

Summary of Activities of the Committee

80TH CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	567	2,023	2,590
Senate bills.....	32	156	188
House joint resolutions.....	143	0	143
Senate joint resolutions.....	10	0	10
House concurrent resolutions.....	7	0	7
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	1	0	1
House resolutions.....	7	0	7
Total bills referred.....	767	2,179	2,946
Total bills reported.....	105	450	¹ 555
House passed bills.....	91	508	599
Bills signed into law.....	² 65	385	450

¹ The total number of private immigration and naturalization bills reported is not available.
² Includes amendments.

During the 80th Congress the House Committee on the Judiciary had referred to it a total of 2,946 bills, of which 2,179 (74 percent) were private bills relating to claims or to immigration and naturalization, and 767 (26 percent) were public bills. Of the 8,381 bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions introduced in the House, 2,747 (33 percent) were referred to this committee.

Of the 767 public bills referred to the committee, 61 (8 percent) became public laws. One public bill received a pocket veto, and no such bills received a direct veto.

A total of 1,346 private claims bills, including those originating in both Houses, were referred to the committee. Of these, 272 (20 percent) became private laws, 6 became public laws, 450 were reported to the House, 130 died in the Senate, 20 were vetoed, 13 were pocket vetoed, and 9 were recommitted.

A total of 833 private immigration and naturalization bills were referred to the committee during the 80th Congress. Of these, 121 (15 percent) became private laws, 3 were vetoed and 1 was pocket vetoed.

From an overall standpoint, of the 2,747 House bills, both public and private, referred to the committee, 456 (17 percent) were enacted into law. In accomplishing this task, the full committee held 71 executive meetings, and the 8 subcommittees held numerous executive sessions and conducted 342 hearings.

One of the most far-reaching achievements of the Judiciary Committee during this Congress was the completion of its work on the general revision and codification of the following United States Code titles:

- Title 1, "General Provisions"—Public Law 278.
- Title 4, "Flag and Seal, etc."—Public Law 279.

- Title 6, "Official and Penal Bonds"—Public Law 280.
- Title 9, "Arbitration"—Public Law 282.
- Title 17, "Copyrights"—Public Law 281.
- Title 18, "Crimes and Criminal Procedure"—Public Law 772.
- Title 28, "Judiciary"—Public Law 773.

Another major legislative accomplishment of the committee was the passage of the constitutional amendment on the limitation of presidential tenure, the Presidential Succession Law (Public Law 199), which was subsequently passed by Congress and by the end of the 80th Congress had been ratified by 21 States.

Among the other major pieces of legislation with which the committee dealt and which were enacted into law, were:

- Public Laws 29, 145, and 188—To extend title III, Second War Powers Act.
- Public Law 49—Portal-to-Portal Pay Act.
- Public Law 239—Termination of Emergency War Powers.
- Public Law 774—Displaced Persons.
- Public Law 863—Deportation of Aliens.

81ST CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	757	3,091	3,858
Senate bills.....	58	419	477
House joint resolutions.....	203	0	203
Senate joint resolutions.....	12	0	12
House concurrent resolutions.....	6	0	6
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	1	33	34
House resolutions.....	8	0	8
Total bills referred.....	1,055	3,543	4,598
Total bills reported.....	140	(¹)	140
House passed bills.....	129	1,046	1,175
Bills signed into law.....	99	988	1,087

¹ Not available.

The House Committee on the Judiciary had referred to its 4,598 bills and resolutions during the 81st Congress. Of this number, 1,055 were public bills and resolutions and 3,543 were private bills and resolutions. Of the public measures referred to the committee, 99 became law, and of the private measures the committee considered, 988 became law.

During this Congress, the committee held hearings on the controversial issue of Federal versus state ownership and control of tidelands, monopoly and antitrust problems, bills tightening control and supervision of aliens in custody pending deportation, and anti-lynching measures.

Among the major pieces of legislation considered by the committee were:

- Public Law 899—The Clayton Antitrust Act.
- Public Law 513—To enhance the security of the United States by preventing disclosures of information concerning the cryptographic systems and the communications intelligence activities of the United States.

Public Law 555—To amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948.
 Public Law 717—To permit the admission of alien spouses and
 minor children of citizen members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Public Law 285—To provide for the care and custody of insane
 persons charged with or convicted of offenses against the United
 States.

82D CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	602	3,481	4,083
Senate bills.....	49	420	469
House joint resolutions.....	218	-----	218
Senate joint resolutions.....	4	-----	4
House concurrent resolutions.....	13	7	20
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	0	20	20
House resolutions.....	22	-----	22
Total bills referred.....	908	3,928	4,836
Total bills reported.....	106	(1)	106
House bills passed.....	92	1,074	1,166
Bills signed into law.....	70	976	1,046

¹ Not available.

During the 82d Congress 10,055 bills were introduced in the House of Representatives. Of the total, 4,836 bills were referred to the House Judiciary Committee. The committee received for consideration 908 public bills and resolutions and 3,928 private bills and resolutions. Seventy public bills were enacted into law and 976 private bills were enacted.

