



Annual Reports by Agencies : More than just Numbers
October 17, 2016

Patricia Kenly
Business Reference Librarian and Government Documents Coordinator
Georgia Tech Library

“Agencies”

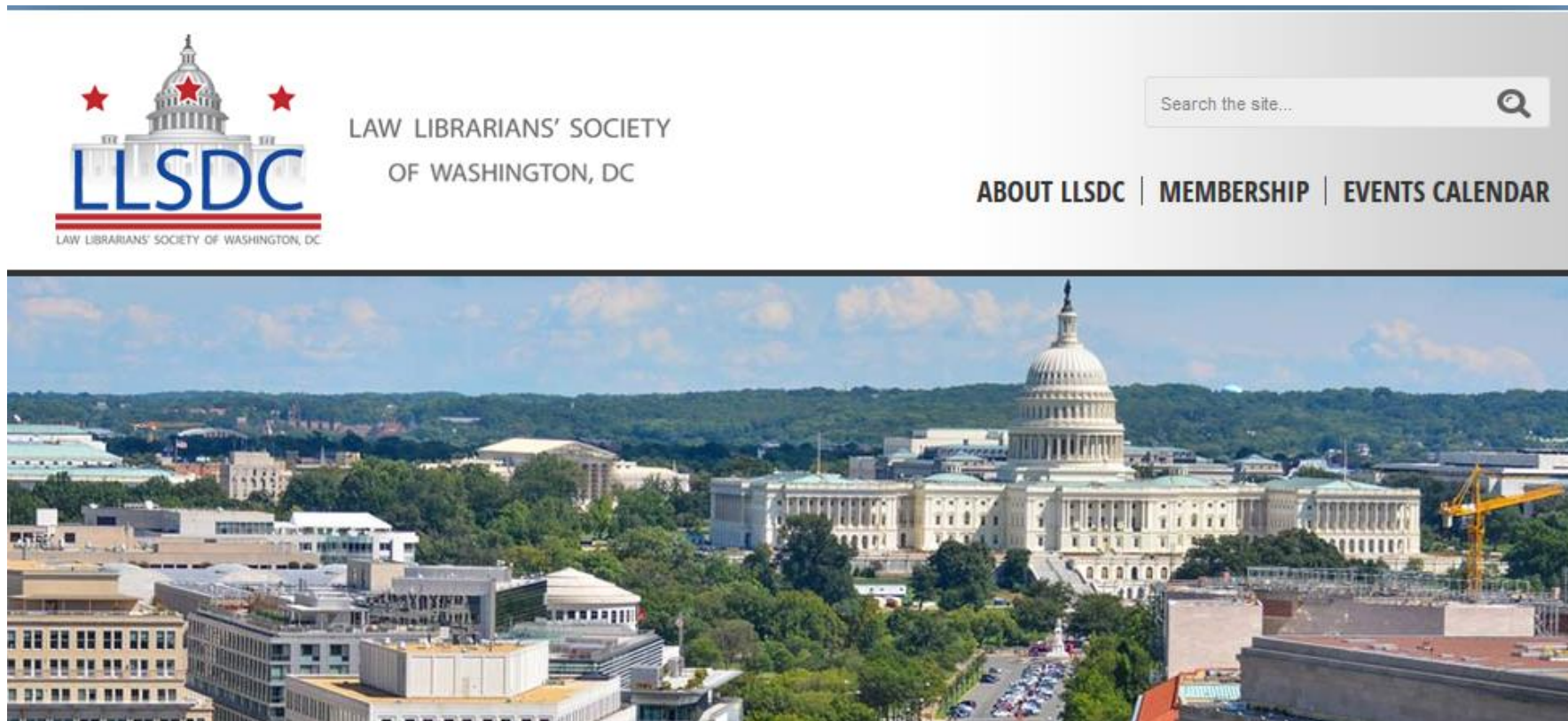
- For purposes of this presentation, an agency is any Federal entity that is required to submit an annual report to Congress
 - Some units also issue an annual report to the Bureau or Department, etc.

What's included ?

