

IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS, COMMITTEE ON—Continued.

The Committee on Public Lands exercises a preliminary jurisdiction over the subject of irrigation. Volume **IV**, section **4195**.
 An amendment providing for a system of irrigating arid lands was held not go be germane to the river and habor bill. Volume **IV**, section **4128**.

IRWIN, RICHARD B.

In 1874 the House imprisoned in the common jail a contumacious witness, Richard B. Irwin, who contended that the inquiry proposed by the House committee was unauthorized and exceeded the power of the House. Volume **III**, sections **1690, 1691**.

IRWIN, THOMAS.

The investigation of the conduct of Judge Thomas Irwin in 1859. Volume **III**, section **2500**.

ISLANDS.

The rule gives to the Committee on Insular Affairs jurisdiction of all subjects, other than revenue and appropriations, relating to the islands which came to the United States by the Spanish treaty of 1899. Volume **IV**, section **4213**.
 The Committee on Insular Affairs exercises practically an exclusive jurisdiction over the affairs of the islands ceded by the treaty of 1899, except as to matters of revenue and appropriations. Volume **IV**, section **4214**. Volume **VII**, section **1947**.
 The Committee on Insular Affairs has general jurisdiction of subjects relating to the Philippine Islands. Volume **VII**, section **1948**.

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JACKS

The Arkansas election cases of Johnson, Jacks, and Rogers, in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **380**.

JACKSON, ANDREW, PRESIDENT.

President Jackson having sent to the Senate a protest against its censure of his acts, the Senate declared the protest a breach of privilege and refused it entry on the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1591**.

Even in the case of an application for papers relating to an Indian treaty President Jackson asserted the Executive prerogative as opposed to the contention of the House. Volume **II**, section **1534**.

President Jackson declined to furnish to the Senate a copy of a paper purporting to have been read by him to the heads of Executive Departments. Volume **III**, section **1887**.

President Jackson resisted with vigor the attempt of a committee of the House to secure his assistance in an investigation of his administration. Volume **III**, section **1737**.

In 1842 a committee of the House discussed the act of President Jackson in writing above his signature of approval a memorandum as to his construction of the bill. Volume **IV**, section **3492**.

JACKSON, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Georgia election case of Jackson v. Wayne in the Second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **708**, **709**.

The New York election case of Monroe v. Jackson in the Thirteenth Congress. Volume **I**, section **814**.

The West Virginia election case of Smith v. Jackson in the Fifty-first Congress. Volume **I**, sections **581-588**.

The Maryland election case of Jackson v. Smith in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **711**.

JACOBS.

The South Carolina election cases of Jacobs v. Lever, Meyers v. Patterson, and Prioleau v. Legare in the Fifty-ninth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1135**.

JAMIESON.

The Iowa election case of Hepburn v. Jamieson in the Sixth-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **120**.

JAPAN.

The embassies of China and Japan were received by the House. Volume **V**, sections **7085**, **7086**.

JAPANESE.

The subject of immigration of Chinese and Japanese is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Volume **IV**, section **4172**.

JAYNE.

The election case of Jayne and Todd, from Dakota, in the Thirty-eight Congress. Volume **I**, section **619**.

The election case of Todd v. Jayne, from the Territory of Dakota, in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **852**, **853**.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

The House is governed by the rules of Jefferson's Manual in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House. Volume **V**, section **6757**. Volume **VII**, section **1029**. Volume **VIII**, section **3330**.

A motion to suspend the rules applies to the parliamentary law of Jefferson's Manual as well as to the rules of the House. Volume **V**, section **6796**.

Discussion of the authority and importance of Jefferson's Manual in the law of the House. Volume **VII**, section **1049**.

Discussion of the importance of Jefferson's Manual as an authority in congressional procedure. Volume **VIII**, section **2518**.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL—Continued.

Jefferson's Manual and Hinds' Precedents are cited by the Supreme Court as authorities in parliamentary procedure. Volume **VI**, section **343**.

Although not formally adopted as a part of the rules of the Senate, Jefferson's Manual has been cited as authoritative in Senate decisions on parliamentary procedure. Volume **VIII**, section **2517**.

In the Senate it was held that while Jefferson's Manual was not to be regarded as a direct authority, it was to be considered as exercising an influence in Senate procedure. Volume **VIII**, section **3382**.

Jefferson's Manual is recognized, in as far as applicable, as a part of the rules of the Senate. Volume **VIII**, section **2501**.

JENKINS, JOHN J., of Wisconsin, Chairman.

Decision on question of order relating to—
Amendments. Volume **V**, section **5774**.

JENKINS, JUDGE.

The inquiry into the conduct of J. G. Jenkins, United States circuit judge for the seventh circuit. Volume **III**, section **2519**.

JENNINGS.

The election case of Randolph v. Jennings, from Indiana Territory, in the Eleventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **766**.

JODOIN.

The Connecticut election case of Jodoin v. Higgins in the Sixty-second Congress. Volume **VI**, section **90**.

JOHNSON, ANDREW, PRESIDENT.

President Johnson contended that he might not approve bills during a recess of Congress. Volume **IV**, sections **3493, 3494**.

On request President Johnson furnished to the House the minutes of a meeting of the Cabinet. Volume **III**, section **1888**.

The first attempt to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Volume **III**, sections **2399-2407**.

In the first inquiry the House decided not to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2407**.
On the report from the Committee on Reconstruction the House voted the impeachment of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2412**.

The impeachment and trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Volume **III**, sections **2408-2443**.

The answer of President Johnson to the articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2428**.

The answer of the President took the articles one by one, denying some of the charges, admitting others but denying that they set forth impeachable offenses, and excepting to the sufficiency of others. Volume **III**, section **2428**.

JOHNSON, BEN, of Kentucky, Chairman.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—
Amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3182**.
Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1552**.
Conferences. Volume **VIII**, section **2320**.

JOHNSON, BENJAMIN.

The investigation of the conduct of Benjamin Johnson, a judge of the superior court of the Territory of Arkansas, in 1833. Volume **III**, section **2493**.

JOHNSON, ELECTION CASES OF.

The Virginia election case of Draper v. Johnson in the Twenty-second Congress. Volume **I**, sections **781-783**.

JOHNSON, ELECTION CASES OF—Continued.

The Arkansas election cases of Johnson, Jacks, and Rogers, in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **380**.

The Senate election case of Johnson v. Schall, of Minnesota, in the Sixty-ninth Congress. Volume **VI**, section **171**.

JOHNSTON.

The South Carolina election case of Johnston v. Stokes in the Fifty-seventh Congress. Volume **II**, section **1126**.

JOINT ADDRESS.

A joint rule formerly prescribed the method of presenting a joint address of the two Houses to the President. Volume **V**, section **6630**.

JOINT COMMISSIONS.

A Senator, member of a joint commission created by law and appointed by the Presiding Officers of the two House, respectively, tendered his resignation in the Senate. Volume **IV**, section **4446**.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

- (1) **In general.**
- (2) **Authorization of.—By joint or concurrent resolution.**
- (3) **Authorization of.—By simple and separate resolutions.**
- (4) **Authorization of.—By statute.**
- (5) **Appointment, membership, and voting.**
- (6) **Quorum, chairman, and clerk.**
- (7) **Duration of, sittings in recess, etc.**
- (8) **Reference of matters to, instructions, etc.**
- (9) **Reports of.**
- (10) **Of investigation.**
- (11) **Of ceremony.**
- (12) **On the Library.**
- (13) **On Printing.**
- (14) **On Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.**
- (15) **On Enrolled Bills.**

(1) In General.

Joint committees are used infrequently in the legislative practice of the two Houses of Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4408**.

An instance wherein credentials of persons claiming to be Members-elect were referred to a joint committee of the two Houses. Volume **I**, section **361**.

A joint committee was chosen in 1821 to consider and report to the two Houses whether or not it was expedient to make provision to admit Missouri to the Union. Volume **IV**, section **4471**.

An instance where a joint committee asked of the President the return of a bill. Volume **IV**, section **3505**.

In early days a joint committee took enrolled bills to the President of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **3432**.

Functions delegated to a joint committee by statute may not be usurped by the House. Volume **VII**, section **2165**.

Regulations established by a joint committee under prerogatives conferred by law are not subject to modification by either House. Volume **VII**, section **2165**.

Suit having been filed against members of a joint committee, the House granted permission to the members of the part of the House to enter appearance in response to judicial process, while the Senate declared it to be an invasion of constitutional privilege and directed the Senate members of the committee to make no appearance in response thereto. Volume **VII**, section **2164**.

JOINT COMMITTEES—Continued.**(1) In General.**—Continued.

Jurisdiction over proposals for the creation of joint committees and commissions has been held, but not invariably, to rest with the Committee on Rules. Volume **VII**, section **2050**.

(2) Authorization of.—By Joint or Concurrent Resolutions.

A joint committee should be provided for by a concurrent and not a joint resolution, and the resolution should not prescribe rules for the proceedings of either House. Volume **IV**, section **4409**.

Joint committees should be authorized by concurrent and not by joint resolutions. Volume **III**, section **1999**.

Form of concurrent resolution creating a joint committee. Volume **IV**, section **4410**.

Sometimes the two Houses, by concurrent action, join two of their standing committees and constitute them a joint committee. Volume **IV**, sections **4412–4416**.

By joint resolution a joint committee was created, empowered, and instructed to make an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

The two Houses, by concurrent resolution, constituted a joint select committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers and sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **VI**, section **380**.

(3) Authorization of.—By Simple and Separate Resolutions.

The two Houses, by simple and separate resolutions, sometimes appoint committees to confer and report. Volume **III**, section **1936**.

When a joint committee is authorized by simple resolution the resolution itself does not have the concurrent action of the two Houses. Volume **IV**, section **4411**.

The House sometimes appoint a committee to act with a similar committee from the Senate in relation to some question of moment. Volume **I**, section **3**.

In 1877 the House and Senate appointed committees to act jointly to devise a method of counting the electoral vote. Volume **III**, section **1953**.

An early instance wherein committees of the two Houses held a conference, not over disagreements to amendments, but over proposed legislation. Volume **V**, section **6257**.

The conference managers from the two Houses constitute practically two distinct committees, each of which acts by a majority. Volume **V**, section **6334**.