The work of the Judiciary Committee was assigned to five standing subcommittees and five special subcommittees. The standing subcommittees were designated by number and had a special jurisdiction as well as a general jurisdiction over bills referred to it. The five special subcommittees included: Special Subcommittee on Reapportionment, Special Subcommittee to Consider the Appointment and Powers of the Special Prosecutor, Special Subcommittee Dealing with Legislation Pertaining to Seizure of the Steel Industry, Special Subcommittee to Conduct a Preliminary Investigation of Judge Philip B. Sullivan, and Special Subcommittee to Investigate the Department of Justice and the Office of the Attorney General.

The committee, working through these subcommittees, continued several studies begun during previous Congresses. The Subcommittee on Study of Monopoly Powers continued its review of monopoly power in the steel and newsprint industries. The Special Subcommittee to Investigate the Department of Justice and the Office of the Attorney General conducted a thorough investigation in which one area of concern was the allegation that the Department of Justice had failed to prosecute possible violations of the antitrust laws involving the four largest corporations engaged in the manufacture and distribution of liquor.

Two important pieces of legislation considered by the Judiciary Committee and enacted into law during the 82d Congress were the Immigration and Nationality Act (Public Law 414) and the Codification and Revision of the Patent Laws (Public Law 593).

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83D CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	654	4,277	4,931
Senate bills.....	25	665	690
House joint resolutions.....	270	4	274
Senate joint resolutions.....	12	12
House concurrent resolutions.....	14	6	20
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	2	11	13
House resolutions.....	10	10
Total bills referred.....	1,011	4,939	5,950
Total bills reported.....	111	(1)	111
House passed bills.....	103	1,137	1,240
Bills signed into law.....	82	945	1,027

¹ Not available.

A total of 5,950 bills and resolutions were referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary during the 83d Congress. Of this number 1,011 were public bills and resolutions and 4,939 were private bills and resolutions. The committee considered 82 public bills which were enacted into law.

The committee assigned its work mainly to the five standing subcommittees and the special subcommittees. The Special Subcommittee to Investigate the Department of Justice held extensive hearings and submitted reports with specific recommendations for legislation to improve the administration of the Department.

The Special Antitrust Subcommittee submitted its final report on the newsprint problem. In its report the subcommittee made a number of findings and recommendations concerning the expansion of newsprint production in the United States.

Some of the major legislation considered by this committee included:

Public Law 31—The Submerged Lands Act.

Public Law 203—The Refugee Relief Act of 1953.

Public Law 637—The Subversive Activities Control Act Amendments of 1954 (to outlaw the Communist Party).

Public Law 777—Espionage and Sabotage Act of 1954.

84TH CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	854	4,151	5,005
Senate bills.....	25	647	672
House joint resolutions.....	302	302
Senate joint resolutions.....	5	1	6
House concurrent resolutions.....	21	10	31
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	3	10	13
House resolutions.....	4	4
Total bills referred.....	1,214	4,819	6,033
Total bills reported.....	130	(1)	130
House passed bills.....	123	(1)	123
Bills signed into law.....	90	(1)	90

¹ Not available.

A review of the activities of the House Committee on the Judiciary during the 84th Congress reveals that of the 14,104 bills introduced in the House during that Congress 6,033 were referred to the committee. These included 1,214 public bills and resolutions and 4,819 private bills relating to claims or to immigration and naturalization. Of the 1,214 public bills referred to the committee, 90 were enacted into law.

During the 84th Congress, the committee dealt with legislation of vital importance to the Nation relating to such issues as civil rights, the strengthening of the antitrust laws, the automatic dealers franchise, the Federal Construction Contract Act, and the conflict between State and Federal jurisdictions.

In addition to the five standing subcommittees, the committee appointed three special subcommittees of particular note and significance.

The Special Subcommittee on Presidential Inability made an exhaustive study on how best to meet the situation arising when the President is unable to discharge the duties and powers of his office.

The Special Subcommittee on the Administrative Procedure Act directed its attention to a study concerning deviations from the Act. This study revealed instances where Congress had provided express exemptions from the requirements of the Act and in addition indicated some instances in which Congress had provided procedural requirements which were more strict than those prescribed.

The special subcommittee also assisted in the formulation of committee views on House Resolution 462, a resolution to create a new standing committee on administrative procedure in the House of Representatives.

A special subcommittee was also created to hear the complaints concerning a controversy between the press of the Boston area and the Shubert Theatrical Organization. The subcommittee investigated the possibility of a violation of the constitutional provisions guaranteeing freedom of the press. It found no actual violations.

85TH CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	947	4, 146	5, 093
Senate bills.....	40	589	629
House joint resolutions.....	361	64	425
Senate joint resolutions.....	7		7
House concurrent resolutions.....	46	5	51
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	2	9	11
House resolutions.....	8		8
Total bills referred.....	1, 411	4, 813	6, 224
Total bills reported.....	135	890	1, 025
House passed bills.....	133	816	949
Bills signed into law.....	96	591	687

Of the total of 14,013 measures introduced in the House of Representatives during the 85th Congress, 6,224 were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary (39.8 percent). Of these 6,224 bills, 1,411

were public bills and resolutions and 4,813 were private claims and immigration bills. Of the legislation processed by the committee, 96 bills were enacted into public law and 591 were enacted into private law.