- Details of projects, investigations, and contracts
- In an Agency's early years, much historical detail about how and why it was formed; the organization
- Organization charts
- Statistics (about people served; employees)
- Recommendations
- Concept drawings ; plans
- How the industry operates; equipment used ; technology

What agencies have to file? And why?

- Check the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, DC –
Legislative Source Book -- <http://www.llsdc.org/sourcebook>



LLSDC

- The LLSDC's Legislative Source Book page re reports:

<http://www.llsdc.org/sources-for-mandated-congressional-reports>

“By statute, Congress requires Federal executive departments and independent agencies...to produce and submit to it several thousand reports. “

“Unless specified by statute, most of the reports are sent to the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate”.

“Many recurring reports may be incorporated into an agency's annual report to Congress”.

Annual reports on agency websites are NOT permanent...

Social Security's Performance Plans

[Home](#) [FAQs](#) [Contact Us](#) [Search](#)



This is an archival or historical document and may not reflect current policies or procedures

Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 Annual Performance Plan (APP) and Revised Final FY 2008 APP

The Social Security Administration (SSA) has published its *Annual Performance Plan (APP)* for Fiscal Year 2009 and its revised final performance targets for Fiscal Year 2008. The new APP reflects the Agency's overarching strategic goals as set forth in SSA's five-year Strategic Plan. This APP lists expected levels of performance for FY 2008 that the Agency is committed to achieving, as well as includes proposed levels of performance for FY 2009. The APP is part of the Agency's annual integrated performance-budget request which can be found at <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/budget/>, *Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*.

FY 2009 APP and Revised Final FY 2008 APP

- [Word Format](#)
- [PDF Version \(Section 508 Compliant Version\)](#)

The APPs for the six previous years are still available for viewing:

- [APP for FY 2008 and Revised Final for FY 2007](#)
- [APP for FY 2007 and Revised Final for FY 2006](#)
- [APP for FY 2006 and Revised Final for FY 2005](#)
- [APP for FY 2005 and Revised Final for FY 2004](#)
- [APP for FY 2004 and Revised Final for FY 2003](#)
- [APP for FY 2003 and Revised Final for FY 2002](#)



Social Security

[SEARCH](#) [MENU](#)

We Did Not Find The Page You Requested

WE'RE SORRY!

You've requested a page on the [Social Security website](#) that does not exist. Here is what you can do:

And, they are increasingly short – 2008 is just 15 pgs.

And, unlike corporate annual reports, which are found under “Investor Relations” – an agency’s annual report might be hard to find on the website – it might be in a FOIA breadcrumb...



The screenshot shows the US Army Corps of Engineers website. The header includes the USACE logo (a red square with a white castle icon), the text "US Army Corps of Engineers", and "HEADQUARTERS". A search bar contains the text "Search HQ USACE". A navigation menu includes links for "ABOUT", "BUSINESS WITH US", "MISSIONS", "LOCATIONS", "CAREERS", "MEDIA", "LIBRARY", and "CONTACT". Below the navigation, a breadcrumb path reads "HOME > FOIA > ANNUAL REPORTS".

On the left side, there is a "FOIA Links" section with the following links:

- Annual Reports
- Fees
- Offices and Service Centers
- Sample Request Letter

On the right side, there is an "Annual Reports" section with a list of reports:

- USACE Fiscal Year 2014 Annual FOIA Report
- USACE Fiscal Year 2013 Annual FOIA Report
- USACE Fiscal Year 2012 Annual FOIA Report
- USACE Fiscal Year 2011 Annual FOIA Report
- USACE Fiscal Year 2010 Annual FOIA Report
- USACE Fiscal Year 2009 Annual FOIA Report
- USACE Fiscal Year 2008 Annual FOIA Report

Or, it might be in a digital collection...



USACE Digital Library

Home Browse All

Search Search Advanced Search

USACE Digital Library

All Collections

[About USACE](#)

Publications about the USACE, including [Chief of Engineers annual reports](#) and budget justifications.



