the type of legislative activity (ex, "A" indicates legislative proceedings). The letter and number to the right of the hyphen indicate the series and file segment within the records of that Congress.

## Collection Inventory

### Records of Legislative Proceedings

Minute Books and Journals 1937-1939 5.0 Linear feet (14 archival boxes)

#### Scope and Contents note

This file unit contains minute books (first session: HR75A-A1; second and third sessions: HR75A-A3) and legislative journals (first session: HR75A-A2; second session: HR75A-A4; third session: HR75A-A5) from the three sessions of the 75th Congress in the House of Representatives.

#### Arrangement note

Arranged by document type, and thereunder chronologically.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1937-1939 26.0 Linear feet (53 bound volumes and 21 archival boxes)

#### Scope and Contents note

This file unit contains original House bills (HR75A-B1); original House joint resolutions (HR75A-B2); original House concurrent resolutions (HR75A-B3); House simple resolutions (HR75A-B4); a House motion (HR75A-B5); desk copies of House bills passed (HR75A-B6); desk copies of House joint resolutions passed (HR75A-B7); desk copies of House concurrent resolutions agreed to (HR75A-B8); desk copies of House simple resolutions agreed to (HR75A-B9); engrossed House bills (HR75A-B10); engrossed House resolutions (HR75A-B11); engrossed House concurrent resolutions (HR75A-B12); desk copies of House bills tabled (HR75A-B13); desk copies of House joint resolutions tabled

**Original House Documents**

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(HR75A-B14); desk copies of House concurrent resolutions tabled (HR75A-B15); and desk copies of House simple resolutions tabled (HR75A-B16).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by type of legislation, and thereunder numerically.

**Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House** 4.17 Linear feet (10 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains Senate bills passed (HR75A-C1); Senate bills that failed to pass (HR75A-C2); Senate joint resolutions (HR75A-C3); engrossed Senate bills (HR75A-C4); engrossed Senate joint resolutions (HR75A-C5); engrossed Senate concurrent resolutions (HR75A-C6); Senate simple resolutions communicated to the House (HR75A-C7); and notifications of Senate agreement to House amendments or to conference committee reports on Senate bills and resolutions (HR75A-C8).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by type of legislation, and thereunder numerically.

**Original House Documents** 7.0 Linear feet (30 bound volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains original House documents from the first session (HR75A-G1), second session (HR75A-G2), and third session (HR75A-G3) of the 75th Congress.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged chronologically by session, and thereunder numerically.

**Voting Records of Members**

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**Voting Records of Members 0.42 Linear feet (1 archival box)****Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains Member voting records.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged alphabetically by name.

Original Committee Reports 25.44 Linear feet (61 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains original committee reports from the first (HR75A-E1), second (HR75A-E2), and third session (HR75A-E3) of the 75th Congress.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged chronologically by session, and thereunder numerically.

**Committees**

Committee on Accounts

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Accounts was created on December 27, 1803, and was made a standing committee in 1805. Its jurisdiction covered all subjects "touching the expenditure of the

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contingent fund of the House, [and] the auditing and settling of all accounts which may be charged therein to the House." In addition, the committee was responsible for the accountability of officers of the House, the procurement of rooms for the use of House committees and for the Speaker, and for recommending and authorizing the employment of such persons as stenographers, reporters of debates, janitors, and clerks and staff assistants for committees, members and senators.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F1.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

## Committee on Agriculture

Committee papers 0.42 Linear feet (1 archival box)

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Agriculture was created on May 3, 1820, to provide a forum for the agricultural interests of the country. The jurisdiction of the committee is primarily matters relating to agriculture and forestry.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to insect pests and plant disease (HR75A-F2.1) and various subjects (HR75A-F2.4). The records include hearings (HR75A-F2.2) and messages from the President (HR75A-F2.3).

### **Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Agriculture 0.17 Linear feet (0.4 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to the control and eradication of noxious weeds (HR75A-H1.1); control of grasshoppers (HR75A-H1.2); forestry (HR75A-H1.3); the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill (HR75A-H1.4); interest reduction (HR75A-H1.5); normal granary and crop insurance plan (HR75A-H1.6); sugar (HR75A-H1.7); and various subjects (HR75A-H1.8).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Appropriations**

Committee papers 1.67 Linear feet (4 archival boxes)

**Biographical/Historical note**

On March 2, 1865, the House of Representatives separated the appropriating and banking and currency duties from the Committee on Ways and Means, which was first established in 1789, and assigned them to two new committees - the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Banking and Currency. The new Committee on Appropriations - six Republicans and three Democrats - was appointed on December 11, 1865, in the 1st session of the 39th Congress, and first reported the general appropriations bills for the fiscal year 1867. The primary jurisdiction of the Committee is appropriation of the revenue for the support of government.

**Scope and Contents note**

**Committees**

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This file unit contains records including correspondence (HR75A-F3.1) and messages from the President transmitting the budget for 1939 (HR75A-F3.2).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Appropriations 0.25 Linear feet (1 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to education (HR75A-H2.1); the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (HR75A-H2.2); flood control and flood relief (HR75A-H2.3); highways (HR75A-H2.4); reduction of Federal expenditures (HR75A-H2.5); the Works Progress Administration (HR75A-H2.6); and various subjects (HR75A-H2.7).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Banking and Currency**

Committee papers 0.04 Linear feet (0.1 archival box)

**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 of 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

## Committees

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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.

The Committee's jurisdiction also included the legislation that created the Federal Reserve System in 1913 and the establishment and operation of Federal Reserve banks. After it oversaw legislation regarding the War Finance Corporation, the provision of credits for essential industries, rural credits, and farm loans. After 1932 it was responsible for home-loan bills.

In 1921 part of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures was transferred to the Banking and Currency Committee, and in 1946 the remainder of the former committee's jurisdiction relating to coinage was transferred as part of the Legislative Reorganization Act.