In accomplishing its legislative tasks the full committee held 59 executive sessions during the course of the Congress and worked through its five standing subcommittees and four special subcommittees.

The Special Subcommittee on Study of Presidential Inability continued its investigation begun in the 84th Congress.

The Special Subcommittee on the Operation of Submerged Lands Legislation conducted a study and analysis of the problems arising from the operation and administration of those laws.

The Special Subcommittee To Study Supreme Court Decisions was authorized to conduct an inquiry and make findings and recommendations with reference to questions raised by certain decisions of the Supreme Court, rendered during the October 1956 term, which affected the power of Congress to investigate Federal laws relating to subversive activities and the enforcement of Federal criminal laws.

The Special Subcommittee on Administrative Procedure had referred to it several comprehensive bills dealing with such problems as pay for hearing examiners, legal career service, and admission to practice before Federal agencies.

Some of the major legislation considered by the Committee on the Judiciary and enacted into law included:

Public Law 85-306—To amend the act of January 12, 1951, as amended, to continue the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941.

Public Law 85-315—To provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Public Law 85-316—To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes.

The committee also considered several bills for the revision of the U.S. Code which were enacted during the 85th Congress.

86TH CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	854	3,099	3,953
Senate bills.....	26	350	376
House joint resolutions.....	407	22	429
Senate joint resolutions.....	12	4	16
House concurrent resolutions.....	24	21	45
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	1	3	4
House resolutions.....	31		31
Total bills referred.....	1,355	3,499	4,854
Total bills reported.....	109	660	769
House passed bills.....	105	635	740
Bills signed into law.....	82	468	550

Of the 15,506 bills and resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives during the 86th Congress, 4,854 were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Of these, 1,355 public bills and resolutions were referred to the committee, 109 were reported to the House and 82 eventually became public law. There were 3,499 private claims and immigration bills referred to the committee, of which 468 were enacted.

Approximately 305 days of hearings were held by the subcommittees in addition to 47 meetings of the full committee.

Among the major accomplishments of the committee during the 86th Congress was the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (Public Law 86-449). Another major achievement of the committee during the 86th Congress was passage of the constitutional amendment granting suffrage to the residents of the District of Columbia.

The Judiciary Committee also reported several bills liberalizing immigration which was enacted into law. Additionally, an effort was made to streamline the operation of the bankruptcy court by enactment of nearly a dozen bills in the bankruptcy area.

87TH CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	933	3,494	4,427
Senate bills.....	38	376	414
House joint resolutions.....	540	3	543
Senate joint resolutions.....	25	2	27
House concurrent resolutions.....	27	2	29
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	4	1	5
House resolutions.....	33		33
Total bills referred.....	1,600	3,878	5,478
Total bills reported.....	150	930	1,080
House passed bills.....	133	821	954
Bills signed into law.....	119	654	733

The Committee on the Judiciary made an impressive record during the 87th Congress. Of the 15,571 bills and resolutions introduced in the House, 5,478 bills were placed before the committee. The number included 1,600 public bills and resolutions of which 119 were enacted into law. The Judiciary Committee considered 3,878 private claims and immigration bills of which 654 were enacted: 446 private immigration laws and 208 private claim laws.

Significant contributions were made by the Special Subcommittee on State Taxation of Interstate Commerce, which continued its study of all matters pertaining to taxation by the States of income derived from interstate commerce, the Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee, which worked on a population study, the Special Subcommittee on Administrative Procedures and the Antitrust Subcommittee, which conducted an extensive investigatory program.

Legislation of national significance considered by the Judiciary Committee and enacted into law during the 87th Congress included:

Public Law 87-510—Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962.

Public Law 87-748—To amend chapter 85 of title 28 of the United States Code relating to the jurisdiction of the U.S. District Court. This law made it possible to bring actions against Government officials and agencies in U.S. district courts outside the District of Columbia, which, because of certain existing limitations on jurisdiction and venue, could formerly be brought only in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Two antitrust proposals of paramount impact were enacted:

Public Law 87-664, authorizing the Attorney General to compel the production of documentary evidence required in civil investigations for the enforcement of the antitrust laws, and

Public Law 87-331, authorizing leagues of professional football, baseball, basketball, and hockey teams to enter into certain television contracts.

Another notable contribution was the enactment of Public Law 87-849, which consolidated and revised the conflict of interest and bribery laws covering Federal employees.

The committee also handled several pieces of legislation concerning the interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia, bets, wagers, and related information and the transmission by wire of bets, wagers, and other information concerning gambling.

88TH CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	987	3,507	4,494
Senate bills.....	24	215	239
House joint resolutions.....	673	2	675
Senate joint resolutions.....	8	2	10
House concurrent resolutions.....	35	2	37
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	1	1	2
House resolutions.....	19		19
Total bills referred.....	1,747	3,729	5,476
Total bills reported.....	93	595	688
House passed bills.....	94	560	654
Bills signed into law.....	75	336	411

The workload of the Committee on the Judiciary steadily increased during the 88th Congress. Of the 15,299 measures introduced in the House, 5,476 were referred to the Judiciary Committee for its consideration. Some 1,747 public bills and resolutions were referred to the committee of which 75 were enacted into law. The committee had referred to it 3,729 private bills of which 336 were enacted into law.