USACE does have extensive archive

[1876 Chief's annual report]; Annual report of the Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of War for the year 1876; Appendixes to the report of the Chief of Engineers United States. Congress. House;

[1874 Chief's annual report]; Annual report of the Chief of Engineers to the Secretary of War for the year 1874 United States. Congress. House;

Finding the reports

- U.S. Serial Set (1789-1969) – digital purchase from ProQuest or from Readex
 - Per LLSDC, “nearly all executive agency annual reports from 1817 to 1976”
- HathiTrust
- Internet Archive
- Other digitization project websites such as FRASER

- Depository libraries
- Agency libraries

- Some agencies, especially science agencies such as NASA – have archival reports on website or agency database

Agency website – finding an “annual report”

- Data Archive
- Publications

- Other words or phrases to consider using:
 - Semiannual
 - Highlights
 - Annual summary
 - Performance

- It might also appear as a special section in its periodical

Was the report issued ?

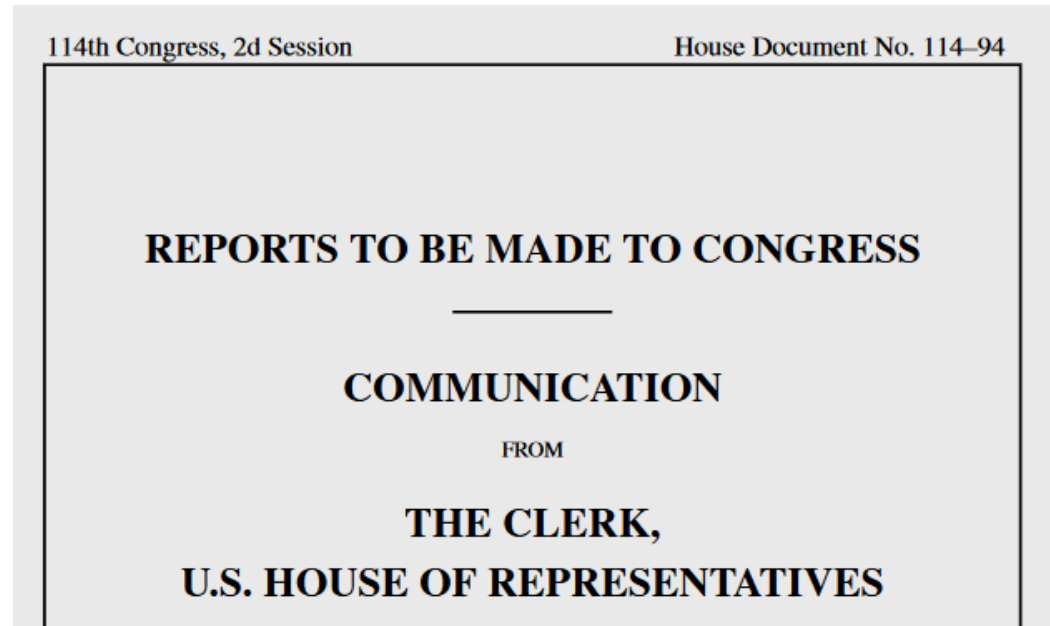
- Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, 1895-1976 (print or online ProQuest database)
- CGP
- OCLC (and then holdings detail in catalog of large depository library)
- “Reports to be Made to Congress” – in FDsys
- News release or periodical article
- Agency library

“Reports to be Made to Congress”

- Available on Fdsys - <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CDOC-114hdoc94/pdf/CDOC-114hdoc94.pdf>
- Per the LLSDC -

“...annual listing by agency of reports to Congress and the statutory provisions mandating them, that require that reports be submitted to Congress prepared under the direction of the Clerk of the House. The list of reports and their statutory provisions, although prodigious in length, is not complete”

2016 list is 400 pages



Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications, 1895-1976



Corporate/agency Author List

Enter the first few letters of a word in the box below and click the **Look for** button to jump to the nearest match in the list of words or terms.

Alternatively, select Corporate/agency author from the list using the check boxes and click the **Select** button to take your selections back to the search screen.