The new formal jurisdiction of the committee was defined to include the following subjects and remained the so until 1971: (a) Banking and currency generally. (b) Control of price of commodities, rents, or services. (c) Deposit insurance. (d) Federal Reserve System. (e) Financial aid to commerce and industry, other than matters relating to such aid which are specifically assigned to other committees under this rule. (f) Gold and silver, including the coinage thereof. (g) Issuance of notes and redemption thereof. (h) Public and private housing. (i) Valuation and revaluation of the dollar.

In 1971, tax-exempt foundations and charitable trusts were added to the Committee's jurisdiction, and the Committee obtained the files and papers of the Subcommittee on Foundations of the Select Committee on Small Business. While the Select Committee on Small Business was made a permanent committee of the House in 1971, it was not granted legislative jurisdiction until the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974. Effective Jan. 3, 1975, the standing Committee on Small Business was created and the Committee on Banking and Currency lost jurisdiction over that subject.

Other provisions of the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974 renamed the Committee the Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing, and added to the Committee specific jurisdiction over federal monetary policy, money and credit, urban development, economic stabilization, defense production and re-negotiation, international finance, and international financial and monetary organizations. On January 3, 1975 it was redesignated the Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing, and on January 4, 1977, the Committee on Banking, Currency and Urban Affairs.

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**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F4.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Civil Service**

Committee papers 0.04 Linear feet (0.1 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service became a standing committee August 18, 1893, after having been a select committee. 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. Under the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committee was combined with the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, and Committee on the Census, to create the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F5.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

**Committees**

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**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Civil Service during the 75th Congress 0.25 Linear feet (1 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to the Civil Service Court of Appeals (HR75A-H3.1); the Federal workers' minimum wage bill (HR75A-H3.2); the five-day work week for Federal employees (HR75A-H3.3); the Internal Revenue Service (HR75A-H3.4); postmasters (HR75A-H3.5); and various subjects (HR75A-H3.6).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Claims**

Committee papers 0.42 (1 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Claims was 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 given the following jurisdiction: "To take into consideration all petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands on the United States as shall be presented or shall or may come in question and be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient."

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Select committees to deal with petitioners submitting claims had been appointed as early as the First Congress. The number of claims petitions soon proved sufficient to warrant the creation of a standing committee devoted solely to that subject, and soon after its establishment the committee found itself overwhelmed by the workload.

Originally the Committee on Claims had jurisdiction over Revolutionary War and land claims as well as pensions. According to congressional lore, the workload of the committee became so burdensome that the committee chairman, Stevenson Archer of Maryland, proposed that its jurisdiction be truncated, and that a Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims be established to manage that part of the case load. In the years that followed, other committees were created to handle special types of claims such as war claims, pensions, and private land claims.

With the establishment of the various war claims and pension committees in the House, the jurisdiction of the Committee on Claims was restricted and certain classes of claims referred elsewhere. 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 Committee on Claims.

Although the majority of the legislation reported by the committee was private in nature, it also reported general bills authorizing the Court of Claims to dispose of certain classes of claims, such as the French Spoilation Claims. In addition to claims for compensation for damages resulting from Government activities, the committee was responsible for the replacement of lost bonds, coupons, and checks drawn on the Treasury of the United States. It was also responsible for legislation concerning the adjustments of the accounts of the several States and Territories and the Government of the United States.

From the time of its establishment in 1794, the Committee on Claims had reported appropriations of money for payment of claims it had authorized. 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.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains a docket (HR75A-F6.1).

**Committees**

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**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box, 1 bound volume)

**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 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 included the defining and fixing of standards of value and the regulation of coinage and exchange. This included 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 included 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.

**Scope and Contents note**

**Committees**

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This file unit contains minutes (HR75A-F7.2) and other records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F7.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures 0.08  
Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to commemorative coins (HR75A-H4.1); Congress' power to coin and issue money and regulate the value thereof (HR75A-H4.2); and various subjects (HR75A-H4.3).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers**

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers was established on February 16, 1889, by "An Act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the Executive Departments." The act provided that whenever an executive department accumulated files of papers that were not needed for the transaction of current business and possessed no permanent value or historical interest, the head of the agency would submit a report to Congress with a concise statement of the character and condition of such papers. The presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives would, upon receipt of the report, each

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appoint two Members to sit on a joint committee to meet and examine the reports and papers, and report on them. If the report of the joint committee agreed that the papers were useless, the head of the department would be ordered to sell them as wastepaper or otherwise dispose of them.

As the disposition process became institutionalized a Select Committee on the Disposition of (Useless) Executive Papers was regularly appointed at the beginning of each Congress. In 1911 it was recognized as a standing committee in the revised Rules of the House. Under the 1934 National Archives Act the Archivist of the United States was given responsibility for governmental records and archives and was required to submit the disposition lists formerly submitted by the agencies.

In addition, the committee occasionally held hearings and reported bills relating to governmental record keeping and archives. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the two House Members on the Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers were selected from the membership of the House Administration Committee.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F8.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

## Committee on Education

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The first Committee of jurisdiction, the Committee on Education and Labor, was established on March 21, 1867 in the aftermath of the Civil War and the growth of American industry. On December 19, 1883, the Committee on Education and Labor was divided into two standing

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committees: Committee on Education and Committee on Labor. On January 2, 1947, the Legislative Reorganization Act again combined the Committees, renamed the Committee on Education and Labor. On January 4, 1995, the Committee was renamed the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities. On January 7, 1997, the Committee was renamed the Committee on Education and the Workforce; on January 5, 2007, it became the Committee on Education and Labor; most recently, on January 5, 2011, the Committee was given its current name, the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains minutes (HR75A-F9.2) and other records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F9.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

## Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress

Committee papers 1.0 Linear feet

### **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

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electoral count and resolutions regulating the actual electoral vote count by the Senate and House of Representatives.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F10.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Elections**

Committee papers 2.0 Linear feet (2.4 archival box, 1 custom)

**Biographical/Historical note**

Article 1, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States specifies: "Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Members." The Committee on Elections was established as the first standing committee of the House to perform this function on April 13, 1789, just two weeks after the first quorum allowed the House of Representatives to organize itself. Rule number 7 of the first rules adopted by the House of Representatives specifies the character and jurisdiction of the committee: a standing Committee on Elections shall be appointed, to consist of seven members, it shall be the duty of the said committee to examine and report upon the certificates of election, or other credentials of the members returned to serve in this House, and to take into their consideration all such matters as shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House, touching returns and elections, and to report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon, to the House.