In addition to its normal workload, the committee also examined three constitutional issues of unusual importance: comprehensive civil

rights legislation, constitutional proposals concerning the recitation of prayer and the reading of the Bible in public schools, and proposals to amend the Constitution relating to the apportionment of State legislatures.

The committee also considered legislative proposals to revise the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the national origins system.

The subcommittees continued work on several important studies. The population study which began in the previous Congress was completed by the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality. A comprehensive report on "State Income Taxation Affecting Mercantile and Manufacturing Corporations in Interstate Commerce," was also published.

89TH CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	1,572	4,987	6,559
Senate bills.....	35	338	373
House joint resolutions.....	850	7	857
Senate joint resolutions.....	17	1	18
House concurrent resolutions.....	51	1	52
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	1	1	2
House resolutions.....	22		22
Total bills referred.....	2,548	5,335	7,883
Total bills reported.....	104	510	614
House passed bills.....	131	435	566
Bills signed into law.....	116	417	533

During the 89th Congress there were 21,999 measures introduced in the House of Representatives and 7,883 were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The committee had referred to it 2,548 public bills and resolutions and 5,335 private bills. There were 116 public bills considered by the committee and enacted into law.

Among the bills and resolutions of importance upon which the committee acted were:

Public Law 89-110—The Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Public Law 89-141—Providing penalties for endangering the lives and safety of the President and Vice President of the United States or their immediate successors.

Public Law 89-197—The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965.

Public Law 89-465—The Bail Reform Act of 1965.

Public Law 89-793—Providing for the treatment and rehabilitation of narcotics addicts.

During this Congress the committee was also responsible for favorably reporting the constitutional amendment to provide for the exercise of Presidential power in the event of the President's disability and for the filling of a vacancy in the Office of Vice President.

90TH CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	1,634	6,674	8,308
Senate bills.....	31	356	387
House joint resolutions.....	881	2	883
Senate joint resolutions.....	19	1	20
House concurrent resolutions.....	47	1	48
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	3	1	4
House resolutions.....	41	24	65
Total bills referred.....	2,656	7,059	9,715
Total bills reported.....	73	552	625
House passed bills.....	90	486	576
Bills signed into law.....	74	332	406

During the 90th Congress the Committee on the Judiciary again played a major role in formulating significant legislation. Of the 24,227 bills and resolutions introduced in the House during this Congress, 9,715 were referred to the committee. Some 1,002 public and private bills were enacted during this Congress, of which 406 had been referred to the committee. This number included 74 public bills and 332 private bills. The subcommittees and full committee met in public and executive sessions a total of 385 times.

One of the most far-reaching achievements of the Judiciary Committee was the completion of its work on the general revision of the copyright laws, H.R. 2512. This bill passed the House, but action was not completed in the Senate.

Some of the major legislation considered by the committee during the 90th Congress included:

Public Law 90-123—To amend chapter 73, Title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the obstruction of criminal investigations of the United States.

Public Law 90-351—The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

Public Law 90-198—To extend the Civil Rights Commission.

House Joint Resolution 396—To amend the United States Constitution to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in Congress.

Public Law 90-618—To provide for better control of the interstate traffic in firearms.

H.R. 2158—The Interstate Taxation Act. This bill was passed by the House but was not acted upon by the Senate. This measure grew out of 5 years of study by the Special Subcommittee on State Taxation of Interstate Commerce. During the course of that study, the subcommittee issued four volumes of interim reports. In addition, the subcommittee held hearings which covered a period of about 3 months in the 89th Congress. Previous hearings had also been held in 1961 and 1962.

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91ST CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	1,740	5,578	7,318
Senate bills.....	36	182	218
House joint resolutions.....	1,012		1,012
Senate joint resolutions.....	18		18
House concurrent resolutions.....	42	1	43
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	0	2	2
House resolutions.....	47	23	70
Total bills referred.....	2,895	5,786	8,681
Total bills reported.....	102	320	422
House passed bills.....	99	281	380
Bills signed into law.....	76	224	300

¹ Not available.

During the 91st Congress the Committee on the Judiciary had referred to 8,681 bills and resolutions, of which 2,895 were public bills and resolutions and 5,786 were private. There were 76 bills enacted into public law which received consideration by the committee, and 224 private laws which received committee consideration.

The committee held extensive hearings during its investigation of selected conglomerate corporations to determine the adequacy of existing antitrust laws in dealing with the rapid growth of conglomerates.

Among the major legislation considered by the committee was:

Public Law 91-272—To provide for the appointment of additional district judges.

Public Law 91-285—To extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 with respect to the discriminatory use of tests.

Public Law 91-452—Relating to the control of organized crime.