The Senate has specially empowered its Committees on Printing, Enrolled Bills, and Library to act in conjunction with similar House committees. Volume **IV**, section **4416**.

(4) Authorization of.—By Statute.

The statutes provide for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to consider reports as to destruction of useless papers in the Executive Departments. Volume **IV**, section **4419**.

The Joint Committee on the Library is a creature of the laws rather than the rules, the statutes providing for it originally and conferring on it several duties. Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

The membership of the Joint Committee on the Library is fixed by law. Volume **IV**, section **4338**.

The Joint Committee on Printing, while recognized by the rules, was created by the statutes. Volume **IV**, section **4347**.

The Joint Committee on Printing has executive duties conferred by statute. Volume **IV**, section **4347**.

The statutes empower either branch of the Joint Committee on Printing to act in case of the non-existence of the other. Volume **IV**, section **4347**.

A joint committee created by statute is not susceptible to control by one House and its duties may not be enlarged or diminished by either House acting independently. Volume **VII**, section **2164**.

JOINT COMMITTEES—Continued.**(5) Appointment, Membership, and Voting.**

The Speaker sometimes appoints the House's portion of a proposed joint committee before the Senate has concurred in constituting the committee. Volume **IV**, section **4426**.

The House by special order provided for election of House members of a joint select committee previously authorized by law. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

Each House notifies the other by message of appointments of or changes in its membership on a joint committee. Volume **IV**, sections **4417**, **4418**.

In 1821 the House ordered that its members of the select committee on the admission of Missouri be elected by ballot. Volume **IV**, section **4471**.

A joint committee votes per capita, and not as representatives of the two Houses. Volume **IV**, section **4425**.

Although a joint committee votes per capita, the membership from the House is usually larger than that from the Senate. Volume **IV**, sections **4426–4430**.

In the early days the House insisted on the larger portion of the membership of a joint committee, and that the quorum and votes should be on a per capita basis. Volume **IV**, section **4431**.

The joint committee which arranged for the electoral count of 1857 consisted of a larger number of Representatives than Senators as had been the practice previously in reference to similar committees. Volume **III**, section **1946**.

Instance wherein the Senate insisted on an equal representation on a joint committee. Volume **IV**, section **4410**.

Membership on joint committees created by statute is not an office in the contemplation of the constitutional provision prohibiting Members of Congress from holding simultaneously other offices under the United States. Volume **VII**, section **2164**.

A vacancy on a special committee created by joint resolution was filled by a further joint resolution. Volume **VI**, section **552**.

While the House is without power to remove members of joint committees created by law, or to accept or reject resignations from such offices, such resignations are properly addressed to the joint committee or to the House having authority to fill these vacancies. Volume **VII**, section **2170**.

The resignation of a member from a joint select committee created by law is made either to the House or to the committee and, while the House has no power either to accept or to refuse to accept such resignation, it may fill the vacancy so occasioned. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

Resignations addressed to the Speaker or the House may be withdrawn at any time before action is taken thereon. Volume **VII**, section **2170**.

Forms of resignations and of resolutions providing for election of Members to fill vacancies on joint committees. Volume **VII**, section 2170.

(6) Quorum, Chairman, and Clerk.

The constitution of a joint committee, its quorum, chairman, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4424**.

A quorum of a joint committee seems to have been considered to be a majority of the whole number rather than a majority of the membership from each House. Volume **IV**, section **4424**.

The first named of the Senate Members acted as chairman of the Joint Committee on Conduct of the War. Volume **IV**, section **4424**.

An instance wherein a joint select committee elected its chairman. Volume **IV**, section **4424**.

The clerk of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War was sworn. Volume **IV**, section **4424**.

(7) Duration of, Sittings in Recess, etc.

A joint select committee expires with the session. Volume **IV**, section **4420**.

A joint select committee expires on submitting its final report. Volume **VII**, section **2167**.

JOINT COMMITTEES—Continued.**(7) Duration of, Sittings in Recess, etc.—Continued.**

The two Houses by concurrent resolution have assumed to extend the powers of a joint committee beyond the adjustment of Congress, but later action seems to recognize a law as the proper instrumentality for such purpose. Volume **IV**, sections **4437–4444**.

Instance wherein a joint rule provided a joint committee for the next Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4445**.

Joint committees are authorized to sit during recess of Congress by concurrent resolution. Volume **IV**, sections **4434, 4435**.

While the Joint Committee on Printing is empowered by law to discharge certain executive duties when Congress is not in session, this committee may not be authorized to perform legislative functions prior to its election in an ensuing Congress. Volume **VII**, section **2098**.

(8) Reference of Matters to, Instructions, etc.

It was held in order to refer a matter to a joint committee, although a law directed that such matters be referred to the House Members of the said joint committee. Volume **IV**, section **4433**.

A joint committee may be instructed by the two Houses acting concurrently or by either House acting independently. Volume **IV**, sections **4421–4423**.

A House of Congress may not make reference to a joint committee when such reference is not contemplated by the act creating the committee. Volume **VII**, section **2163**.

A bill introduced by a member of a joint committee, on the subject for consideration of which the committee had been created, properly would be referred to such joint committee and when reported would be referred to its appropriate calendar. Volume **VII**, section **2167**.

(9) Reports of.

A joint committee may report to both Houses, or to either House, according to its instructions. Volume **VI**, sections **4421–4423**.

A joint committee may report in either House. Volume **IV**, section **4432**. Volume **VII**, section **2167**.

Form of a report by a joint committee. Volume **V**, section **7075**.

An example of a joint report signed by Members of the two Houses. Volume **III**, section **1953**.

Committees of the two Houses acting jointly to devise a plan for the electoral count of 1821 reported different propositions, whereat misunderstanding arose. Volume **III**, section **1936**.

Discussion of the procedure in the presentation and reference of reports from commissions created by law and from joint committees of the two Houses. Volume **VI**, Section **371**.

(10) Of Investigation.

The two Houses by concurrent resolution constituted a joint committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers and sit during the recess of Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1763, 1764**.

A joint committee has ordered a contumacious witness into custody. Volume **III**, section **1720**.

A witness having declined to testify before a joint committee, a question arose as to whether one House or both should take proceedings to punish for contempt. Volume **III**, section **1721**.

A joint committee having taken testimony which incidentally related to the right of a Member to his seat, the same was reported to the House. Volume **I**, section **607**.

Testimony taken before a joint select committee tending to impeach the official characters of a Senator and a Representative, the committee ordered the testimony to be reported to each House. Volume **III**, section **1854**.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War ordered that less than a quorum should be sufficient to take testimony. Volume **IV**, section **4424**.

JOINT COMMITTEES—Continued.**(10) Of Investigation**—Continued.

Expenditures by various select and joint committees of investigation, as reported by the Clerk of the House. Volume **VI**, section **390**.

(11) Of Ceremony.

Joint committees of ceremony are provided for by simple and not concurrent resolution. Volume **VI**, section **7176**.

Arrangements for the inauguration of the President of the United States (but no Vice-President) made by a joint committee of the two Houses. Volume **III**, sections **1998, 1999**.

Form of resolution authorizing a joint committee to notify the President of the approaching adjournment of Congress. Volume **V**, section **6723**.

Instance wherein a joint committee was authorized and appointed to attend a ceremony occurring after the joint adjournment of a Congress. Volume **V**, section **7054**.

The House and Senate appointed a joint committee to attend the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Volume **V**, section **7054**.

Arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect and Vice-President of the United States made by a joint committee of the two Houses. Volume **VI**, section **451**.

The concurrent resolution creating a joint committee authorized to arrange for the quadrennial inauguration ceremonies is considered sufficient authorization for the necessary appropriations for that purpose. Volume **VI**, section **452**.

(12) On the Library.

The creation and history of the Joint Committee on the Library. Section 56 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, sections **4337, 4338**.

Recent history of the Joint Committee on the Library, section 41 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2081**.

The rule gives to the Joint Committee on the Library jurisdiction “touching the Library of Congress, statuary, and pictures.” Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

The Library of Congress (except the law library, which is controlled by the Supreme Court) is under supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **V**, section **7268**.

The acceptance of works of art for the Capitol and control of the Botanic Garden are vested in the Committee on the Library. Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

No work of art not the property of the Government shall be exhibited in the Capitol and no room shall be used for private studios without permission of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **V**, section **7312**.

The control of the Botanic Garden is vested by law in the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2090**.

The general affairs of the Smithsonian Institution, excepting appropriations therefor, and the incorporations of similar institutions, are within the jurisdiction of the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Library. Volume **VII**, section **2084**.

The powers of the Joint Committee on the Library reside with the Senate portion in the recess after the expiration of a Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4337**.

Bills providing for location and construction of memorials belong to the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **2085**.

A bill relative to the marking and preservation of a battlefield was held to be within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library rather than the Committee on Military Affairs. Volume **VII**, section **2089**.

(13) On Printing.

The creation and history of the Joint Committee on Printing. Section 57 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4347**.

Recent history of the Joint Committee on Printing, section 42 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2092**.

JOINT COMMITTEES—Continued.**(13) On Printing—Continued.**

The Joint Committee on Printing has exercised an infrequent jurisdiction as to the pay of employees at the Government Printing Office. Volume **VII**, section **2096**.

The Joint Committee on Printing have power to regulate the printing of documents to the demand, with certain limits. Volume **V**, section **7327**.

The Joint Committee on Printing may order printed extra copies of a bill, document, etc., at a cost not to exceed \$200 in any one instance. Volume **V**, section **7319**. Volume **VIII**, section **3665**.

The insertion of maps and diagrams in the Congressional Record is within the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **V**, section **7024**. Volume **VIII**, section **3500**.

The statute requires that requests for permission to insert illustrations in the Record be submitted to the Joint Committee on Printing through the chairman of the respective House in which the speech desired to be illustrated may be delivered, and motions for the insertions of illustrations are not in order in the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3501**.

The arrangement, style, etc., of the Congressional Record is prescribed by the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **V**, section **7024**. Volume **VIII**, section **3500**.

The Congressional Directory is compiled under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **V**, section **7342**.

Neither House may by order or simple resolution infringe upon the prerogatives vested by law in the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **VII**, section **2097**.

