IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 10, 1924

Mr. Graham submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1. Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 12216, a bill to amend section 2 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved July 31, 1924, as amended by the Act of May 31, 1924, that after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and a member of the Judiciary Committee, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House, with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and the amendments thereto to final passage.
TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am today returning without my approval S. 518, a bill which would require Senate confirmation of those who serve as Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

This legislation would require the forced removal by unconstitutional procedures of two officers now serving in the executive branch. This step would be a grave violation of the fundamental doctrine of separation of powers. In view of my responsibilities, it is my firm duty to veto this bill.

Under present law, the Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget are appointed by the President and serve at his pleasure. S. 518 would abolish these two positions effective thirty days after enactment and then provide for their immediate reestablishment. If the officers now lawfully occupying these Office of Management and Budget positions were to continue to serve, they would have to be reappointed by the President, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

The constitutional principle involved in this removal is not equivocal; it is deeply rooted in our system of government. The President has the power and authority to remove, or retain, executive officers appointed by the President. The Supreme Court of the United States in a landmark decision, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer, 343 U.S. 579 (1952), has said that this authority is incident to the power of appointment and is an exclusive power that cannot be infringed upon by the Congress.

I do not dispute Congressional authority to abolish an office or to specify appropriate standards by which the officers may serve. When an office is abolished, the

S. 277

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

February 2, 1973

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. President, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Doles and Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banks and Administration:

A BILL

To authorize the establishment of the National African American Museum within the Smithsonian Institution.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National African American Museum Act."

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

(a) Funding. The Congress finds that—

1. The representation and preservation of Africans under present circumstances, and the

2. American life, art, history, and culture within the

3. NEGRO HOSPITALITY,


5. TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

6. I am today returning without my approval S. 518, a bill which would require Senate confirmation of those who serve as Director and Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

7. This legislation would require the forced removal by unconstitutional procedures of two officers now serving in the executive branch. This step would be a grave violation of the fundamental doctrine of separation of powers. In view of my responsibilities, it is my firm duty to veto this bill.

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10. I do not dispute Congressional authority to abolish an office or to specify appropriate standards by which the officers may serve. When an office is abolished, the
Honorable John T. Connor
Secretary
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.

Please supply the Senate Judiciary Committee with all statistics that you have prepared and submitted to the Civil Rights Commission and all other information that you may have available pursuant to Title 8 of the Civil Rights Act, 1964, Public Law 88-255, wherein you were directed to conduct a survey and to compile statistics in voting statistics in such geographic areas as may be recommended by the Commissioner on Civil Rights, etc.

I am of the assurance since hearings start Tuesday, March 23 in the Senate Judiciary Committee on S. 1506, the President's draft bill to enforce the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the Committee is instructed to report back to the Senate not later than April 9th.

James C. Eastland
Chairman
Senate Committee on the Judiciary
AN ACT

To provide assistance to the States in the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of school lunch programs, and for other purposes.

May 24, 1946
Passed by Congress and approved June 25, 1946

President of the United States

Cassius M. Pulliam

R. E. 370
AN ACT

To provide assistance to the States in the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of school lunch programs, and for other purposes.

May 24, 1946
Passed by Congress and approved June 25, 1946

President of the United States

R. E. 370

Mr. Connally, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following REPORT

[Provisions for filing]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 370) to honor veterans on the 15th day of November of each year, a day dedicated to world peace, having considered the same, respectfully recommend the bill to pass.

It is the general purpose of H. R. 370 to expand the significance of Armistice Day, and to change its name to Veterans Day. Armistice Day was declared a legal public holiday by an act of Congress on November 11, 1938, the 20th anniversary of the Armistice ending World War I. The holiday was dedicated to the cause of world peace, and has been observed and observed throughout the United States as a day to honor the veterans of the First World War who fought, and especially those who gave their lives in the cause.

Since 1938, however, the United States has been involved in two other major conflicts, World War II and the Korean conflict, each of which our country has, in advance permanent peace in the world and such a day observed as a day to honor the veterans of those two wars. Armistice Day has lost its significance and the observance of this day should be changed to one of observance of the veterans of those two wars.

The observance of Armistice Day is a day dedicated to the cause of world peace, may play progressively to all those veterans who have contributed so much to its cause and the preservation of world peace. It is therefore fitting that the United States should honor all of its veterans on a day when those of World War I in commemoration of the cause of world peace, peace can pay tribute to their comrades who gave their lives fighting for that cause.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 370) to honor veterans on the 15th day of November of each year, a day dedicated to world peace, having considered the same, respectfully recommend the bill to pass.

Mr. McConkie, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following REPORT

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