Corporate/agency author : **Look for**

Up

- Small Defense Plants Administration (71)
- Smithsonian Gallery of Art Commission (1)
- Smithsonian Institution (4270)
- Social and Economic Statistics Administration (2)
- Social and Rehabilitation Service (121)
- Social Security Administration (1486)**
- Social Security Board (743)

Search

Keyword:	<input type="text" value="annual report"/>	Search
	Tip: enter SuDoc numbers in the format: "A 1.1:943" or "A 1.1". Help	
Publication title:	<input type="text"/>	select from a list >>
Corporate/agency author:	<input board\""="" security="" social="" type="text" value="EXACT \"/>	select from a list >>
Author:	<input type="text"/>	select from a list >>

Search Results

You searched for:

Keyword: "annual report"

Corporate/agency author: EXACT "Social Security Board"

Limit search to: Monthly Catalog entries, Appendices

Sort order: Most recent record first

Your search found: **22 results**

Sort results:

Sort

2. Social Security Board, [Report. Annual report of Social Security Board, fiscal year 1945, index.](#) [1946.]. FS 3.1:945/ind.

Add to Marked List

[Durable URL](#)

3. Social Security Board, [Social security. Fact sheet 1-18.](#) May 1945. FS 3.21:1-18

Add to Marked List

[Durable URL](#)

4. Social Security Board, [Report. Annual report of Federal Security Agency: sec. 5, Social Security Board, fiscal year 1945.](#) [1945.]. FS 3.1:945

Add to Marked List

[Durable URL](#)

5. Social Security Board, Federal Security Agency [Disability insurance, medical care insurance, 2 related problems, 2 remedial programs, excerpt from 9th annual report, Social Security Board.](#) [1944.]. FS 3.3/a:D 63/4

Add to Marked List

[Durable URL](#)

6. Social Security Board, [Report. 9th annual report, fiscal year 1943-44, Social Security Board.](#) 1944. FS 3.1:944

Full Record

Result 4 of 22 results <[Previous result](#) | [Next result](#)>

Publication title: Report. **Annual report** of Federal Security Agency: sec. 5, Social Security Board, fiscal year 1945.

Corporate/agency author: [Social Security Board](#)

Publication date: [1945.]

SuDoc number: [FS 3.1:945](#)

Description: viii+117 p. il.

Availability: * For Sale by Superintendent of Documents. Paper, 25c. • Sent to Depository Libraries. Item 533




GPO item number: [533](#)

L.C. card number: L. C. card 37-26151

Monthly Catalog date: March 1946

Monthly Catalog issue number: [614](#)

Monthly Catalog page number: [270](#)

 [Monthly Catalog Image](#) |  [Monthly Catalog Image - PDF](#)  (0.1 Mb)

Agency History - Key Sources

- “Andriot” – Guide to U.S. Government Publications
- Agency website
- Catalog records for serials – look for notes such as “superseded by” ; “continued by” ; “previous title” ; “title varies” [very old catalog records]

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (1970– 1995)

Guide to
U.S.
Government
Publications

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (1946– 1969)

CREATION AND AUTHORITY

The Social Security Administration was established and its predecessor, the Social Security Board was abolished by Federal Security Agency Reorganization Plan 11, effective July 16, 1946.

By Reorganization Plan 1, effective April 11, 1953, the Social Security Administration was transferred from the Federal Security Agency (FS 3) to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[The SuDocs class FS 3 was used during the period 1953– 1969.]

The Social Security Administration became an independent agency (SSA) in the executive branch by act of August 15, 1994 (108 Stat. 1464), effective March 31, 1995.

CREATION AND AUTHORITY

The Social Security Board (SS 1) was established as an independent agency by the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 620). By Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1939, effective July, 1939, the Board became a part of the Federal Security Agency. Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, effective July 16, 1946, abolished the Board and transferred its functions to the newly created Social Security Administration. On April 11, 1953, the Social Security Administration became a part of the newly created Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HE 3)

HE 3.1:date

ANNUAL REPORTS.
Earlier SS 1.1
Later HE 3.1

• Item 513

SuDoc: FS 3.1

HE 3.1:date
ANNUAL REPORT.

• Item 513-A (MF)

SuDoc: HE 3.1

Earlier SS 1.1 FS 3.1
See SSA 1.1

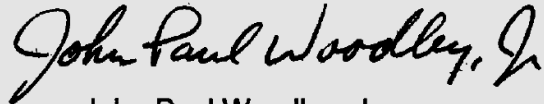
Honorable Richard B. Cheney
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510-0010

Dear Mr. President:

I am submitting the Annual Report on Civil Works Activities for Fiscal Year 2005, in accordance with Section 8 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1888 and Section 925(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

This field report contains narrative summaries and statistics on water resources development projects of the Army Corps of Engineers where there has been activity between October 1, 2004, and September 30, 2005.