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 (1855-1857) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-1897). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the committee was split into three separate committees: Elections #1,

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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.

The Committee was abolished during the general reorganization of committees in 1946.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains minutes (HR75A-F12.2) as well as records relating to the contested election case of Calvin Rutherford v. J. Will Taylor of Tennessee (HR75A-F11.1); the contested election case of Alphonse Roy v. Arthur B. Jenks of New Hampshire (HR75A-F12.1).

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

## Committee on Enrolled Bills

Committee papers 0.21 Linear feet (0.5 archival box, 1 bound volume)

### **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. The enacting resolution states the following: after a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled on Parchment by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one or the other House, before it shall be presented to the President of the United States. . . . When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a joint committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills as passed in the two Houses, and, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, make their report forthwith to their respective Houses.

### **Scope and Contents note**

**Committees**

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This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F13.1 and F13.2) within the committee's jurisdiction.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department**

Committee papers 5.0 Linear feet (12 archival boxes)

**Biographical/Historical note**

Following World War I most of the separate House committees on expenditures were relatively inactive, a situation that was aggravated after the General Account Office was created in 1921 because many committee members believed that the GAO was looking out for the interests of Congress. Because the committees were accomplishing so little, Congress, on the first day of the 70th Congress, December 5, 1927, abolished the 11 committees on expenditures and replaced them with a single committee, the Committee on Expenditures on the Executive Departments. The committee consisted of 21 members. Initially its jurisdiction was the same as that of the departmental committees. In 1928 its jurisdiction was expanded to cover independent establishments and commissions. In time the committee acquired jurisdiction over a wide variety of activities. For example, it came to be responsible for facilitating the conservation of public lands and other natural resources by coordinating the conservation functions of executive agencies. It also became involved with recordkeeping requirements for various governmental agencies.

During its early years the committee addressed a few select issues, such as the public works function in Government, the consolidation of veterans' affairs, and a retirement system for Federal employees. However, the Great Depression made monitoring economy and efficiency in the Government an urgent issue, and the committee's activities greatly increased under John J. Cochran of Missouri who chaired the committee from 1932 to 1940. America's entry into World

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War II, and the subsequent slowing down of New Deal activities led to a relatively inactive period for the committee.

With the end of the war and passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-601), the committee once again became active. This act charged the committee with receiving and examining the reports of the Comptroller General and of reporting on them to the House; studying the operation of government activities at all levels to determine their economy and efficiency; evaluating the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the government; and studying intergovernmental relationships.

Much of the post-war committee work had to do with government reorganizations. In 1939 Congress authorized the President to formulate plans for abolishing, consolidating, or regrouping agencies of the executive department in the interest of efficiency and economy and to transmit the plans to Congress where they were reviewed by the Committee. Beginning in 1949, the Committee also reviewed the recommendations of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (the Hoover Commission) and the reorganization plans subsequently submitted under the general Reorganization Act of 1949. This Act ratified the Hoover Commission's recommendations in principle and authorized the President to draw up specific reorganization plans. However, the legislators reserved to themselves the right to veto any plan by adverse vote of either House within 60 days of its submission. Subsequent legislation made similar provisions about reorganization plans. Between 1949 and 1973, 19 of the 93 reorganization plans submitted by the President were rejected.

Much of the work of the committee and its successor, the Committee on Government Operations, related to the work of the General Accounting Office. In 1946 the committee was charged in the Legislative Reorganization Act with responsibility for reviewing the audit reports of the General Accounting Office. These reports grew in number and scope after 1945 when Public Law 79-248 authorized the GAO to conduct audits of Government-owned agencies and again after 1949, when GAO began "comprehensive audits" of all Departments and agencies.

On July 3, 1952, the Committee was renamed the Committee on Government Operations. The jurisdiction of the committee pursuant to the rules of the 90th Congress included: 1) budget and accounting measures, other than appropriations; 2) reorganizations in the executive branch of the Government; 3) receiving and examining reports of the Comptroller General of the United States and of submitting such recommendations to the House as it deems necessary or desirable in connection with the subject matter of such reports; studying the operation of

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Government activities at all levels with a view to determining its economy and efficiency; evaluating the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government; studying intergovernmental relationships between the United States and States and municipalities, and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States was a member.

For the purpose of performing its duties, the committee, or any of its subcommittees when authorized by the committee, was authorized to hold hearings and act at any time and place within the United States. It was also authorized to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, documents, and books, and to take such testimony as it deemed necessary.

The committee's jurisdiction with respect to oversight responsibilities overlapped with that of most other standing committees. Such overlapping jurisdiction necessarily arose from the broad oversight functions assigned to the committee by the House rules.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to publicity work of executive agencies (HR75A-F14.1) and various subjects (HR75A-F14.4). The records include executive communications (HR75A-F14.2) and message from the President (HR75A-F14.3).