Public Law 91-644—1970 Amendments to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

92D CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	1,486	2,638	4,124
Senate bills.....	33	94	127
House joint resolutions.....	897		897
Senate joint resolutions.....	16		16
House concurrent resolutions.....	55	1	56
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	2	1	3
House resolutions.....	47	19	66
Total bills referred.....	2,536	2,753	5,289
Total bills reported.....			(¹)
House passed bills.....	104	185	289
Bills signed into law.....	77	153	230

¹ Not available.

² Plus amendments.

During the 92d Congress, the Committee on the Judiciary had referred to it 5,289 bills and resolutions. Of these, 2,536 were public bills and resolutions and 2,753 were private bills and resolutions. The committee considered 77 of the 607 bills which were enacted into public law in the 92d Congress.

Some of the significant activities of the committee during this Congress included hearings on: matters relating to corrections, particularly the Federal and State parole systems, equal rights for men and women, enforcement of the Voting Rights Act, Federal employment programs for the Spanish-speaking, gun control legislation, school busing, treatment and rehabilitation of narcotics addicts, capital punishment, and the antitrust laws and organized professional team sports, including consideration of the proposed merger of the American and National Basketball Associations.

Among the major pieces of legislation considered by the committee and enacted into law were:

Public Law 92-584—To amend section 301 of the Immigration and Nationality Act by changing the requirements for retention of U.S. citizenship of a child born abroad of a U.S. citizen parent and an alien parent.

Public Law 92-191—To prohibit the mailing of certain hazardous articles.

Public Law 92-269—To change the minimum age qualification for serving as a juror in Federal courts from 21 years of age to 18 years of age.

Public Law 92-293—To provide care for narcotic addicts and other drug dependent persons who are placed on probation, released on parole or mandatorily released.

Of paramount importance during this Congress was the Judiciary Committee's work on the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution. Twenty-one States had ratified the amendment at the end of the 92d Congress.

93D CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	1,638	995	2,663
Senate bills.....	22	72	94
House joint resolutions.....	768	1	769
Senate joint resolutions.....	43	2	45
House concurrent resolutions.....	73	2	75
Senate concurrent resolutions.....	3	2	5
House resolutions.....	102	15	117
Total bills referred.....	2,649	1,089	3,738
Total bills reported.....			
House passed bills.....			
Bills signed into law.....	58	114	172

The Committee on the Judiciary had referred to its 3,738 bills and resolutions during the 93d Congress. Of this number 1,089 were private claims and immigration bills and 2,649 were public bills and resolutions. A total of 65 measures which received consideration from the committee were enacted into public law. Of the total private bills and resolutions which were referred to this committee during the 93d Congress, 385 were enacted.

The committee was called upon to exercise an extraordinary constitutional responsibility during this Congress: to investigate and report to the House whether sufficient grounds existed to impeach President Richard M. Nixon. During the impeachment inquiry (which commenced in December 1973 and was terminated in July 1974) the committee held extensive hearings and meetings, including 6 days of public televised debate in July 1974. The committee's investigative staff collected over 650 statements of information and over 7,200 pages of evidentiary material. The committee filed a detailed report in which it recommended to the House three articles of impeachment. Mr. Nixon resigned before the House was to vote on the question of impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee was also called upon to consider the nomination of Gerald R. Ford to be Vice President of the United States following the resignation of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew on October 10, 1973. After a lengthy investigation the committee recommended that the nomination be approved.

Approximately one year later the committee was again called upon to consider a Vice Presidential nomination. Nelson A. Rockefeller was nominated to be Vice President by President Ford, and after a thorough investigation and hearings the committee recommended that this nomination also be approved.

The committee's consideration of the Ford and Rockefeller vice-presidential nominations represented the first times the 25th Amendment had been implemented.

Among the major pieces of legislation considered by the House Judiciary Committee during the 93d Congress were:

Public Law 93-83—To amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to improve law enforcement and criminal justice.

Public Law 93-265—Relating to the constitutional rights of Indians.

Public Law 93-595—To establish rules of evidence for certain courts and proceedings.

Public Law 93-619—To assist in reducing crime and the danger of recidivism by requiring speedy trials and by strengthening the supervision over persons released pending trial.

94TH CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	1,518	901	2,419
Senate bills.....	36	72	108
House joint resolutions.....	338	1	339
Senate joint resolutions.....	4		4
House concurrent resolutions.....	19		19
Senate concurrent resolutions.....			
House resolutions.....	37	25	62
Total bills referred.....	1,952	999	2,951
Bills signed into law.....	48	132	180

In the 94th Congress, 2,951 bills and resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which 1,952 were public measures and 999 were private measures. The latter included 374 claims measures, 609 immigration and nationality bills, and 16 patent measures. Of the legislation considered by the committee, 48 bills became public law and 132 became private law.

A principal legislative achievement of the committee in the 94th Congress was the passage of the first general revision of the copyright law (Title 17, United States Code) since 1909. The new copyright law for the first time covers aspects of the electronic media.

A second major achievement was the revision of Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Act concerning municipal reorganization. The philosophical, constitutional, and economic basis underlying our bankruptcy law was thoroughly examined during the consideration of this legislation.