The printing of reports by the Board of Engineers relating to rivers and harbors is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Printing and not the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Volume **VII**, section **2095**.

Discussion of the functions of the Joint Committee on Printing. Volume **VI**, section **371**.

(14) On Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

The creation and history of the Joint Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers, section 44, Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2100**.

The Joint Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers, while recognized by the rules, was created by the statutes. Volume **VII**, section **2100**.

The rule gives to the Joint Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers jurisdiction over "all proposed legislation concerning the disposition of useless executive papers." Volume **VII**, section **2100**.

The statutes provide for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to consider reports as to the destruction of useless papers in the executive departments. Volume **VII**, section **2166**.

(15) On Enrolled Bills.

Recent history of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, section 43 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **2099**.

JOINT MEETING. See also "Electoral Count."

The centennial of the inauguration of George Washington was observed by exercises at a joint session of the two Houses. Volume **V**, section **7060**.

Washington's farewell address was read at a joint session of the two Houses in 1862. Volume **V**, section **7070**.

The House and Senate, in joint session, received the King of Hawaii. Volume **V**, section **7087**.

Ceremonies at a joint meeting of the two House in celebration of the centennial of the Capitol. Volume **V**, section **7058**.

The time occupied by a joint meeting of the two Houses is not counted in the time of the House's legislative session. Volume **IV**, section **3069**.

It has been held that the rule relating to admission to the floor does not apply to sessions of the two Houses. Volume **V**, section **7292**.

JOINT MEETING—Continued.

In 1913 President Wilson resumed the custom of delivering messages in the form of an address before the joint session of the two Houses. Volume **VIII**, section **3333**.

A concurrent resolution providing for a joint session to receive the President's message was held to be of the highest privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **3335**.

A Member rising to interrogate the President during the delivery of a message before a joint session of the two Houses would address the President and not the Speaker. Volume **VIII**, section **3337**.

By concurrent action an invitation was extended to the President of the United States to address a joint session of the two Houses on the subject of the birth of George Washington. Volume **VII**, section **3532**.

At joint sessions of the two Houses the presiding officer of the House extending the invitation occupies the Chair. Volume **VIII**, section **3333**.

Instance wherein a concurrent resolution was passed on the last day of one session providing for a joint meeting of the two Houses on the second day of the next session of the same Congress. Volume **VIII**, section **3336**.

Ceremonies at the joint session to receive General Pershing. Volume **VIII**, section **3535**.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

(1) **Nature of, as related to bills.**

(2) **Uses of.**

(3) **When not used.**

(4) **Forms of.**

(5) **Consideration and passage of.**

(1) Nature of, as Related to Bills.

A joint resolution is a bill within the meaning of the rules. Volume **IV**, section **3375**. Volume **VII**, section **1036**.

The relative uses of bills and joint resolutions discussed. Volume **IV**, sections **3370–3373**.

To a bill proposing one mode of arranging the Presidential succession an amendment proposing a joint resolution for submitting a constitutional amendment on a plan differing as to details was held germane. Volume **V**, section **5582**.

A joint resolution may be changed to a bill by amendment. Volume **IV**, section **3374**.

Under rules of the House which have now disappeared it was held that a resolution of the House might not by amendment be changed to a joint resolution or bill. Volume **IV**, sections **3376**, **3377**.

(2) Uses of.

Amendments to the Constitution of the United States are submitted by joint resolutions. Volume **V**, sections **7029**, **7040**.

Missouri was admitted to the Union by a joint resolution. Volume **IV**, section **4471**.

The act of the Government in intervening to stop the war in Cuba was authorized by a joint resolution. Volume **V**, section **6321**.

Notice to a foreign government of the abrogation of a treaty is authorized by a joint resolution. Volume **V**, section **6270**.

Self-appropriating orders for printing extra copies of bills, documents, etc., are required to be by joint resolution. Volume **V**, section **7319**.

Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are elected by joint resolution of Congress. Volume **V**, section **7336**.

The Congress, by joint resolution approved by the President, invited Lafayette to visit America (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7082**.

Louis Kossuth was welcomed by a joint resolution signed by the President. Volume **V**, section **7083**.

An error in a bill that has gone to the President of the United States may be corrected by a joint resolution. Volume **VI**, section **3519**. Volume **VII**, section **1092**.

JOINT RESOLUTION—Continued.**(2) Uses of—Continued.**

Authorization to deviate from the form prescribed for bills is properly conferred by joint resolution. Volume **VII**, section **1035**.

Disposition of Government property is effected by bill or joint resolution only, and a simple resolution is inadequate for that purpose. Volume **VII**, section **1039**.

A joint resolution is the proper vehicle for authorization of invitations to foreign Governments. Volume **VII**, section **1037**.

(3) When Not Used.

Joint committees should be authorized by concurrent and not by joint resolutions. Volume **III**, sections **1998**, **1999**.

A joint committee should be provided for by a concurrent and not a joint resolution, and the resolution should not prescribe rule for the proceedings of either House. Volume **IV**, section **4409**.

Joint resolutions are not required for calling for information from the Executive Departments. Volume **III**, section **1876**.

(4) Forms of.

Forms of bills and joint resolutions. Volume **IV**, section **3367**.

The statutes prescribe the form of enacting and resolving clauses of bills and joint resolutions. Volume **IV**, section **3367**. Volume **VII**, section **1034**.

Forms of resolving clauses used in joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7029**.

The Clerk is required to certify to the passage of all bills and joint resolutions. Volume **I**, section **251**.

A joint resolution was substituted for a bill in amending the census act. Volume **VII**, section **1040**.

A joint resolution may be changed to a concurrent resolution by amendment. Volume **VII**, sections **1043**, **1044**, **1046**.

A concurrent resolution may be changed to a joint resolution by amendment. Volume **VII**, sections **1037**, **1045**.

A Senate joint resolution changed by amendment of the House to a concurrent resolution is still a Senate measure and the enacting clause conforms to that requirement. Volume **VII**, section **1044**.

(5) Consideration and Passage of.

A joint resolution may not be divided for reference. Volume **IV**, section **4376**.

A division of the question may not be demanded on the passage of a joint resolution. Volume **V**, sections **6145**, **6146**.

The preamble of a bill or joint resolution may be agreed to most conveniently after the engrossment and before the third reading. Volume **VI**, section **3414**. Volume **V**, sections **5469**, **5470**.

On the passage of a joint resolution with a preamble a separate vote may not be demanded on the preamble. Volume **V**, section **6148**.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution, although not requiring the approval of the President, have their several readings and are enrolled and signed by the Speaker (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7029**.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution are, when passed, filed with the Secretary of State by the Committee on Enrolled Bills. Volume **V**, section **7041**.

The filing with the Secretary of State and the transmission to the States of joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution. Volume **V**, section **7041**.

It has been conclusively settled that a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution should not be presented to the President for his approval. Volume **V**, section **7040**.

JOINT RULES.

In 1876 the joint rules were abrogated, the action being accompanied by discussion in both Houses, and subsequent efforts to restore them have failed. Volume **V**, sections **6782–6787**. History of certain of the joint rules and their abrogation in 1876. Volume **IV**, section **3430**.

The rule gives to the Committee on Rules jurisdiction of all proposed action touching the rules, joint rules, “and order of business.” Volume **IV**, section **4321**.

The right of the Committee on Rules to report at any time is confined strictly to reports pertaining to the rules, joint rules, and order of business. Volume **VIII**, sections **2254–2256**.

Instance wherein a joint rule provided a joint committee for the next Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4445**.

A concurrent resolution, suspending a joint rule, is agreed to by majority vote. Volume **V**, sections **6788, 6789**.

In the days of reconstruction the two Houses, by joint rule, excluded Members-elect with credentials in due form, some entirely, others until the States were declared by law entitled to representation. Volume **I**, section **361**.

When enrolled bills are printed on parchment in accordance with the provisions of joint rules confirmed by statute. Volume **IV**, sections **3433–3437**.

The printing, enrolling, signing, and certification of bills on their passage between the two Houses are governed by usages founded on former joint rules. Volume **IV**, section **3430**.

The manner of delivering and receiving messages between the two Houses was early arranged by a joint rule. Volume **V**, section **6595**.

Practice as to the reception in the House of messages from the Senate, as founded on former joint rules. Volume **V**, section **6592**.

A joint rule formerly prescribed the method of presenting a joint address of the two Houses to the President. Volume **V**, section **6630**.

The former joint rule providing for the electoral count (footnote). Volume **III**, section **1951**.

JONES, ELECTION CASE OF.

The prima facie election case of Doty and Jones, from Wisconsin Territory, in the Twenty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **569**.

The election case of Doty v. Jones, from Wisconsin Territory, in the Twenty-fifth Congress. Volume **I**, section **403**.

The Virginia election case of Botts v. Jones, the Speaker, in the Twenty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **809–811**.

The Louisiana election case of Jones v. Mann in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, sections **326, 327**.

The Alabama election case of Jones v. Shelley in the Forty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **714**.

The Virginia election case of McDonald v. Jones in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **I**, section **436**.

The Senate election case of Jones and Garland v. McDonald and Rice, from Arkansas, in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **389**.

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JOURNAL.

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- (45) **Of a select or standing committee.**

(1) The Constitutional, Official Record.

The Constitutional requires the House to keep and publish a Journal, excepting from publication such parts as require secrecy. Volume **IV**, section **2726**.

The Journal, and not the Congressional Record, is the official record of the proceedings of the House. Volume **IV**, section **2727**.

A discussion of the nature and functions of the Journal (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **2730**.

The written Journal of the House has been preserved, either in the original draft or in a copy. Volume **IV**, section **2730**.

Certified extracts of the Journal are admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **2810**.

A Senate committee concluded that the Journal entries of a legislative body were conclusive as to all the proceedings had, and might not be contradicted by ex parte evidence. Volume **I**, section **563**.

A charge by a Member that the Journal of the House had been mutilated by the Speaker was made a question of privilege. Volume **II**, section **1363**.

(2) form and Style of.

The House in early days fixed the title of the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2728**.

The title of the Journal indicates whether or not the Congress was convened by law. Volume **IV**, section **2729**.

While the Journal ought to be a correct transcript of proceedings the House has not insisted on a strict chronological order of entries. Volume **IV**, section **2815**.