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

## Committee on Flood Control

Committee papers 0.25 (0.6 archival box)

### **Biographical/Historical note**

Created on February 3, 1916, the Committee on Flood Control had jurisdiction over subjects relating to flood control. In the previous two Congresses such flood control matters had been

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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 became a forum for Congressional proponents of flood control. In 1917 the committee was instrumental in passing the first in a series of Flood Control Acts, which aimed at long-range and comprehensive programs for flood control. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Flood Control was abolished and its duties incorporated into the newly created Committee on Public Works, however its functions were retained as a subcommittee.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to the examination and surveys of rivers and other waterways (HR75A-F15.1) and various subjects (HR75A-F15.2).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject.

**Committee on Foreign Affairs**

Committee papers 1.25 Linear feet (3 archival boxes)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs (known as the Committee on International Relations from 1995 until 2007) traces its origins to November 29, 1775, when the Continental Congress created a committee, by resolution "for the sole purposes of corresponding with our friends of Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world." Chosen for this Committee were Benjamin Franklin—who served as chairman and guiding spirit—Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Johnson, Jr., John Dickinson, and John Jay. Originally known as the Committee of Correspondence, then as the Committee of Secret Correspondence, it was the first institution created to represent the United States in the foreign affairs field.

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**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to international expositions and conferences (HR75A-F16.2); the investigation to determine the extent to which the United States is dependent upon foreign nations for its supply of tin (HR75A-F16.3); and various subjects (HR75A-F16.4). The records also include correspondence (HR75A-F16.1).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs 0.17 Linear feet (0.4 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to Jews in Poland (HR75A-H5.1); neutrality law (HR75A-H5.2); and various subjects (HR75A-H5.3).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Immigration and Naturalization**

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

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. By 1893

## Committees

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the regulation and restriction of immigration and naturalization had become complex, and the standing Committee on Immigration and Naturalization was created in the House after having been a select committee for four years. Its jurisdiction included a variety of subjects: general revision of immigration and naturalization laws; supervision of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization; sites and buildings of immigration stations at U.S. ports of entry; pay and provisions for immigration officers and personnel; and management of resident aliens, including residence, deportation, readmission, and ownership of property. The jurisdiction also 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. The committee also reported 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. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 the committee was abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F17.1) within the committee's jurisdiction. The records also include committee minutes (HR75A-F17.2).

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization 0.08  
Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

### **Scope and Contents note**

**Committees**

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This file unit contains records relating to citizenship for Filipino World War veterans (HR75A-H6.1); color and racial tests in the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States (HR75A-H6.2); and various subjects (HR75A-H6.3).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Indian Affairs**

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (1 bound volume)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Indian Affairs was established on December 17, 1821, with jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to the Indians. Select committees to consider Indian matters had existed for several years prior to the creation of the standing committee.

Among the matters referred to the committee were subjects relating to the care, education, and management of Indians 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 Indian funds; and the business and government of the Indian tribes. From 1885 until 1920, the committee exercised jurisdiction over appropriations relating to Indians.

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.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains committee minutes (HR75A-F18.1).

**Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Insular Affairs**

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

On December 8, 1899, the House of Representatives 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." Just 6 days earlier, on December 6, 1899, the United States had acquired exclusive rights to certain islands in Samoa through an agreement with England and Germany. Subsequently, matters relating to American Samoa also came within the committee's jurisdiction. In 1902 the Republic of Cuba was established, and jurisdiction over matters concerning Cuba was transferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs in 1906. Eventually, the jurisdiction of the Committee on Insular Affairs was expanded to cover the Virgin Islands of the United States which were purchased from Denmark by the treaty in 1916. 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 social, economic, and political conditions in the insular possessions. In 1946 the committee was abolished and its responsibilities transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to the Philippine Islands (HR75A-F19.1); Puerto Rico (HR75A-F19.2); and the Virgin Islands (HR75A-F19.3).

**Arrangement note**

## Committees

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

## Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Committee papers 0.42 Linear feet (1 archival box, 3 bound volumes)

### **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. Though the name change was not due to a change in jurisdiction, the committee did experience some jurisdictional changes during the 1880s and 1890s.

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. In 1935 the House rule that defined committee jurisdictions finally dropped the phrase that referred matters relating to the Lifesaving Service and lighthouses to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. That same year, however, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce acquired jurisdiction over radio-related matters from the Merchant Marine and Fisheries 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

**Committees**

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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.

Because of the pervasive influence of commercial activity in American life, it was perhaps inevitable that the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee frequently overlapped with that of other committees. A committee print from 1974 stated that the committee's jurisdiction overlapped with the jurisdiction of over half of the House committees.

In 1975 the Committee's name changed to the Committee on Commerce and Health. This new name lasted only two weeks before the former name was restored. In 1981 the Committee was replaced by the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects within the committee's jurisdiction (HR75A-F20.2). The records include executive communications (HR75A-F20.1), minutes (HR75A-F20.3) and dockets (HR75A-F20.4).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 0.08  
Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to advertisement of alcoholic beverages (HR75A-H7.1); the aviation industry (HR75A-H7.2); child labor (HR75A-H7.3); food, drug, and cosmetics legislation (HR75A-H7.4); foreign trade (HR75A-H7.5); the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Act (HR75A-H7.6); motion picture legislation (HR75A-H7.7); motor vehicles (HR75A-H7.8); and railroads (HR75A-H7.9).

**Committees**

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**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Invalid Pensions**

Committee papers 0.83 Linear feet (2 archival boxes)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The committee 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.

In 1939 the jurisdiction of the committee was changed to include "the pensions of all the wars of the United States and peace-time service, other than the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion, and World War," while those pensions that fell in the excluded categories were tended to by the Committee on Pensions.

The committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its jurisdiction transferred, in large part, to the executive branch.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F21.2) within the committee's jurisdiction. Included are correspondence (HR75A-F21.1) and minutes (HR75A-F21.3).