Very truly yours,



John Paul Woodley, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Civil Works)

2005 report – from U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers - almost 1900
pages – submitted to the
Senate and to the House of
Representatives

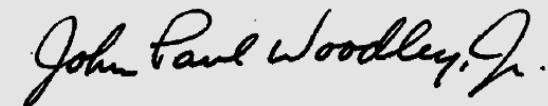
Honorable J. Dennis Hastert
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-6501

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am submitting the Annual Report on Civil Works Activities for Fiscal Year 2005, in accordance with Section 8 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1888 and Section 925(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

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Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Civil Works)

5. GRAND ISLE AND VICINITY, LA

Location. In south Jefferson Parish, LA, along the Gulf of Mexico, about 50 miles south of New Orleans and 45 miles northwest of Southwest Pass (Mississippi River).

Existing project. The project provides protection from waves driven by hurricanes that have a frequency of recurrence of up to once in every 50 years. The plan consists of a berm and vegetated dune extending the length of Grand Isle's gulf shore and a jetty to stabilize the western end of the island at Caminada Pass. The dune has a 10-foot-wide crown at an elevation of 11.5 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), 1 on 5 side slopes, and protective vegetation. The sandfill berm slopes from an elevation of 8.5 feet NGVD at the toe of the dune 180 feet gulfward to an elevation of 3 feet NGVD and, from this point, assumes its natural slope to the offshore bottom. The jetty provided by the

Detail of dune and berm

Projects

The 1992 Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act provided funds to repair damage to the wave berm and dune caused by Hurricane Andrew and to add offshore breakwaters to the project as an integral part of the repair. The original plan was to construct 27 breakwater segments; however, only 23 breakwater segments were constructed due to limited federal funds. 19 additional breakwater segments were built in the summer of 1999 by the local sponsor.

Local cooperation. The existing sand and beach dune have been damaged as a result of a series of storms between 1998 and 2002. PL-99 Federal assistance was approved to repair the damages caused by Hurricane Lili and Tropical Storm Isidore. A sponsor's contractor accomplished the renourishment and the Corps will reimburse the 12% cost share. Renourishment was completed in March 2005. On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina caused extensive damage to the island. Approval for PL84-99 funding to repair the

Several pages list major legislation affecting the
Army Corps of Engineers

NEW ORLEANS, LA, DISTRICT

**TABLE 11-B
(Continued)**

AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Acts	Work Authorized	Documents
Approp. Act of 1985, dated Jul. 2, 1986 (PL 99-88)	MISSISSIPPI RIVER SHIP CHANNEL, GULF TO BATON ROUGE, LA (See Sec. 3 of Text) Will provide more efficient deep-draft navigation access to the New Orleans and Baton Rouge reaches of the Mississippi River via Southwest Pass by enlarging the existing channel to a project depth of 55 feet and enlarging the adjacent channel along the left descending bank in New Orleans Harbor to a 40-foot depth, a turning basin at Baton Rouge, and training works in the passes to reduce maintenance.	H. Doc. 2577, 99th Cong., 1st sess.

FRASER has entire publication run of the Annual Report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Home > Browse by Title > Annual Report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

PUBLICATION:

Annual Report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

1914-2015

1914 - 2015

Search this title...

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ALL ISSUES

STATISTICAL DATA

ARTICLES

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1910s	1999 1999
1920s	2000 2000
1930s	2001 2001
1940s	2002 2002
1950s	2003 2003
1960s	2004 2004
1970s	2005 2005
1980s	2006 2006
1990s	2007 2007
2000s	2008 2008
2010s	

2009

DATE: 2009

[View](#)

PART OF:

- Annual Report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

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MORE INFORMATION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

less

[Overview of the Federal Reserve](#)

[Table of Contents](#)

Federal Legislative Developments

In May 2009, President Obama signed into law two significant pieces of legislation that include provisions affecting the Federal Reserve: the Credit Card Accountability, Responsibility, and Disclosure Act of 2009 (Pub. L. No. 111-24) (the “Credit Card Act”), which aims to improve practices in the credit card market, and the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009 (Pub. L. No. 111-22), which seeks to restore stability to the housing markets. Following is a summary of the key provisions of these laws as they relate to Federal Reserve System functions.