In a single instance, at the close of a session, the Journal was dated on the calendar rather than the legislative day, in order to conform to the Senate records. Volume **IV**, section **2746**.

The Senate, in 1867, discontinued the use in the Journal of the word "Honorable" before the name of a Senator. Volume **IV**, section **2883**.

(3) Preparation and Distribution of.

It is the duty of the Clerk to print and distribute the Journal. Volume **I**, section **251**.

The preparation and reading of the Journal is not prevented by the death of the officer having it in charge. Volume **I**, section **237**.

The office of Journal Clerk and its requirements (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2644**.

The Sergeant-at-Arms receives no fees, and the Clerk receives them only for certified extracts of the Journal. Volume **I**, section **259**.

(4) A Record of Proceedings Only.

The Journal records acts, but not the reasons thereof. Volume **IV**, section **2811**.

The Journal records the proceeding simply, and not the circumstances attending it. Volume **IV**, section **2812**.

The Journal is a record of proceedings simply, and does not record the statements or opinions of Members. Volume **IV**, sections **2817–2820**.

The House once allowed a Member to insert in the Journal a declaration of his reasons for a vote. Volume **IV**, section **2825**.

The declaration of a Delegate on a public question being presented for insertion in the Journal and read was recorded in the Journal, whereupon the House declined to expunge it. Volume **IV**, section **2808**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(4) A Record of Proceedings Only—Continued.**

A Member, in a letter asking to be excused from committee service, gave reasons derogatory to another Member, whereupon it was held that the Journal should record only the fact that the request was made in writing. Volume **IV**, section **2873**.

An instance wherein the House by vote allowed an explanation of a motion to be entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2783**.

On a rare occasion, and by special direction of the House, the Journal was made to state the reason of an adjournment. Volume **V**, section **7122**.

While the Journal does not record the reasons for an adjournment, such reasons may be inserted by special direction of the House. Volume **IV**, section **2816**.

(5) Power of the House to Control the Entries in.

In amending the Journal the House may decide as to what are proceedings, even to the extent of omitting things actually done or of recording things not done. Volume **IV**, section **2784**.

The Journal being correct, the Speaker nevertheless entertained a motion to amend it so as to cause it to state what was not the fact, leaving the House to decide on the propriety of the action. Volume **IV**, section **2785**.

The Speaker held that he could not prevent a majority of the House from so amending the Journal as to undo an actual transaction. Volume **IV**, sections **3091–3093**.

Instance wherein an act performed by the Speaker under the rules was reversed by an amendment changing the Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **3091–3093**.

The House has nullified an order by rescinding the record of it in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2787**.

The House declined to allow amendment of the Journal entry of a motion which was recorded exactly as made. Volume **IV**, section **2783**.

An instance wherein the Senate, after discussion, declined so to amend the Journal as to state what was not the actual fact. Volume **IV**, section **2786**.

Instance wherein the Speaker ruled out of order a motion to amend the Journal by inserting a record of proceedings that became null through errors. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.

It is in order to move to amend the Journal by inserting what the House has refused to hear read. Volume **IV**, section **2804**.

Because of the rule requiring every motion made and not withdrawn to be entered on the Journal, it was held not in order to amend the Journal by striking out a resolution actually offered. Volume **IV**, section **2789**.

(6) Rescinding and Expunging Entries in.

The House has rescinded a resolution recorded in the Journal of a preceding Congress. Volume **IV**, sections **2792, 2793**.

The House expunged from the Journals of preceding Congresses its censure of Simon Cameron and John Young Brown. Volume **III**, sections **2792, 2793**.

The Speaker has ruled out of order a motion to expunge a portion of the Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2790, 2791**.

Reference to the consideration of the resolution expunging from the Senate Journal the censure of President Jackson (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **2730**.

(7) Matters in, and Assumptions as to Quorum.

The absence of a quorum should appear from the Journal, if a legislative act is to be vacated for such reason. Volume **IV**, section **2962**.

The assumption that a quorum was present when the House acted being uncontradicted by the Journal, it may not be overthrown by expressions of opinion by Members individually. Volume **IV**, section **2961**.

(8) Matters Entered in.—Its Own Amendment and Approval.

The Journal makes no mention of its own approval except when a question is raised and a vote taken. Volume **IV**, section **2780**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(8) Matters Entered in.—Its Own Amendment and Approval—Continued.**

It was the early practice to record in the Journal all motions to amend the Journal, but in later years the rule has not been adhered to always. Volume **IV**, sections **2775–2779**.

Instance wherein a correction of the Journal was recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2816**.

(9) Matters Entered in.—Correction of the Congressional Record.

A correction of the Congressional Record, which involves a motion and a vote, is recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2877**.

(10) Matters Entered in.—Adjournment, Meeting, Organization, etc.

The hour at which the House adjourns each day is entered on the Journal. Volume **V**, section **6740**.

An early instance wherein the proclamation of the President convening Congress was not printed in the Journal (footnote). Volume **I**, section **12**.

In the later practice the proclamation of the President convening Congress appears in full in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2878–2882**.

The Journal specifies by name, the Members taking the oath, and at times the form of oath taken. Volume **IV**, section **2866**.

The Journal announces the return of a Member to whom leave of absence for the remainder of the session has been granted. Volume **IV**, section **2867**.

The Journal of the Senate made no mention of the withdrawal of Senators by reason of the secession of their States. Volume **II**, section **1219**.

Where the Speaker names a Member to preside during the remainder of a day's sitting the Journal properly records the fact. Volume **IV**, sections **2849, 2850**.

(11) Matters Entered in.—Communications to the House.

A letter from the head of an Executive Department, responding to a resolution of inquiry, is not printed in full in the Journal, but a brief summary of its contents is printed. Volume **IV**, section **2858**.

Only on special occasions are communications addressed to the Speaker recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2835**.

A paper presented in the House by a Member in response to the order of the House is mentioned in the Journal, but not printed in full. Volume **III**, section **1811**.

The practice is not uniform as to whether or not a Member's letter of resignation should appear in full in the Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2868–2872**.

The executive of a State having notified the House of the death of a Member, the Speaker directed the notice to be inserted in the Journal. Volume **V**, section **7130**.

A letter from a Senator read to the House was described, but not printed in full in the Journal. Volume **V**, section **6654**.

Messages of a foreign government acknowledging an action of the House were printed in full in the Journal without special order. Volume **II**, section **1557**.

Instance wherein resolutions of thanks from a foreign nation were ordered to be entered on the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1550**.

A communication to the House from a foreign sovereign was transmitted through the State Department, read to the House, and entered on the Journal. Volume **V**, section **7223**.

A letter from a foreign artist, presenting to Congress a bust of Lafayette, was communicated to the House by message from the President, and with that message appears in the Journal. Volume **V**, section **7106**.

While it is the practice to print memorials from State legislatures in the Senate proceedings, it is not the custom in the House, and such memorials are presented by filing with the Clerk, and are noted by title in the Record and the Journal. Volume **VII**, section **1024**.

(12) Matters Entered in.—Addresses, etc., of Speaker and Members.

The address of the Speaker on taking the chair, as well as his remarks on leaving it, is often entered on the Journal without special order (footnote). Volume **II**, section **1362**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(12) Matters Entered in.—Addresses, etc., of Speaker and Members—Continued.**

The practice has not been uniform as to the recording of the addresses of Speakers in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2851**.

The farewell address of the Speaker appears in full in the Journal. Volume **I**, section **233**.

The remarks of the Speaker announcing the death of John Quincy Adams were printed in full in the Journal by order of the House. Volume **V**, section **7160**.

The Speaker having appealed to the House for an investigation, the House ordered his address to be entered on the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1362**.

The Speaker having made a verbal statement concerning a communication returned by him to the governor of a State, the Journal simply recorded the fact that such a statement was made. Volume **IV**, section **2834**.

When Members apologize for disorderly proceedings which the House has allowed to pass without taking action, the apology has not usually been entered on the Journal. Volume **II**, sections **1658–1662**.

An apology of Members for an assault committed the Committee of the Whole was not placed in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1652**.

The refusal of leave to make a personal explanation is not recorded in the Journal, but as to the granting of such leave the practice is not uniform. Volume **IV**, sections **2863, 2864**.

An attempt of a Member to speak when debate is not in order is not noticed in the Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2861, 2862**.

The Senate declined to permit an ex-Member to print in the Journal or Record a defense of his conduct. Volume **II**, section **1276**.

(13) Matters Entered in.—Motions.

Every motion entertained by the Speaker shall be entered on the Journal, with the name of the Member making it, unless it be withdrawn the same day. Volume **V**, section **5300**.

It is the usual practice that motions, points of order, and appeals not entertained by the Speaker shall not appear in the Journal. Volume **IV**, sections **2844–2846**.

A motion which is not entertained by the Speaker is not entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2813**.

(14) Matters Entered in.—Objections.

The Journal does not record the name of a Member objecting to a request for unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **2865**.

(15) Matters Entered in.—Votes in General.

The Journal should record every vote and state in general terms the subject of it. Volume **IV**, section **2804**.

The Journal records the result of a vote in figures only when the yeas and nays are taken. Volume **IV**, section **2827**.

The request of a Member to be excused from voting, or his refusal to vote, may be recorded in the Journal, but his reasons therefor, or even the fact that he offered reasons, may not be recorded. Volume **IV**, sections **2821–2824**.

The Journal does not record the names of Members not voting. Volume **VI**, section **637**.

(16) Matters Entered in.—Votes by Yeas and Nays.

The Constitution provides that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal at the desire of one-fifth of those present. Volume **IV**, section **2726**. Volume **V**, section **6011**.

In 1890 Mr. Speaker Reed directed the Clerk to enter on the Journal as part of the record of a yeas and nays vote names of Members present but not voting, thereby establishing a quorum of record. Volume **IV**, section **2895**.

The Speaker's vote is recorded at the end of the roll or after it. Volume **V**, section **5965**.

Where a vote is recorded by yeas and nays the nature of the question on which they are taken should be clearly stated in the Journal, even though thereby the summary of an exceptionable petition be printed. Volume **IV**, section **2826**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(16) Matters Entered in.—Votes by Yeas and Nays—Continued.**

The refusal of the yeas and nays by the House is not recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2828**.