**Arrangement note**

## Committees

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

### Committee on the Judiciary

Committee papers 0.42 (1 archival box, 1 bound volume)

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

The House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs (known as the Committee on International Relations from 1995 until 2007) traces its origins to November 29, 1775, when the Continental Congress created a committee, by resolution "for the sole purposes of corresponding with our friends of Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world." Chosen for this Committee were Benjamin Franklin—who served as chairman and guiding spirit—Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Johnson, Jr., John Dickinson, and John Jay. Originally known as the Committee of Correspondence, then as the Committee of Secret Correspondence, it was the first institution created to represent the United States in the foreign affairs field.

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

This file unit contains records relating to anti-lynching legislation (HR75A-F22.1) and other subjects. The records include correspondence (HR75A-F22.2); executive communications (HR75A-F22.3); hearings (HR75A-F23.4); and minutes (HR75A-F22.5).

#### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary 1.25 Linear feet (3 archival boxes)

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

## Committees

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This file unit contains records relating to fair trade legislation (HR75A-H8.1); the Federal judiciary (HR75A-H8.2); investigations (HR75A-H8.3); labor legislation (HR75A-H8.4); national defense (HR75A-H8.5); prevention of lynching and mob violence (HR75A-H8.6); proposed amendments to the Constitution (HR75A-H8.7); the Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings case (HR75A-H8.8); tideland ownership (HR75A-H8.9); un-American activities (HR75A-H8.10); and various subjects (HR75A-H8.11).

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

## Committee on Labor

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The first Committee of jurisdiction, the Committee on Education and Labor, was established on March 21, 1867 in the aftermath of the Civil War and the growth of American industry. On December 19, 1883, the Committee on Education and Labor was divided into two standing committees: Committee on Education and Committee on Labor. On January 2, 1947, the Legislative Reorganization Act again combined the Committees, renamed the Committee on Education and Labor. On January 4, 1995, the Committee was renamed the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities. On January 7, 1997, the Committee was renamed the Committee on Education and the Workforce; on January 5, 2007, it became the Committee on Education and Labor; most recently, on January 5, 2011, the Committee was given its current name, the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F23.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

**Committees**

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**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Labor 0.83 Linear feet (2 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to child labor (HR75A-H9.1); government competition with private industry (HR75A-H9.2); housing (HR75A-H9.3); investigations (HR75A-H9.4); wages and hours (HR75A-H9.5); the Works Progress Administration (HR75A-H9.6); and various subjects (HR75A-H9.7).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on the Library**

Committee papers 0.42 Linear feet (1 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The standing Committee on the Library 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.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to the National Archives (HR75A-F24.2) and various subjects (HR75A-F24.3). Included are executive communications (HR75A-F24.1) and committee minutes (HR75A-F24.4).

**Committees**

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**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on the Library 0.04 Linear feet (0.1 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to Pulaski memorial day (HR75A-H10.1) and various subjects (HR75A-H10.2).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries**

Committee papers 1.67 Linear feet (4 archival boxes)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was established on December 21, 1887. Its jurisdiction included all matters concerning merchant marine, including all matters relating to transportation by water, the Coast Guard, life-saving service, lighthouses, the Panama Canal, and fisheries, and Merchant Marine officers and seaman. The jurisdiction of the Committee was absorbed by the Committee on Natural Resources in 1995.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to Alaskan salmon fisheries, bankruptcy of the Munson SS line, a Coast Guard modernization program, Federal Ship Mortgage Insurance, various aspects of fisheries, lobbying regulations, the Panama Canal, shipbuilding, safety at sea, a sardine fishing

**Committees**

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investigation, tramp shipping, and other topics (75A-F25.3). Record types include executive communications (HR75A-F25.1) and messages from the President (HR75A-F25.2).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries 0.04  
Linear feet (0.1 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects addressed by the committee (HR75A-H11.1).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Military Affairs**

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining 0.08 Linear feet (0.2  
archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects addressed by the committee (HR75A-H13.1).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committees**

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**Committee on Mines and Mining**

Committee papers 0.17 Linear feet (0.4 archival box)

**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 1946, the committee was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F26.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs 0.33 Linear feet (0.8 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to Hawaii (HR75A-H12.1); the Industrial Mobilization Plan of universal service legislation (HR75A-H12.2); inland waterways (HR75A-H12.3); national defense (HR75A-H12.4); pay, retirement, and pensions of members of the Armed Forces

**Committees**

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(HR75A-H12.5); the Philippine Islands (HR75A-H12.6); post exchanges (HR75A-H12.7); the Tennessee Valley Authority (HR75A-H12.8); and various subjects (HR75A-H12.9).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Patents**

Committee papers 0.42 Linear feet (1 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

Congress was granted the power, under the Constitution: "To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries"; that is, to issue patents and copyrights. In 1790, Congress passed the first patent legislation, which guaranteed certain rights to inventors and granted the authority to issue patents to the executive branch. In 1837, the standing Committee on Patents was established in the House, and, under a revision of House rules in 1880, its jurisdiction was expanded to include "patents, copyrights, and trademarks." Before the establishment of the standing committee, most petitions, memorials, executive messages, and legislation relating to patents had been referred to the Judiciary Committee or to select committees on patents. The Patent Committee reported legislation concerning 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. Private legislative 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 committee was abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**Scope and Contents note**

**Committees**

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This file unit contains records relating to various subjects within the committee's jurisdiction (HR75A-F27.3). Records include correspondence (HR75A-F27.1); hearings on compulsory licensing (HR75A-F27.2); and a docket (HR74A-F28.6).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Pensions**

Committee papers 0.25 (0.6 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Pensions was created in 1880 with jurisdiction over subjects relating to the pensions of all the wars of the United States other than the Civil War. It replaced the former Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. The appropriations authorized by this committee were reported by the Committee on Appropriations rather than by the Pensions Committee. On Jan. 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.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to state laws pertaining to veterans' relief (HR75A-F28.2); and various subjects (HR75A-F28.3). Included are receipts for case files loaned to the committee by the Veterans' Administration (HR75A-F28.1) and committee minutes (HR75A-F28.4).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committees**

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**Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads**

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box, 2 bound volumes)

**Biographical/Historical note**

In the first nine Congresses select committees were created intermittently to address legislation relating to postal issues. The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was made a standing committee on November 9, 1808. The early membership of the committee consisted of one Member from each state. 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. The jurisdiction also included 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. The committee 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 transferred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects within the committee's jurisdiction (HR75A-F29.1). The records include dockets (HR75A-F29.2).

**Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads 0.17 Linear feet (0.4 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to post office buildings (HR75A-H14.1); postal employees (HR75A-H14.2); postal rates (HR75A-H14.3); star mail routes (HR75A-H14.4); and various subjects (HR75A-H14.5).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Printing**

Committee papers 0.17 Linear feet (0.4 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

"Hind's Precedents of the House of Representative" described the Printing Committee in the following way, "While in fact a joint committee, the House branch acts also as a standing committee of the House, receiving resolutions and bills which are referred to it and reporting them by its own authority, without the concurrent action of the Senate branch." The Joint Committee on Printing, established in 1846, has continued until the present date. The House branch acting as a standing committee continued until 1947 when it was incorporated into the Committee on House Administration. House Members of the Joint Committee have been selected from the membership of the House Administration Committee since 1947.

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Printing included all proposed legislation or orders touching on printing. In practice this included the general supervision of the printing, management, and policies of the Government Printing Office (GPO) and occasionally the pay of its employees; the

**Committees**

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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.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects within the committee's jurisdiction (HR75A-F30.1). The records include minutes (HR75A-F30.2).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds**

Committee papers 0.17 Linear feet (0.4 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was established in September 15, 1837, after having been a select committee since 1819. The original jurisdiction of the five-member Committee was "to consider all subjects relating to the public edifices and grounds within the city of Washington which may be referred to them, and report their opinion thereon, together With such propositions relating thereto as may seem to them expedient."

On March 10, 1871, Representative Henry L. Dawes presented a resolution which increased membership on the committee to nine and gave it jurisdiction over "all the public buildings constructed by the United States."

## Committees

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Further changes were made in 1880, when the committee membership was increased to 16 and its jurisdiction expanded to cover "the public buildings and occupied or improved grounds of the United States, other than appropriations therefore." The jurisdiction of the committee did not change after 1880, but the number of members was increased several times.

The committee reported legislation for the construction throughout the country of public buildings, including 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, DC, and commissioning artists to create art work for those buildings.

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds was abolished and its duties incorporated into the newly created Committee on Public Works. Its functions, however, were retained as a subcommittee.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F31.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 0.04  
Linear feet (0.1 archival box)

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects addressed by the committee (HR75A-H15.1).

### **Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Public Lands**

Committee papers 0.17 Linear feet (0.4 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

Under the 1946 Reorganization Act, six standing committees -- Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Territories, Mines and Mining, Irrigation and Reclamation, and Insular Affairs -- were merged to form a new committee. At the time of the merger, the committee assumed the name of Committee on Public Lands, but on February 2, 1951, the name was changed to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to reflect more accurately the responsibilities of the committee. The jurisdiction of the committee included the following subjects: forest reserves and national parks created from the public domain; forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands; Geological Survey; interstate compacts relating to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes; irrigation and reclamation projects, and easements of public lands for irrigation projects, and acquisition of private lands when necessary to complete irrigation projects; measures relating to the care, education, and management of Indians, including the care and allotment of Indian lands and general and special measures relating to claims which are paid out of Indian funds; measures relating generally to Hawaii, Alaska, and the insular possessions of the United States, except those affecting the revenue and appropriations; military parks and battlefields, and national cemeteries; mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder; mineral resources of the public lands; mineral interests generally; mining schools and experimental stations; petroleum conservation on the public lands and conservation of the radium supply in the United States; preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain; public lands generally, including entry, easements, and grazing thereon; relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes.

The committee functioned through subcommittees that essentially mirrored the old standing committees that had existed before the 1946 merger. There were subcommittees on Indian affairs, irrigation and reclamation, mines and mining, public lands, and territories and insular affairs.

**Committees**

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During the 87th Congress (1961-1962) a new subcommittee on the national park system was created to handle matters in that increasingly complex area.

In 1993 the committee name changed to the Committee on Natural Resources. In 1995, with the start of the 104th Congress, the jurisdiction changed and the committee became the Committee on Resources.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F32.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Public Lands 0.08 Linear feet 0.2 archival box

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to forest reserves (HR75A-H16.1); national monuments (HR75A-H16.2); national parks (HR75A-H16.3); and various subjects (HR75A-H16.4).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Committee on Rivers and Harbors

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

## Committees

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Authorized on December 20, 1883, the Committee on Rivers and Harbors 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. In 1916, the subject of flood control was removed from the committee's authority and assigned to the newly created 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.