One of the most effective civil rights laws ever passed, “The Voting Rights Act of 1965,” was extended for seven years. Special ten-year provisions relating to new geographic areas were included to insure the voting rights of language minority citizens. In addition, literacy tests were permanently barred on a nationwide basis.

The most significant antitrust legislation since the Celler-Kefauver Amendments of 1950 was also passed, the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976. The Act authorizes the Department of Justice to issue a Civil Investigative Demand (CID) and antitrust investigators are given the authority to inquire into any activities in preparation for a merger, acquisition, joint venture, or similar transaction which, if completed, may violate the antitrust laws. A provision requires pre-merger notification and waiting requirements prior to a merger occurring. The *parens patriae* section of the bill authorizes states’ attorneys general to sue for damages under section 4 of the Clayton Act on behalf of persons injured by antitrust violations.

During the 94th Congress, the committee also successfully processed legislation authorizing the United States to render assistance for the transportation, temporary care, and resettlement of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees.

The first major reform in this country's immigration policy since 1965 occurred with the enactment of a bill which established a preference system to govern immigration from the Western Hemisphere.

The "Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act of 1976" culminated seven years of legislative activity. This law provides a \$50,000 death benefit to the surviving dependents of policemen and firemen who are killed in the line of duty.

The committee also reported a major amendment to the Administrative Procedures Act, requiring that all meetings of agencies held by a collegial body of two or more members shall be open to the public.

Another committee achievement was the enactment of legislation which terminated previous declarations of national emergency and abolished numerous powers granted to the Executive branch under these declarations, and which provided orderly procedures for declaring and terminating a state of national emergency in the future.

Enactment of another public law authorized federal courts in their discretion to issue the payment of attorney's fees to prevailing parties in civil rights cases.

95TH CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	1,543	883	2,426
Senate bills.....	39	130	169
House joint resolutions.....	364	1	365
Senate joint resolutions.....	1		1
House concurrent resolutions.....	49		49
Senate concurrent resolutions.....			
House resolutions.....	17	24	41
Total bills referred.....	2,013	1,038	3,051
Bills signed into law.....	54	161	215
Constitutional amendments passed by Congress.....			1

¹ Voting rights for the District of Columbia.

The Committee on the Judiciary had referred to it 3,051 bills and resolutions during the 95th Congress. Of this number, 2,013 were public bills and resolutions and 1,038 were private bills and resolutions. A total of 54 measures which received consideration by the committee were enacted into public law; and a total of 161 measures considered by the committee became private law.

Perhaps the most noteworthy work of the committee in the 95th Congress involved its consideration of the first authorization bill for funding for the Department of Justice. As a result of Public Law 94-503, funds may be appropriated for the Justice Department only if they have been specifically authorized by legislation for that fiscal year. The first authorization bill for the department pursuant to the new law authorized appropriations for fiscal year 1979.

The Judiciary Committee approached its newly-established authorization function in a deliberate and systematic manner. It conducted 9 days of hearings, receiving testimony from public witnesses and

from officials in every agency and division within the Department of Justice seeking funds for fiscal year 1979. Upon completion of the hearings the committee spent three days marking up the authorizing legislation and on April 26, 1978, the committee by a vote of 30–2 favorably reported the bill H.R. 12005 to the House.

Numerous public laws were also enacted during this Congress on a wide variety of subjects. Among the more prominent were the following:

A major committee achievement of this Congress was the enactment of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978, the first major revision of the bankruptcy laws, (Title 11, United States Code) in 40 years. It covered all areas of bankruptcy law including the court and administrative structure for handling bankruptcy cases, which have outnumbered all other Federal civil and criminal cases combined in recent years. (Public Law 95–598).

Two pieces of legislation involving Constitutional amendments were approved by the committee. One was H.J. Res. 554, a resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in the Congress. It was considered and passed by the House and the Senate, and was sent to the States for ratification.

The committee also approved H.J. Res. 638, to extend the ratification period of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to a total of 14 years from the date it was initially passed by the Congress. The resolution subsequently passed full House and the Senate.

Legislation was also enacted to replace the two existing hemispheric immigration ceilings with one world-wide ceiling of 290,000, and to create a Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. The Commission was charged with studying the body of law relating to these subjects and to consider their social and economic impact on this country. The Commission was directed to present a complete set of legislative and administrative recommendations to the Congress by September 1980. (Public Law 95–412).

The committee additionally processed legislation to provide for implementation of treaties for the transfer of offenders to and from foreign countries. Basically, the treaties and the legislation authorize the voluntary transfer of convicted offenders serving time in a foreign country to their own country for completion of their sentences. (Public Law 95–144).

Another committee achievement was the enactment of legislation which authorizes the exclusion and deportation from the United States of persons who engaged in persecution on behalf of the Nazis during World War II. (Public Law 95–549).

Action on legislation relating to ethics and financial disclosure by Government officials was continued in the 95th Congress. Work on this subject culminated in passage of the Ethics in Government Act which created the Office of Ethics and provided requirements for financial disclosure by officials and employees in all three branches of Government. (Public Law 95–521).