In early and rare instances the names of absent Members have been by consent of the House recorded in the Journal among the yeas and nays. Volume **IV**, section **2825**.

There is no rule requiring the names of those not voting on a call of the yeas and nays to be entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2739**.

By practice founded on a former rule the names of those not voting on a roll call are recorded in the Record. Volume **V**, section **6046**.

On a vote on passing a bill, returned with the objections of the President, the yeas and nays are required to be entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **3520**.

(17) Matters Entered in.—Votes by Ballot.

In the earlier practice, when a series of ballots were taken, the Journal recorded only the bare result of the decisive ballot. Volume **I**, section **232**.

A Speaker being elected by ballot the Journal should show not only the fact but the state of the ballot or ballots. Volume **IV**, section **2832**.

Early practice in journalizing a vote by ballot. Volume **V**, section **6007**.

Instance wherein the Journal recorded the names of the tellers on a vote by ballot. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

(18) Matters Entered in.—Names of Members Answering on Call.

The House Journal records the names of Members answering on a call of the House. Volume **IV**, section **2833**.

The Senate Journal has shown the number of Senators answering to a call of the Senate, but not the names. Volume **IV**, section **2833**.

When the roll is called in Committee of the Whole on the failure of a quorum, the names of the absentees are entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2966**.

(19) Matters Entered in.—Petitions and Bills.

Blanks for briefing petitions for the Record and the Journal may be obtained from the Clerk at the desk. Volume **VII**, section **1026**.

In briefing petitions for the Record and the Journal, the full list of petitioners is not given, and Members indorse on the back, or on slips attached, the name of the first petitioner only or the locality from which received. Volume **VII**, section **1026**.

Petitions, memorials, and bills referred by delivery to the Clerk are entered on the Journal and Record. Volume **IV**, section **3364**.

The Journal should record the name of the first signer of a petition, the number of other signers, and the general place of their residences. Volume **IV**, section **2857**.

Memorials of State legislatures were for a time spread on the Journal in full, but the practice has ceased. Volume **IV**, sections **2855**, **2856**.

Bills and resolutions presented in the House for reference under the rule are entered in the Journal and Record by title only. Volume **IV**, section **2853**.

A bill on its introduction is entered on the Journal by its number and title, but is not printed therein in full. Volume **IV**, section **2854**.

Although a Member in introducing a bill may read it in full to the House, yet it would not therefore appear in full in either the Journal or Congressional Record. Volume **V**, section **6967**.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills reports, for entry on the Journal, the date of presentation of bills to the President. Volume **IV**, section **3430**.

(20) Matters Entered in.—Reports in General.

The record of reports filed with the Clerk is entered in the Journal and printed in the Record. Volume **IV**, section **3116**.

The House may by vote agree to the report of a committee, in which case it appears in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **4675**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(20) Matters Entered in.—Reports in General.—Continued.**

The report of a committee which investigated the charge that the Speaker had mutilated the Journal was, by order of the House, printed in full in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2836**.

A report on certain charges against the Speaker appears in the Journal in full without special order. Volume **IV**, section **4660**.

The report of a select committees on the conduct of the Speaker was voted on by the House, although it contained no order or resolution, and was spread on the Journal without direction of the House. Volume **II**, section **1364**.

The report of an investigating committee exonerating the Clerk was printed in full in the Journal. Volume **I**, section **295**.

Instance wherein a report was ordered printed in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **2664**.

A committee sometimes makes a report prescribing ceremonies in report form simply, in which case it is acted on by the House and appears in full in the Journal. Volume **V**, section **7177**.

(21) Matters Entered in.—Conference Reports.

Since 1846 conference reports have generally been signed and appear in the Journal. Volume **V**, sections **6481–6487**.

In the early practice it was not essential that conference reports should be either signed or printed in the Journal. Volume **V**, sections **6472–6480**.

The Journal does not record in full a conference report presented merely for printing in the Record under the rule. Volume **IV**, section **2860**.

(22) Matters Entered in.—Reports of Speaker as to Duty Performed.

The Speaker having been directed to communicate with relatives of George Washington concerning the removal of his remains, copies of the correspondence were entered in the Journal without special order. Volume **V**, section **7075**.

The Speaker having been ordered by the House to communicate a resolution to the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, laid before the House a copy of the letter, and it was entered in the Journal. Volume **V**, section **7088**.

(23) Matters Entered in.—Messages.

The House decided that the Journal should record not only the delivery of a message but also the withdrawal of the messenger. Volume **IV**, section **2859**.

Reference to the custom of the House of recording messages of the President in the Journal (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7176**.

Accompanying documents, although referred to in a message from the President, are not read or entered on the Journal. Volume **VII**, section **1108**.

Messages from the Senate and President giving notice of bills passed or approved are entered in the Journal and published in the Record. Volume **V**, section **6593**.

Correspondence submitted as part of a President's message and relating to a ceremonial of the House was printed in full in the Journal (footnote). Volume **V**, section **7176**.

Veto messages of the President are required by the Constitution to be spread on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2726**.

The House to which a bill is returned with the objections of the President enters the objections on the Journal and proceeds to reconsider it. Volume **IV**, section **3520**.

The "House" to which a bill is to be returned by the President is a House in session with authority to receive the return and enter the President's objections on its Journal and no return can be received when the House is not in session. Volume **VII**, section **1115**.

The Senate having communicated the report of a breach of the Senate's privilege by a Member of the House, the House Journal records the fact but not the report. Volume **II**, section **1622**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(24) Matters Entered in.—Questions of Order and Decisions Thereon.**

The Clerk is required to note all questions of order and the decisions thereon, and print the record thereof as an appendix to the Journal. Volume **I**, section **251**.

The Journal records the rulings but not the remarks of the Speaker. Volume **IV**, section **2840**.

It was the early (but is not the present) practice that a decision on a point of order should not be recorded in the Journal unless an appeal had been taken. Volume **IV**, section **2847**.

In later years, although not in the very earliest practice, the Journal has recorded the reasons for the decisions of the Speakers. Volume **IV**, section **2841**.

The Journal does not record the response of the Speaker to a parliamentary inquiry. Volume **IV**, section **2842**.

The Speaker having ruled a resolution out of order, and an appeal having been taken from the decision, it was held that the resolution should appear in the Journal in full. Volume **IV**, section **2843**.

The demand of a Member for an alleged constitutional right was held to be sufficiently journalized as point of order. Volume **IV**, section **2852**.

(25) Matters Entered in.—Calls to Order.

When the Speaker calls a Member to order for irrelevancy in debate, and the House votes that the Member may proceed, the Journal should contain a record of the transaction. Volume **IV**, section **2839**.

The Journal does not always give in full disorderly words spoken in debate and ordered to be taken down. Volume **II**, section **1251**.

The Journal may record the simple fact that a Member makes an explanation, but it does not record the act of the Speaker in calling him to order for irrelevancy. Volume **IV**, section **2837**.

It was held in the Senate that when a Senator, called to order for words spoken in debate, appealed to the Senate, the Journal should record the words. Volume **IV**, section **2838**.

(26) Matters Entered in.—Censure of a Member.

The Speaker having, by order of the House, censured a Member, the words of censure were spread on the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1249**, Volume **VI**, section **236**.

The Speaker having censured a Member by order of the House, the words of censure appeared in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1251**.

Censure inflicted on a Member by the Speaker, by order of the House, appears in full in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1656**.

(27) Matters Entered in.—Answer of a Person Arraigned at the Bar.

The Journal recorded the substance of the oral answer of an officer of the House arraigned at the bar for neglect of duty. Volume **I**, section **291**.

The Clerk being arraigned and addressing the House in his defense, the Journal merely records the fact. Volume **I**, section **287**.

Being arraigned for contempt, George F. Seward presented a written statement signed by himself and counsel, but not attested, and this answer appears in full in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1699**.

In the Wolcott case the respondent when arraigned presented two answers, each in writing, sworn and subscribed, one of which appears in the Journal while the other does not. Volume **III**, section **1671**.

A witness arraigned for contempt, having in his answer questioned the power of the House, was permitted to file an amended answer, which was printed in full in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1673**.

In the earlier practice the response of witness arraigned at the bar of the House was never recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2874**.

The written and sworn answer of a witness arraigned for neglecting a summons did not appear in the Journal. Volume **III**, sections **1674**, **1675**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(27) Matters Entered in.—Answer of a Person Arraigned at the Bar—Continued.**

Instance wherein the answer of a person arraigned for contempt was in writing but not sworn to and not recorded in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1687**.

A person arraigned for contempt submitted a statement in writing which did not appear in full in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1635**.

The answers at the arraignment in the Woolley case were in writing and one was sworn to, but neither appears in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1685**.

When arraigned the witness Kilbourn submitted a written, unsworn answer, which does not appear in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1609**.

In the Irwin case the respondent, on being arraigned, made an oral unsworn answer, which does not appear in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1690**.

(28) Matters Entered in.—Oaths and Examination of Witnesses at the Bar.

The oath administered to a witness at the bar of the House is not recorded in full in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2874**.

According to the parliamentary law questions asked a witness are recorded in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

The parliamentary law provides that the answer of witnesses before the House shall not be written down, but such is not the rule before committees. Volume **III**, section **1768**.

In the Irwin case the Journal does not record the responses of the witness to questions put by the Speaker. Volume **III**, section **1690**.

In the Stewart case the questions and answers at the examination were recorded in the Journal, the answers being oral and not under oath. Volume **III**, section **1689**.

In a trial at the bar of the House both questions to witnesses and their answers were reduced to writing and appear in the Journal. Volume **III**, section **1668**.

A person being under examination at the bar, the questions and answers were recorded in the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1635**.

A person under examination at the bar was allowed to state his reasons why he should not answer a question and also to have entered on the Journal a statement. Volume **II**, section **1633**.

(29) Matters Entered in.—Speaker's Certificate as to a Contumacious Witness.

The Speaker, without order of the House and under the law, certifies the case of a contumacious witness to the district attorney, but the Journal may contain no record of his act. Volume **III**, section **1691**.

The Journal did not record the Speaker's act in certifying the Wolcott case to the district attorney. Volume **III**, section **1672**.