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Rivers and Harbors was abolished and its duties incorporated into the newly created Committee on Public Works. Its functions, however, were retained as a subcommittee.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F33.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors 0.17 Linear feet (0.4 archival box)

### **Scope and Contents note**

**Committees**

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This file unit contains records relating to the Florida Ship Canal (HR75A-H17.1); improvement of rivers and harbors (HR75A-H17.2); and various subjects (HR75A-H17.3).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on Roads**

Committee papers 0.04 Linear feet (0.1 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The House Committee on Roads was created on June 2, 1913 and consisted of 21 members. The Committee on Roads had jurisdiction over matters relating "to the construction or maintenance of roads, other than appropriations therefore." The committee's jurisdiction contained a provision 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 states in the construction of rural post roads, and with the 1921 Federal Highway Act, the construction and maintenance of highways, forest roads, trails, and rural post roads. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committee was abolished and its jurisdiction was included in the newly created Committee on Public Works. Its functions, however, were retained as a subcommittee.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F34.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committees**

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**Committee on Rules**

Committee papers 0.04 Linear feet (0.1 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Rules is amongst the oldest standing committees in the House, having been first formally constituted on April 2, 1789. The Committee is commonly known as “The Speaker’s Committee” because it is the mechanism that the Speaker uses to maintain control of the House Floor, and was chaired by the Speaker until 1910. The Rules Committee has two broad categories of jurisdiction: special orders for the consideration of legislation (known as “special rules” or “rules”) and original jurisdiction matters. A special rule provides the terms and conditions of debate on a measure or matter, consideration of which constitutes the bulk of the work of the Rules Committee. The Committee also considers original jurisdiction measures, which commonly represent changes to the standing rules of the House, or measures that contain special rules, such as the expedited procedures in trade legislation<sup>5</sup>.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F35.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee on the Territories**

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

## Committees

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The House of Representatives established the Committee on Territories on December 13, 1825, "to examine into the legislative civil, and criminal proceedings of the Territories, and to devise and report to the House such means, as, in their opinion, may be necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents." By 1880, the House rules stated that the committee had jurisdiction over "subjects relating to Territorial legislation, the revision thereof, and affecting Territories or the admission of States."

The committee 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 Committee was abolished by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to Hawaii (HR75A-F36.1) and various subjects (HR75A-F36.2). The records include committee minutes (HR70A-F31.2) and a docket (HR66A-F37.4).

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on the Territories 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 linear feet)

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to Alaska (HR75A-H18.1); Hawaii (HR75A-H18.2); and various subjects (HR75A-H18.3).

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committees**

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**Committee on War Claims**

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (1 bound volume)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on War Claims was created in 1873 when the name of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims was changed to the Committee on War Claims, and its jurisdiction expanded to include "claims arising from any war in which the United States has been engaged."

The jurisdiction of the committee was defined to include claims arising from Indian hostilities such as the 1890's Indian war claims from the States of Oregon, Idaho and Washington. It also 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. The major collection of records relating to these claims are 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. It also reported general legislation that provided for the adjudication of certain classes of claims. This committee also 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.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains a docket (HR75A-F37.1).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committees**

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**Committee on Ways and Means**

Committee papers 7.92 Linear feet (19 archival boxes)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Ways and Means is the oldest committee of the United States Congress, and is the chief tax-writing committee in the House of Representatives. The Committee derives a large share of its jurisdiction from Article I, Section VII of the U.S. Constitution which declares, "All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

First established as a select committee on July 24, 1789, it was discharged less than two months later. The committee was reappointed from the first session of the Fourth Congress in 1795, and was formally listed as a standing committee in the House Rules on January 7, 1802.

Until 1865, the jurisdiction of the committee (referred to as the Committee of Ways and Means before 1880) included the critically important areas of revenue, appropriations, and banking. Since 1865, the committee has continued to exercise jurisdiction over revenue and related issues such as tariffs, reciprocal trade agreements, and the bonded debt of the United States. Revenue-related aspects of the Social Security system, Medicare, and social services programs have come within Ways and Means' purview in the 20th century.

The roster of committee members who have gone on to serve in higher office is impressive. Eight Presidents and eight Vice Presidents have served on Ways and Means, as have 21 Speakers of the House of Representatives, and four Justices of the Supreme Court.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains correspondence (HR75A-F38.1); executive communications (HR75A-F38.2); and messages from the President (HR75A-38.3).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committees**

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Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means 3.34 Linear feet (8 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to the Argentine Sanitary Convention (HR75A-H19.1); Federal aid to states (HR75A-H19.2); the general recovery bill, the Townsend Plan (HR75A-H19.3); the National Firearms Registration Act (HR75A-H19.4); old age pensions (HR75A-H19.5); return of illegal residents to countries of origin (HR75A-H19.6); revenue in general (HR75A-19.7); the Social Security Act (HR75A-H19.8); tariff (HR75A-H19.9); the Works Progress Administration (HR75A-H19.10); and various subjects (HR75A-H19.11).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

**Committee of the Whole House**

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

**Biographical/Historical note**

The United States House of Representatives was created by Article I, Section I of the U.S. Constitution. The First House was scheduled to meet in New York City on March 4th, 1789, but because of a lack of a quorum, the House did not start conducting official business until April 1st, 1789.

The functions and responsibilities of the United States House of Representatives are outlined in the Constitution. The Constitution provides for one expressed legislative function solely for the House: All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. Other Constitutional responsibilities include: sole power of impeachment; judging elections, returns, and qualifications of its members; punishing or expelling its members; determining rules

## Committees

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of its proceedings; keeping a journal of its proceedings that includes votes on any questions; considering bills and resolutions; making laws necessary to carry out its specific powers; receiving the State of the Union and other messages from the President.

Additional Constitutional powers given to the House, and shared with the Senate, include: the power to levy taxes, collect revenue, pay debts and provide for the general welfare; borrow money; regulate interstate and foreign commerce; establish uniform rules of naturalization and bankruptcy; coin money and regulate its value; punish counterfeits; establish a postal system; enact patent and copyright laws; establish Federal courts inferior to the Supreme Court; declare war; provide for Armed Forces; to have exclusive legislative power over the District of Columbia; admit new states; and propose constitutional amendments. The 12th Amendment to the Constitution also gives the House the power to elect a President should no candidate receive a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors.