The enactment of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act concluded six years of national debate on the issue of foreign intelligence surveillance. The Act includes provisions for a judicial warrant for foreign intelligence surveillance and prescribes the creation of two

new judicial panels to hear applications for court orders and to consider appeals involving those applications. (Public Law 95-511).

The Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation Act of 1977 was another important piece of legislation approved by the committee in the 95th Congress. This legislation prohibits the sexual exploitation of children and the transportation and dissemination in interstate commerce of photographs or films depicting such exploitation. (Public Law 95-225).

A law to curb interstate racketeering in the sale and distribution of cigarettes was also approved by the committee. This legislation attempts to eliminate cigarette smuggling by making it unlawful to ship, transport, receive or possess contraband (untaxed) cigarettes across state lines. (Public Law 95-575).

At the start of the 95th Congress, pursuant to a policy adopted in 1964, the Judicial Conference of the United States transmitted to the Congress its quadrennial survey of the judgeship needs of the United States District Courts and Courts of Appeals. Legislation for additional judgeships was subsequently introduced by Chairman Rodino.

When the Subcommittee on Monopolies and Commercial Law had finished its exhaustive inquiry into the current needs of the Federal courts, the full committee considered the subcommittee's recommendation and ultimately reported H.R. 7843 as amended. Following approval of different versions by the House and Senate, the conferees agreed to provide 117 new district judgeships and 35 new circuit judgeships. The House and Senate approved the Conference Report and the President signed the bill on October 20, 1978. (Public Law 95-486).

96TH CONGRESS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	917	771	1,688
Senate bills.....	40	69	109
House joint resolutions.....	256	2	258
Senate joint resolutions.....			
House concurrent resolutions.....	33		33
Senate concurrent resolutions.....			
House resolutions.....	18	19	37
Total bills referred.....	1,264	861	2,125
Bills signed into law.....	47	115	162

During the 96th Congress, 2,125 bills and resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee. Of these, 1,264 were public measures and 861 were private ones. Of the private measures, the committee considered 317 dealing with claims, 540 on the subject of immigration and nationality, and 4 on patents. Forty-seven measures which came before the committee became public law and 115 became private law.

In the 96th Congress, in addition to its consideration of legislation authorizing appropriations for the Department of Justice, the Judiciary Committee passed several important bills which were subse-

quently enacted into law. Among the more significant were the following:

Legislation was enacted to implement the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal. It was signed into law on September 29, 1979. (Public Law 96–70).

The committee also processed legislation to make technical and conforming changes in the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, changes which were prompted by problems encountered by those charged with the administration and implementation of the law's financial disclosure and revolving door requirements. It was signed by the President on June 13, 1979. (Public Law 96–19).

The enactment of the Magistrate Act of 1979 culminated more than four years work on the need to increase and formalize the jurisdiction of magistrates in the Federal courts. The legislation passed will improve access to the Federal courts for the American public by enlarging the civil and criminal jurisdiction of United States magistrates. It was signed by the President on October 10, 1979. (Public Law 96–82).

The committee also restructured the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to assist state and local governments in improving the quality of their justice systems. This legislation was signed by the President on December 27, 1979. (Public Law 96–157).

Legislation was approved by the committee to facilitate the resolution of consumer controversies. This bill, referred to as The Dispute Resolution Act, established a national goal for the development and maintenance of effective, fair, inexpensive and expeditious mechanisms to handle consumer disputes. This legislation was signed by the President on February 12, 1980. (Public Law 96–190).

The committee responded to increasing refugee problems by approving the Refugee Act of 1980, amending the Immigration and Nationality Act. It revised procedures for the admission of refugees and amended the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 to establish a more uniform basis for the provision of domestic assistance to refugees. It was signed by the President on March 17, 1980. (Public Law 96–212).

Another committee achievement was the enactment of legislation to authorize actions for redress in cases involving deprivations of rights of institutionalized persons secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States. It was signed by the President on May 23, 1980. (Public Law 96–247).

The committee amended Public Law 90–331 to provide for personal protection of the spouses of major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates during the 120 day period before a general Presidential election. It was signed by the President on August 11, 1980. (Public Law 96–329).

Legislation was enacted by the committee to expedite and reduce the cost of antitrust litigation. This Antitrust Procedural Improvements Act of 1979 was signed by the President on September 12, 1980. (Public Law 96–349).

Legislation was also processed by the committee to improve the Federal judicial machinery by clarifying and revising certain provisions of Title 28 of the United States Code relating to the judiciary and judicial review of international trade matters. This legislation, known as the Customs Courts Act of 1979, was signed by the President on October 10, 1980. (Public Law 96-417).

Legislation was processed by the committee to limit governmental search and seizure of documentary materials and to provide a remedy for persons aggrieved by violations of the provisions of this act. It was signed by the President on October 13, 1980. (Public Law 96-440).

The committee amended Title 28 of the United States Code to divide the fifth judicial circuit of the United States into two circuits. This Appellate Court Reorganization Act of 1980 was signed by the President on October 14, 1980.

Legislation was approved by the committee to provide certain pre-trial, trial and appellate procedures for criminal cases involving classified information (commonly referred to as "grey mail" situations). This Classified Information Procedures Act was signed by the President on October 15, 1980. (Public Law 96-456).