(30) Matters Entered in.—In General.

Proceedings of the House rendered null through discovery of errors are not properly entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2814**.

The Journal records proceedings subsequently vacated. Volume **VI**, section **635**.

The Journal and the Record record proceedings vacated under the rules. Volume **VI**, section **636**.

Proceedings expunged from the Record by order of the House are not journalized. Volume **VI**, section **582**.

A request for unanimous consent that the Journal show proceedings which did not take place was denied by the House. Volume **VI**, section **229**.

Censure inflicted by the Speaker on a citizen and his apology to the House appear in full in the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **333**.

When a majority of the membership of the House has signed a motion it is entered on the Journal and referred to the Calendar of Motions to discharge committees. Volume **VII**, section **1007**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(30) Matters Entered in.—In General—Continued.**

Signatures to a motion to discharge committees are not made public until the requisite number have signed and the motion appears in the Journal and Record. Volume **VII**, section **1008**.

(31) Reading of.—General Requirements.

The reading of the Journal is dispensed with only by unanimous consent or a suspension of the rules. Volume **IV**, sections **2747–2750**.

Duties of the Speaker regarding the opening of the session and the reading of the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1310**.

The only Journal which may be read to the House is one that has been examined and corrected by the Speaker under the rule. Volume **IV**, section **2734**.

The reading of the Journal must be in full whenever demanded by a Member. Volume **IV**, sections **2739, 2740, 2741**. Volume **VI**, sections **627, 628**.

While the Journal must be read in full on the demand of any Member such demand comes too late after the Journal has been approved. Volume **VI**, section **626**.

The Speaker declined to entertain a motion to approve the Journal without reading in full. Volume **VI**, section **628**.

The granting by the House of unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the Journal implies unanimous consent of its approval. Volume **VI**, section **625**.

The reading of the Journal may be dispensed with by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **625**. The Journal may neither be read nor approved until a quorum has appeared. Volume **IV**, section **2732**.

If a question as to a quorum is raised before the reading of the Journal a quorum should be ascertained to be present before the reading should begin. Volume **IV**, section **2733**. Volume **VI**, section **625**.

The Journal having been read and approved it is too late to make the point of order that a quorum was not present when it was done. Volume **IV**, section **2927**.

The question as to whether or not the Journal of the preceding day should be read until the Journals of days prior to that day have been approved. Volume **IV**, sections **2771–2773**.

The Journal of the last day of a session that has adjourned without day is not read on the first day of the succeeding session. Volume **IV**, section **2742**.

On the last legislative day of a session the Journal is sometimes read and approved as far as completed, but the practice is very unusual. Volume **IV**, section **2745**.

The presentation of a conference report is always in order, except when the Journal is being read, when the roll is being called, or when the House is dividing. Volume **V**, section **6443**.

During the interim preceding the election of speaker and adoption of rules the Journal of the proceedings is read and approved daily. Volume **VI**, section **623**.

(32) Reading of.—Business Before and During.

The transaction of business is not in order before the reading of the Journal, even for the purpose of amending the title of a bill which has passed on the preceding day. Volume **IV**, section **2751**.

No business is in order until the Journal has been approved. Volume **VI**, section **637**.

The transaction of business is not in order before the reading and approval of the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **629**.

The transaction of business, however highly privileged, is not in order before the reading and approval of the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **630**.

An arraignment of impeachment may interrupt the reading of the Journal or business proceeding under a unanimous consent agreement. Volume **VI**, section **469**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(32) Reading of.—Business Before and During—Continued.**

The reading of the Journal may be interrupted by a parliamentary inquiry. Volume **VI**, section **624**.

Administration of the oath before the reading of the Journal and while a point of no quorum was pending. Volume **VI**, section **21**.

The point of no quorum may be made while the Journal is being read. Volume **VI**, section **624**. Ordinarily no business may be transacted before the reading and approval of the Journal, although for a brief period another rule prevailed as to certain highly privileged matters. Volume **IV**, sections **2752–2756**.

Before the reading of the Journal a simple motion to adjourn is in order, but a motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, being the transaction of business, is not in order. Volume **IV**, section **2757**.

Members have been sworn in before the reading of the Journal. Volume **I**, section **172**.

The reading of the Journal being interrupted by disorder was resumed as soon as the House had taken action to restore order. Volume **IV**, section **2759**.

A breach of privilege which occurred during the reading of the Journal was at once disposed of, after which the reading of the Journal was concluded. Volume **II**, section **1630**.

(33) Amendment of.—Speaker's Preliminary Revisal.

The Speaker's right to examine and correct the Journal after it is made up by the Clerk has always been affirmed. Volume **IV**, sections **2735–2737**.

Discussion of the scope of the Speaker's power to correct the Journal before it is read. Volume **IV**, section **2734**.

The preliminary right of the Speaker to correct the Journal should be exercised before it is read to the House. Volume **IV**, section **2738**.

The duty of preliminary approval of the Journal, the reference of bills to committees and calendars, and similar matters of clerical routine are largely delegated by the Speaker to the Clerk at the Speaker's table. Volume **VI**, section **626**.

(34) Amendment of.—Not Usual After Approval.

After the Journal has been approved amendments should not be ordered. Volume **IV**, section **2781**.

The correction of the Journal of a day preceding the last legislative day is usually made only by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, sections **2794–2797**.

While the regular time for amending the Journal expires with its approval, yet this rule has sometimes been waived for the correction of a yea-and-nay vote. Volume **IV**, sections **2767–2769**.

The House having approved the Journal of the preceding day, a resolution to correct an alleged error in a vote of that day, which had been discussed before the vote of approval, was held not to be of privilege. Volume **III**, section **2620**.

Although the Journal had been approved, the Speaker admitted as privileged a motion to correct a manifest error which would deprive a Member of certain rights as to the pending question. Volume **IV**, section **2788**.

(35) Amendment of.—The Motion, Its Precedence, etc.

A motion to amend the Journal takes precedence of the motion to approve it. Volume **IV**, section **2760**.

The motion to amend the Journal takes precedence of the motion to approve it, but the motion to amend is not admitted after the previous question has been demanded on the motion to approve. Volume **IV**, section **633**.

A motion to amend the Journal may not be admitted after the previous question is demanded on a motion to approve. Volume **IV**, section **2770**. Volume **VIII**, section **2684**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(35) Amendment of.—The Motion, Its Precedence, etc.**—Continued.

It has been held that the administration of the oath to a Member takes precedence of a motion to amend the Journal. Volume **I**, section **171**.

The motion to commit provided for in the rule for the previous question may be applied to a motion to amend the Journal. Volume **V**, section **5574**.

A proposed amendment to the Journal being laid on the table, the Journal does not accompany the amendment to the table. Volume **V**, sections **5435**, **5436**.

An expression of opinion as to a decision of the Chair is not in order as an amendment to the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2848**.

(36) Amendment of.—Matter Not to be Placed in, by Indirection.

It is not in order to place on the Journal indirectly what the House has refused to place there directly. Volume **IV**, section **2805**.

While a proposed correction of the Journal may be recorded in the Journal, yet it is not in order to insert in full in this indirect way what has been denied insertion in the first instance. Volume **IV**, section **2782**.

The House having declined to permit protests to be entered on the Journal, the Speakers have declined to entertain motions to amend the Journal which would have effected the purpose indirectly. Volume **IV**, section **2805**.

In 1843 the House finally decided that a protest which had been refused admission to the Journal might not appear there indirectly. Volume **IV**, section **2804**.

In the earlier practice protests which the House refused to allow in the Journal appeared there indirectly as part of the rejected motion. Volume **IV**, sections **2801–2803**.

(37) Amendment of.—To Correct a Vote.

The House amends the Journal where a vote is recorded erroneously, even though the result be changed thereby. Volume **IV**, sections **2761–2765**.

An error in a vote may be corrected in the Journal of the succeeding day, even though the result be changed thereby. Volume **IV**, sections **2829–2831**.

A vote having been erroneously announced in such a way as to change the true result, subsequent proceedings in connection therewith fall, and the Journal is amended accordingly. Volume **V**, sections **6086–6088**.

A vote having been incorrectly announced through error on the part of the Clerk, it is in order to move that the Journal and Record be amended to conform to the facts, or the Speaker may of his own initiative announce the correction and direct that the Journal be corrected. Volume **VIII**, section **3162**.

The correction in the Journal, before its approval, of the erroneous record of a Member's vote is made as a matter of right and not by vote of the House. Volume **IV**, section **2766**.

Where a Member votes and the Journal fails to include his name among the yeas and nays he may demand a correction as a matter of right before the approval of the Journal. Volume **V**, section **5969**.

Where a vote actually given fails to be recorded it is the right of the Member to have the proper correction made before the approval of the Journal. Volume **V**, sections **6061–6063**.

When the Clerk in calling the roll fails to note a Member's vote, the Member may, at any time, before the approval of the Journal, demand as a matter of right that it be recorded. Volume **VIII**, section **3143**.

A Member having stated on his responsibility that another Member recorded as voting on a preceding day was not then present, the Speaker ordered the correction of the Journal before its approval. Volume **V**, section **6099**.

Instance wherein the House declined to permit a change in the Journal record of persons noted as present and not voting on the statement of certain ones, not numerous enough to change the result, that they had been improperly noted. Volume **III**, section **2620**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(39) Amendment of.—In General.**

The parliamentary method of raising a committee to investigate an alleged error in the Journal has not been utilized. Volume **IV**, section **2809**.

It has been held that the Journal of the last day of a session may not be amended on the first day of the succeeding session; but this principle has not been followed uniformly. Volume **IV**, sections **2743, 2744**.

Proceedings in correcting an error where the Speaker had signed the enrolled copy of a bill which had not passed. Volume **IV**, section **3459**.

After the Journal had been printed it was held to be too late to amend it. Volume **VI**, section **632**.

In amending the Journal the House may decide as to what are proceedings, even to the extent of omitting things actually done or of recording things not done. Volume **VI**, section **634**.

It having been erroneously announced that a quorum had voted when the roll later disclosed the absence of a quorum on the vote, the Speaker declared subsequent proceedings in connection therewith vacated, and the Journal was amended accordingly. Volume **VIII**, section **3161**.