Most of the House records in the custody of the National Archives and Records Administration were maintained by committees rather than the full House of Representatives. However, in the course of carrying out its duties and responsibilities, the House maintained certain series of records that were not referred to specific committees. Examples of those series include, but are not limited to, original bills and resolutions originating in both Houses, impeachment records, journals, accompanying papers, credentials of Representatives, tabled petitions, roll calls, and original reports and documents.

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains messages from the President (HR75A-F39.1).

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

## Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation

Committee papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

**Committees**

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**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation was the first House committee devoted entirely to writing legislation to provide for the needs of veterans of foreign wars. 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.

This committee was established on January 18, 1924, with jurisdiction over matters relating to the following subjects: war-risk insurance of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and other persons in the military and naval service of the United States during or growing out of the World War, the United States Veterans' Bureau, the compensations and allowances of such persons and their beneficiaries, and all legislation affecting them other than civil service, public lands, adjusted compensations, pensions, and private claims.

On January 24, 1944, the jurisdiction of the committee was enlarged so as to include the veterans of World War II. Two years later the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 abolished the committee and incorporated its jurisdiction into that of the new Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records relating to various subjects (HR75A-F40.1) within the committee's jurisdiction.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation 0.08  
Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

## Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

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This file unit contains records relating to veterans' homes (HR75A-H20.1); veterans' hospitals (HR75A-H20.2); and various subjects (HR75A-H20.3).

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

## Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

Referred to the Committee on Accounts 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D1) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture 0.25 Linear feet (0.6 archival box)

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D2) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency 0.25 Linear feet (0.6 archival box)

## Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

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### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D3) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on the Census 0.17 (0.4 archival box)

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D4) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on the Civil Service 0.33 Linear feet (0.8 archival box)

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D5) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Claims 27.94 Linear feet (67 archival boxes)

## Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

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### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D6) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged alphabetically by name or subject.

Referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D7) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D8) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia 0.58 Linear feet (1.4 archival boxes)

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

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**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D9) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Education 1.25 Linear feet (3 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D10) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments 1.25 Linear feet (3 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D11) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Flood Control 0.67 Linear feet (1.6 archival boxes)

## Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

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### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D12) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs 5.0 Linear feet (12 archival boxes)

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D13) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization 2.5 Linear feet (6 archival boxes)

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D14) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs 2.09 Linear feet (5 archival boxes)

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

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**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D15) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs 0.08 Linear feet (0.2 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D16) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 5.84 Linear feet (14 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D17) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions 15.01 Linear feet (36 archival boxes)

## Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

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### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D18) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged alphabetically name or subject.

Referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation 0.17 Linear feet (0.4 archival box)

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D19) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary 9.17 Linear feet (22 archival boxes)

### **Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D20) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

### **Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Labor 1.25 Linear feet (3 archival boxes)

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

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**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D21) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on the Library 1.67 Linear feet (4 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D22) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries 5.84 Linear feet (14 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D23) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs 15.85 Linear feet (38 archival boxes)

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

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Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining 0.04 Linear feet (0.1 linear box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D25) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs 5.84 Linear feet (14 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D26) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Patents (4 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D27) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

**Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions**

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Referred to the Committee on Pensions 5.0 Linear feet (12 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D28) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged alphabetically name or subject.

Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1.67 Linear feet (4 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D29) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Printing 0.42 Linear feet (1 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D30) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

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Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1.25 Linear feet (3 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D31) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands 0.25 Linear feet (0.6 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D32) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors 2.09 Linear feet (5 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D33) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

**Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions**

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Referred to the Committee on Roads 0.42 Linear feet (1 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D34) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on the Territories 0.25 Linear feet (1 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D35) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on War Claims 1.67 Linear feet (4 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D36) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged alphabetically name or subject.

**Records of the Office of the Clerk**

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Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means 9.17 Linear feet (22 archival boxes)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D37) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation 0.04 Linear feet (0.1 archival box)

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains records (HR75A-D38) relating to bills and resolutions referred to the committee.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

**Records of the Office of the Clerk**

**Record Books 3.25 Linear feet (14 bound volumes)**

**Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains a House bill book (HR75C-A1); a book of House resolutions, Senate joint and concurrent resolutions (HR75C-A2); a Senate bill book (HR75C-A3); an individual ledger (HR75C-A4); a register of papers sent to the Senate (HR75C-A5); a register of papers received from the

**Miscellaneous Records Maintained by the Clerk**

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Senate (HR75C-A6); a register of committee reports, messages from the President, and executive communications (HR75C-A7); and a petition book (HR75C-A8); and records of special binding projects.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by record type.

**Miscellaneous Records Maintained by the Clerk 1.5 Linear feet (3 archival boxes, 1 bound volume)****Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains a certified copy of Presidential Proclamation of Oct. 12, 1937, "Convening the Congress in Extra Session" (HR75C-B1); and monthly reports of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation submitted to the Clerk of the House pursuant to statutory requirement (HR75C-B2). Also included are roll calls (HR75A-K1); motions to discharge committees from consideration of bills (HR75A-K2); and various other records (HR75A-K3).

**Arrangement note**

Arranged by record type.

**Credentials 0.5 Linear feet (1.2 archival boxes)****Scope and Contents note**

This file unit contains the credentials of Representatives and Delegates (HR75A-J1) of the 75th Congress.

**Arrangement note**

Arranged alphabetically by State or Territory.

## Certificates of Ascertainment

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### **Certificates of Ascertainment 0.5 Linear feet (1.2 archival boxes)**

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

This file unit contains the certificates of final ascertainment of electors for President and Vice President (HR75A-J2) maintained by the 75th Congress.

#### **Arrangement note**

Arranged alphabetically by State.

### **Records of Impeachment Proceedings 0.25 (0.6 archival box)**

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

This file unit contains records pertaining to the impeachment proceedings against Ferdinand A. Gieger, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin (HR75B-A1).

#### **Arrangement note**

Arranged by subject.