The committee approved legislation to establish a procedure for processing complaints directed against federal judges. This Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1979 was signed by the President on October 15, 1980. (Public Law 96-458).

The committee passed legislation to eliminate the amount in controversy requirement for Federal question jurisdiction in the Federal Question Jurisdictional Amendments Act of 1980. It was signed by the President on December 1, 1980. (Public Law 96-486).

The Clayton Act was amended by the committee to prohibit restrictions on the use of credit instruments in the purchase of gasohol through the Gasohol Competition Act of 1980. The President signed this legislation on December 2, 1980. (Public Law 96-493).

97TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

LEGISLATION REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Type	Public	Private	Total
House bills.....	665	481	1,146
Senate bills.....	11	19	30
House joint resolutions.....	154		154
Senate joint resolutions.....	1		1
House concurrent resolutions.....	14		14
Senate concurrent resolutions.....		1	1
House resolutions.....	15	7	22
Total bills referred.....	860	508	1,368
Bills signed into law.....	11	11	22

During the first session of the 97th Congress, a total of 1,368 bills and resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee. Of this number, 860 were public bills and resolutions and 508 were private

legislative measures. Eleven bills and resolutions which received consideration by the committee were enacted into public law; an identical number became private law.

Several public laws were enacted during the first session of the 97th Congress on various legislative subjects. On two occasions, the House passed continuing resolutions providing for authorization for appropriation of funds for the Department of Justice (Public Laws 97-7 and 97-76). These continuing resolutions were necessary due to the failure of the Senate to take final action on the fiscal year 1982 authorization for the Department.

The committee approved the INS Efficiency bill, the purpose of which was to modify and clarify various provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act which have impeded the effective administration of the Act, and to eliminate those provisions which have been invalidated by the courts or which are outmoded or no longer necessary. The bill also obviates Congressional consideration of certain categories of private immigration bills. This bill was signed by the President on December 29, 1981. (Public Law 97-116).

The committee approved a House Joint Resolution which had been referred jointly to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary, to proclaim Raoul Wallenberg as an honorary citizen of the United States and to request the President of the United States to ascertain from the Soviet Union Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts and to secure his return to freedom. Mr. Wallenberg made extraordinary contributions during World War II in saving the lives of Hungarian Jews. On October 5, 1981, President Reagan signed the resolution into law. (Public Law 97-54).

The committee acted to extend the Federal Tort Claims provisions of Title 28 of the United States Code to acts or omissions of members of the National Guard during federal training. The legislation provides that the remedy under those provisions shall be exclusive in medical malpractice actions involving members of the National Guard. Under the bill, National Guard personnel are covered under the Federal Tort Claims provisions of Title 28 while they are engaged in federal training or duty to the same extent as their counterparts in the Army Reserve and the Air Force Reserve. The bill was signed by the President on December 29, 1981. (Public Law 97-124).

The committee adopted legislation providing for Congressional consent to the interstate compact between the States of North Carolina and South Carolina which establishes their lateral, seaward boundary. This compact was initiated in response to a need to delineate off-shore jurisdiction between the two states. It was developed in cooperation with officials of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce. The text of the compact has been adopted by the legislatures of both states. The bill was signed by the President on October 9, 1981. (Public Law 97-59).

The committee also gave the consent of the Congress to the agreement between the states of Kansas and Missouri establishing their mutual boundary in the vicinity of the French Bottoms near St. Joseph, Missouri and Elwood, Kansas. A dispute had arisen as to the specifics of the boundary between the two states. In 1977, committees

appointed by the legislatures of each state met and determined that the deep water line of the channel would constitute the boundary. Following the survey, the legislatures of both states approved the boundary as it was set forth in the compact. The bill was signed by the President on October 16, 1981. (Public Law 97-64).

The committee adopted a bill which recognizes the organization known as the Italian-American War Veterans. This organization is for honorably discharged veterans of World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict and the Vietnam conflict and for recipients of Congressional medals of the United States expeditions and campaigns. Though any veteran may join, most members are of Italian descent. The organization was founded in 1932 and has maintained a state charter since that date. The President signed the bill on November 20, 1981. (Public Law 97-82).

The committee also approved a bill to recognize the organization known as the United States Submarine Veterans of World War II. The organization was founded in 1955 as a patriotic association of veterans of the submarine service during the second World War. There are currently 5,000 active and associate members of the organization, with additional integrated organizations for wives, sons and daughters. The President signed the bill on November 20, 1981. (Public Law 97-83).

The committee received sequential referral on the Department of Defense Authorization bill for fiscal year 1982, insofar as that bill included language which modified Title 10 of the United States Code to clarify the level of cooperation permitted between the Department of Defense and civilian law enforcement authorities. This is known as the *Posse Comitatus* legislation. The conference committee report, which was eventually adopted by both houses and sent to the President, contained substantially the language which had been adopted by the Judiciary Committee. The net result of the legislation was a series of amendments to Title 10 to encourage greater cooperation between the military and civilian law enforcement officials. The President signed the bill on December 1, 1981. (Public Law 97-86).