While correction of the Record to conform with actual facts is by right, such correction of the Journal is by motion or unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **631**.

(39) Approval of.

It is the uniform practice of the House to approve its Journal for each legislative day. Volume **IV**, section **2731**.

Journals of more than one session remaining unapproved, they are taken up for approval in chronological order, although the opposite ruling has once been made. Volume **IV**, sections **2771-2773**.

In 1839 the difficulties at organization prevented the daily approval of the Journal, until finally on one day the Journals of several days were approved. Volume **I**, section **92**.

An adjournment taking place after the election of a Speaker, but before the Members had taken the oath, the Journal was read on the next day but was not approved until the oath had been administered. Volume **I**, section **171**.

In ordinary practice the Journal is approved by the House without the formal putting of the motion to vote. Volume **IV**, section **2774**.

A motion to suspend the rules and approve the Journal was held in order, although the Journal had not been read, and the then highly privileged motion to fix the day to which the House should adjourn was pending. Volume **IV**, section **2758**.

The amendment of the Record is not in order pending the approval of the Journal. Volume **V**, section **6989**.

The Journal may not be approved until a quorum has appeared. Volume **VI**, section **629**.

(40) Protests Not Entered in, as of Right.

A Member may not, as a matter of right, enter a protest in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2798**.

The demand of a Member that a protest against certain parliamentary practices of the House be placed on the Journal does not present a question of privilege. Volume **IV**, sections **2799, 2800**.

The Clerk, presiding at the organization, has declined to entertain a protest, although it related to the organization. Volume **I**, section **80**.

Summary of precedents relating to the placing of protests on the Journal. Volume **III**, section **2597**.

Practice of House and Senate as to admitting protests to the Journal (footnote). Volume **IV**, section **2805**.

In 1868 a protest was entered in the Journal by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **2807**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(40) Protests Not Entered in, as of Right**—Continued.

In 1826 the House authorized the Representatives from the State of Georgia to enter a protest in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2806**.

The written protest of a Member against his proposed expulsion does not go into the Journal except by order of the House. Volume **II**, section **1275**.

An instance wherein a Member, against whom a resolution of censure was pending, was allowed to insert in the Journal his demand for a constitutional trial. Volume **II**, section **1255**.

President Jackson having sent to the Senate a protest against its censure of his acts, the Senate declared the protest a breach of privilege and refused it entry on the Journal. Volume **II**, section **1591**.

The House ordered spread on its Journal a paper in which Samuel Houston protested against the right of the House to punish him for contempt. Volume **II**, section **1619**.

(41) Entries for Occasions of Ceremony.

The Journal entry of a funeral of a Member in the Hall of the House in early days. Volume **V**, sections **7144–7147**.

The Journal entry of the funeral of John Quincy Adams. Volume **V**, section **7148**.

The entry in the Journal recording the reception of Louis Kossuth by the House. Volume **V**, section **7083**.

The oration of John Quincy Adams on the occasion of the death of Lafayette appears in full in the appendix of the Journal. Volume **V**, section **7219**.

The address of the ambassador of Japan to the House on the occasion of the reception of the embassy was ordered to be entered on the Journal. Volume **V**, section **7085**.

(42) Entries for Electoral Count and Administration of the Oath to the President.

The proceedings of the joint meeting to count the electoral vote are journalized in the same form as the proceedings of the House alone. Volume **IV**, section **2876**.

At the conclusion of the electoral count the President of the Senate merely announces the state of the vote, which, with the list of the votes, is entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Volume **III**, section **1918**.

The report by tellers is made and signed in duplicate, and is entered upon the Journal of each of the two Houses. Volume **VI**, section **444**.

The House declined to amend its Journal so as to include the letter of a Presidential elector explaining his inability to give his vote. Volume **IV**, section **2875**.

During the prolonged proceedings of the electoral count of 1877 the House and Senate caused each calendar day to be journalized as a legislative day. Volume **III**, section **1927**.

The entry in the Journal recording the administration of the oath of office to President Millard Fillmore. Volume **III**, section **1997**.

(43) As to Impeachments.—Entries in House Journal.

Form of Journal entry describing the attendance of the House in Committee of the Whole at the Peck trial. Volume **III**, section **2374**.

The House having heard judgment in the Pickering impeachment, the managers made no report, and no record appears on the House Journal. Volume **III**, section **2338**.

The articles of impeachment in the Blount case appear in the House Journal on the day of their adoption and in the Senate Journal on the day of their presentation. Volume **III**, section **2302**.

The articles of impeachment in the Chase case appear in the House Journal in full at the time of their adoption. Volume **III**, section **2344**.

The article in the Peck impeachment appears in the House Journal on the day of its adoption. Volume **III**, section **2368**.

The forms of summons and subpoena in the Pickering case were communicated to the House and entered on its Journal. Volume **III**, section **2329**.

The Senate communicated to the House its form of summons in the Blount impeachment and it was entered in the House Journal. Volume **III**, section **2304**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(43) As to Impeachments.—Entries in House Journal—Continued.**

The Senate communicated to the House its rules for the trial of William Blount, and they appear in the House Journal. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

(44) As to Impeachments.—Of the Senate Sitting for the Trial.

Impeachment trials in the Senate have from the first been recorded in a separate Journal. Volume **III**, section **2307**.

The journal of the Pickering trial was kept separate from the regular Senate journal. Volume **III**, section **2328**.

The Secretary of the Senate records proceedings in impeachments as he records legislative proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2090**.

The Chief Justice held, in the Senate sitting for the trial of President Johnson, that the Journal should be read before other proceedings. Volume **III**, section **2424**.

The article of impeachment in the Peck case was read by the chairman of the managers and appears in full on the journal of the trial. Volume **III**, section **2370**.

The oath taken by the returning officer in an impeachment case is spread on the records. Volume **III**, section **2128**.

Form of oath taken by the Sergeant-at-Arms and entered on the Record on the making of the return of service of summons on Judge Pickering. Volume **III**, section **2331**.

The person impeached being called to appear and answer, a record is made as to appearance or nonappearance. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

The person impeached may appear to answer the articles in person or by attorney, and a record is made as to the mode of appearance. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

When the person accused in articles of impeachment appears by agent or attorney a record is made naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears. Volume **III**, section **2129**.

The Senate Journal included in full the bond given by a respondent for his appearance to answer articles of impeachment. Volume **III**, section **2118**.

The Senate rule in the Blount case required that respondent's answer should be spread on the Journal. Volume **III**, section **2309**.

The answer of the respondent in the Chase trial does not appear in the journal of the court. Volume **III**, section **2351**.

The journal of an impeachment trial records the names of witnesses but not their testimony, except when it is subject of objection. Volume **III**, section **2354**.

The proceedings in the Senate consultation chamber during the Johnson trial appear in the Journal and Globe, but the debates are not given (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2430**.

The proceedings of secret sessions of the Senate in the Johnson trial appear in the Journal, but the debates were not recorded. Volume **III**, section **2425**.

Form of acquittal entered in the Journal of the trial of President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2443**.

The proceedings of the Senate, sitting in the impeachment trial of Judge Archbald, were recorded in a separate journal. Volume **VI**, section **503**.

The writ of summons issued for the appearance of Judge Archbald to answer articles of impeachment does not appear in the Journal. Volume **VI**, section **479**.

(45) Of a Select or Standing Committee.

The journal of a committee shows those present at each meeting. Volume **IV**, section **4575**.

A committee controls its journal and sometimes grants leave to Members to incorporate in it signed statements of their views. Volume **IV**, section **4579**.

It is not the right of a Member to enter on the journal of a committee his reasons for objecting to certain procedure. Volume **IV**, section **4576**.

The House may direct a committee to submit its journal to the House, but the proper method seems to be by a motion to recommit the pending report with instructions to incorporate in it the desired record. Volume **IV**, sections **4680**, **4681**.

JOURNAL—Continued.**(45) Of a Select or Standing Committee**—Continued.

The House sometimes orders the journal of a committee to be printed with the report. Volume **IV**, sections **4682–4686**.

A committee not being able to decide the question of issuing certain subpoenas authorized a member of the committee to exhibit its journal so that the House might act. Volume **III**, section **1802**.

It is not in order for the minority to present to the House the records of a committee to show that the committee is disregarding its duty. Volume **IV**, section **4619**.

At the first meeting of a select committee the resolution of the House creating it and defining its duties is spread on its journal. Volume **IV**, section **4406**.

The House authorized the clerk of a committee to disclose by deposition the proceedings of the committee. Volume **III**, section **2604**.

JOURNAL CLERK.

The office of Journal clerk and its requirements (footnote). Volume **III**, section **2644**.

JOY.

The Missouri election case of O'Neill v. Joy in the Fifty-third Congress. Volume **II**, section **1047**.

JUDGES. See “Elections of Representatives” and “Impeachment.”**JUDGING ELECTIONS. See “Elections of Representatives.”****JUDICIAL EXPENSES.**

The Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction of legislative, executive, judicial, and sundry civil expenses of the Government. Volume **IV**, section **4032**.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The rule assigns to the Judiciary Committee jurisdiction of subjects relating to “judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law.” Volume **IV**, section **4054**.

JUDICIARY, COMMITTEE ON THE.

- (1) **Creation and history of.**
- (2) **Jurisdiction of.—The courts and the law.**
- (3) **Jurisdiction of.—Crimes, criminals, etc.**
- (4) **Jurisdiction of.—Corporations, trusts, securities, etc.**
- (5) **Jurisdiction of.—Amendments to the Constitution.**
- (6) **Jurisdiction of.—As to impeachments. See also “Impeachment.”**
- (7) **Jurisdiction of.—Claims.**
- (8) **Jurisdiction of.—General subjects.**

(1) Creation and History of.

The creation and history of the Committee on the Judiciary, section 4 of Rule XI. Volume **IV**, section **4054**.

Recent history of the Committees on the Judiciary, section 4 of Rule XI. Volume **VII**, section **1746**.

(2) Jurisdiction of.—The Courts and the Law.

The rule assigns to the Judiciary Committee jurisdiction of subjects relating to “judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law.” Volume **IV**, section **4054**.

The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction of bills relating to local courts in the District of Columbia and Alaska, and the Territories. Volume **IV**, section **4068**.

