

- accepted as properly exercisable by the Congress as a whole, then it would seem to be permissible for it to delegate the power to some part of Congress. Indeed, congressional committees can and do exercise power ancillary to legislation within the sphere of activity committed to them by Congress in other areas. In so doing they make decisions independent of congressional action as a whole which have policy significance, as for example in deciding which of the many bills referred to them to take up and consider, whether and when to report matters to the floor, or how far to carry an investigation. Of course the committees do not have power to enact legislation in the constitutional sense, but then neither does the President nor a group of farmers. The political desirability of giving this power to a committee or its chairman may be doubted but this does not mean it is constitutionally objectionable."
- 24 See also, 20 Op. Atty. Gen. 357 (1935) and 21 Op. Atty. Gen. 387 (1936), advising that Joint Resolutions do not require the approval of the Governor.
- 25 *Hamilton v. State ex rel. Wells*, 61 Md. 14 (1883).
- 26 This raises a subsidiary question, which we address below, of whether the disapproval of a rule constitutes the exercise of the judicial function.
- 27 "Administrative agencies are, in a very real sense, a blend of all three branches of government; but their creation and the extent of their powers rest exclusively in the General Assembly. See generally 1 Davis, *Administrative Law Treatise* §1.09 (1958).
- 28 "The Legislature may impose reasonable limitations on the exercise of executive powers conferred by it on the executive and not inherent in the office, and it may limit and define the functions of the agencies created by it."
- 29 The argument for a violation of the separations principle also has been most forcefully put by R. W. Ginnane.
- 30 *Oppenheimer, supra*, at 188, *Cohen, Some Aspects of Maryland Administrative Law*, XXIV Md. L. Rev. 1, 3-8 (1964).
- 31 "See *Crane v. Meginnis*, 1 G. & J. 463 (1829) and *Wright v. Wright*, 2 Md. 429, 452 (1852)."
- 32 "Administrative agencies have become a veritable fourth branch of the Government, which has deranged our three-branch legal theories much as the concept of a