The Committee on the Judiciary often reports as to questions of law on subjects naturally within the jurisdiction of other committees. Volume **IV**, section **4063**.

The Committee on the Judiciary reports legislative propositions relating to the service of the Department of Justice, and even of other Departments. Volume **IV**, section **4067**.

JUDICIARY, COMMITTEE ON THE—Continued.**(2) Jurisdiction of.—The Courts and the Law**—Continued.

Appointment of Federal judges and other court officials and legislation pertaining to their salaries are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1750**.

Subjects relating to the jurisdiction of the courts are referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1760**.

The Committee on the Judiciary have exercised jurisdiction of bills relating to insular courts. Volume **VII**, section **1767**.

Legislation construing acts of Congress is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1762**.

Provisions for establishment of code of law for the District of Columbia are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1761**.

(3) Jurisdiction of.—Crimes, Criminals, etc.

The subjects of criminals, crimes, penalties, and extradition are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4069**.

The management of national penitentiaries and the authorization of buildings therefor are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4070**.

The Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of the general subject of counterfeiting. Volume **IV**, section **4071**. Volume **VII**, section **1753**.

Legislation relating to juvenile offenders in the District of Columbia is considered by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1755**.

Bills proposing punishment of crimes against interstate or foreign shipments belong within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1757**.

The punishment, prevention, and definition of crime and the organization of courts are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1747**.

Punishment of sedition, espionage, and seditious interference with foreign relations and commerce are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1751**.

The study of criminal, pauper, and defective classes is a subject under jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1756**.

Enforcement and administration of national prohibition laws is a subject under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VII**, section **1773**.

(4) Jurisdiction of.—Corporations, Trusts, Securities, etc.

The general subject of Federal control of corporations has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4059**.

Matters relating to the investigation and regulation of trusts and corporations are within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. Volume **IV**, section **4060**. Volume **VII**, section **1764**.

Bills of incorporation are referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4057**. Volume **VII**, section **1763**.

Jurisdiction of legislation providing penalties for commercial bribery and other corrupt trade practices belongs to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1754**.

The protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1748**.

Bills relating to the fraudulent or unethical sale of securities were taken from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1782**.

The sale of fraudulent stocks and bonds and other “blue sky” securities is a subject considered by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1781**.

A bill limiting effects of regulating Interstate and Foreign Commerce was transferred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1776**.

JUDICIARY, COMMITTEE ON THE—Continued.**(4) Jurisdiction of.—Corporations, Trusts, Securities, etc.**—Continued.

Bills relating to trusts and monopolies (except common carriers) come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1749**.

Bills authorizing associations of producers of agricultural products and limiting the effect of the Clayton Antitrust Act with reference to agricultural associations have been reported by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VII**, section **1765**.

(5) Jurisdiction of.—Amendments to the Constitution.

The Committee on the Judiciary has a general but no exclusive jurisdiction over joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Volume **IV**, section **4056**. Volume **VII**, section **1779**.

A bill proposing amendments to the Constitution in relation to polygamy was by the House committed to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **V**, section **5476**.

A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment authorizing mutual taxation of salaries between State and Federal Governments was held to come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary rather than that of the Committee on Ways and Means. Volume **VII**, section **1780**.

(6) Jurisdiction of.—As to Impeachments. See also “Impeachment.”

Charges against judges of the United States courts are usually investigated by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4062**.

The work of drawing up the articles impeaching Secretary Belknap was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III**, section **2444**.

In the first attempt to impeach President Johnson the investigation was made by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **III**, section **2400**.

The House referred to the Committee on Reconstruction the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee in the first attempt to impeach President Johnson. Volume **III**, section **2408**.

The impeachment proceedings were set in motion through a resolution introduced by delivery to the Clerk and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VI**, section **513**.

A resolution proposing investigation with a view to impeachment was introduced by delivery to the Clerk and was referred to the Committee on Rules, on request of which committee it was re-referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VI**, section **544**.

A memorial addressed to the Speaker and setting forth charges against a civil officer was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which recommended an investigation. Volume **VI**, section **543**.

A resolution providing for investigation with a view to impeachment was transferred from the Committee on Rules to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1787**.

Form of resolution providing for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee and authorizing a subcommittee to exercise powers delegated to the committee. Volume **VI**, section **530**.

A Member having risen in his place and impeached Judge Wilfley and offered a resolution providing for an investigation, the House referred the matter to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VI**, section **525**.

The Judiciary Committee authorized to make an investigation committed the matter to a subcommittee, the report of which was made a part of the committee report to the House. Volume **VI**, section **529**.

Conflicting views of the majority and minority of the Judiciary Committee, in 1921, as to offenses justifying impeachment. Volume **VI**, section **535**.

(7) Jurisdiction of.—Claims.

The Judiciary Committee has reported propositions of general legislation to regulate the adjudication of claims of various kinds against the Government. Volume **IV**, section **4078**.

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported general legislation as to claims against the United States and as to procedure and jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Volume **VII**, section **1752**.

JUDICIARY, COMMITTEE ON THE—Continued.**(7) Jurisdiction of.—Claims**—Continued.

Claims of States against the United States and the adjustment of accounts between the States and the United States have been considered by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **IV**, section **4080**.

General Legislation for the relief of Government employees injured in the discharge of their official duties is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary and not the Committee on Claims. Volume **VII**, section **1777**.

The Judiciary Committee has reported general legislation as to claims of laborers, Territorial and district claims, war claims, etc. Volume **IV**, section **4079**.

The jurisdiction of general legislation relating to international claims has been exercised frequently by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4081**.

A private bill providing for a rehearing and a readjudication in the Court of Claims belongs to the jurisdiction of a claims committee, and not to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4268**.

(8) Jurisdiction of.—General Subjects.

The Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of legislation relating to bankruptcy. Volume **IV**, section **4065**.

The settlement of boundary lines between States or between a State and a Territory is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4064**.

Bills relating to jurisdiction of boundary waters between the States or within the several States are reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1768**.

The forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership of land have been considered by the Public Lands Committee, although the Judiciary Committee has also participated in the jurisdiction of certain land questions. Volume **IV**, section **4201**.

A bill legalizing the conveyance of public lands was considered to be within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1783**.

The subjects of holidays and celebrations have been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4073**.

The Committee on the Judiciary has exclusive jurisdiction of bills providing for the adoption of a national anthem. Volume **VII**, section **1775**.

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills prohibiting the desecration of the national flag and dealing with refusal of public officers to execute acts of Congress. Volume **IV**, section **4055**.

Regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, etc., through control of interstate commerce relations, is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4061**.

Conferring of jurisdiction relative to determination of rights of American citizens under treaties or in international litigation is a subject within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1784**.

Bills providing protection for the uniforms of friendly nations are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1774**.

Bills of lading as evidence, bonds in admiralty cases, willful destruction of vessels, mutiny, etc., are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4145**.

Bills relating to pensioners' oaths and fraudulent claims that have reported by the Judiciary Committee. Volume **IV**, section **4074**.

Bills providing for the protection of the President and relating to the office and its duties have been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4077**.

The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills relating to the meeting of Congress, the attendance of Members, and their appointments to incompatible offices. Volume **IV**, section **4077**. Volume **VII**, section **1770**.

JUDICIARY, COMMITTEE ON THE—Continued.**(8) Jurisdiction of.—General Subjects**—Continued.

- The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over subjects related to the relations of laborers, especially organized laborers, to the courts and to corporations. Volume **IV**, section **4072**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary have exercised jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to relations of workmen to employers. Volume **VII**, section **1769**.
- The compensation of Federal employees injured in performance of duty and the administration of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1785**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over the subject of international copyright, although the clearest title seems to be with the Committee on Patents. Volume **IV**, section **4075**.
- The subject of a court of patent appeals has been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4075**.
- Bills for the removal of political disabilities have been within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **IV**, section **4058**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary has exercised jurisdiction over legislative propositions related to marriage, divorce, and polygamy. Volume **IV**, section **4076**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary has reported bills relating to the rights and privileges of women. Volume **IV**, section **4066**.
- Legislation relating to the organization of a branch of the Government, and to the government of a territory is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1772**.
- A bill amending the national bank act was by consent referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1786**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over legislation regulating legal process and procedure relating to vessels in foreign jurisdictions. Volume **VII**, section **1771**.
- Provision for payment of reward for information as to violation of a statute was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1758**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary exercises the jurisdiction over propositions relating to Government contracts. Volume **VII**, section **1788**.
- Legislative propositions relating to the Bureau of Efficiency and needs of personnel in the executive departments belong to the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Civil Service and not to the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **2022**.
- The Committee on the Judiciary considers legislation relating to settlement of questions of law in dispute between executive officers of the Government. Volume **VII**, section **1778**.
- The issue raised by the questioning of a Member for words spoken in debate was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Volume **VI**, section **553**.
- Propositions relative to the constitutionality of bills pending in the House, and questions as to the constitutionality of recommendations submitted by the President, are subjects within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VII**, section **1759**.
- Conclusion of the Judiciary Committee that acceptance of commission in the National Guard by a Member vacates his seat. Volume **VI**, section **60**.

JUDGMENT. See “**Impeachment.**”

JULIAN.

- The Indiana election case of Reid v. Julian, in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **II**, sections **881**, **882**.

JURISDICTION. See “**Committees.**”

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

- Testimony taken before justices of the peace was admitted, although the sitting Delegate had protested that they were not legally authorized and had declined to attend. Volume **II**, section **852**.

JUSTICE OF PEACE—Continued.

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction as to the police and juvenile courts and justices of peace in the District. Volume **IV**, section **4290**.

JUSTICES.

The judges of the Supreme Court have the privileges of the floor. Volume **V**, section **7283**. Volume **VIII**, section **3634**.

JUVENILE COURTS.

The Committee for the District of Columbia has exercised jurisdiction as to the police and juvenile courts and justices of peace in the District. Volume **IV**, section **4290**.

Legislation relating to juvenile offenders in the District of Columbia is considered by the Committee on the Judiciary. Volume **VIII**, section **1755**.

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- Forty-eighth Congress.—Wood v. Peters. Volume **I**, section **417**.
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- Seventieth Congress.—Clark v. White. Volume **VI**, section **175**.