The Credit Card Act

The Federal Reserve played a key role in the development of the Credit Card Act, which introduces new substantive and disclosure requirements for creditors in an effort to strengthen consumer protections in the credit card market. Among other things, the Credit Card Act amends the Truth in Lending Act and the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, which are administered by the Board.

Several provisions of the Credit Card

changes in terms, and advertisements.

- The second rule protected consumers by prohibiting certain unfair acts or practices, such as unexpected increases in interest rates, with respect to consumer credit card accounts.

The requirements of the Credit Card Act that pertain to credit cards or other open-end credit for which the Board has rulemaking authority become effective in three stages. The first set of provisions requires creditors to provide written notice to consumers 45 days before the creditor increases the annual percentage rate (APR) on a credit card account or makes a significant change to the terms of a credit card account. These notices also must inform consumers of their right to cancel the credit card account before the increase or change goes into effect. If a consumer exercises this right, the creditor generally is prohibited from applying the increase or change to the account prior to account closure. In addition, creditors are required to mail or deliver periodic statements for credit cards at least 21 days before payment is due.

Summaries of new laws

Consumer Advisory Council

December 31, 2009

Members

PAULA BRYANT-ELLIS, *Senior Vice President*, Community Development Banking Group, BOK Financial Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.

ALAN CAMERON, *President and Chief Executive Officer*, Idaho Credit Union League, Boise, Idaho

JOHN P. CAREY, *Chief Administrative Officer*, Consumer Banking, North America, Citigroup, New York, N.Y.

JASON ENGEL, *Vice President and Chief Regulatory Counsel*, Experian, Costa Mesa, Calif.

KATHLEEN ENGEL, *Professor of Law*, Suffolk University Law School, Boston,

SAURABH NARAIN, *Chief Fund Advisor*, National Community Investment Fund, Chicago, Ill.

ANDY NAVARRETE, *Senior Vice President, Chief Counsel—National Lending*, Capital One Financial Corporation, McLean, Va.

JIM PARK, *President and Chief Executive Officer*, New Vista Asset Management, San Diego, Calif.

RONALD PHILLIPS, *President*, Coastal Enterprises, Inc., Wiscasset, Maine

KEVIN RHEIN, *Division President*, Wells Fargo Card Services, Minneapolis, Minn.

SHANNA SMITH, *President and Chief Executive Officer*, National Fair Housing Alliance, Washington, D.C.

As with corporate reports,
Board members and Council
members might be listed

Meeting Participants' Views and Committee Policy Action

In conjunction with this FOMC meeting, all meeting participants—the four members of the Board of Governors and the presidents of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks—provided projections for economic growth, the unemployment rate, and consumer price inflation for each year from 2009 through 2011. To provide the public with information about their views of likely longer-term economic trends, and as additional context for the Committee's monetary policy discussions, participants agreed to collect and publish, on a quarterly basis, projections of the longer-run values to which they expect these three variables to converge. Participants' projections through 2011, and for the longer-run, are described in the Summary of Economic Projections that is attached as an addendum to these minutes.

Federal Reserve also includes the Board's policy actions as well as minutes of the Federal Open Market Committee

Regulation E Electronic Fund Transfers

[Docket No. R-1343]

On *November 5, 2009*, the Board approved a final rule that prohibits financial institutions from paying overdrafts on ATM (automated teller machine) and one-time debit card transactions, unless the consumer affirmatively consents, or opts in, to the overdraft service for those types of transactions. Be-

Conference Call

On January 16, 2009, the Committee met by conference call to discuss issues associated with establishing an explicit numerical objective for inflation. The Committee made no decisions on whether to establish such an objective.

this framework. At this meeting, the staff also briefed the Committee on the coordinated set of measures for supporting Bank of America that had been taken by the Treasury, the FDIC, and the Federal Reserve earlier that day.

ANNUAL REPORT

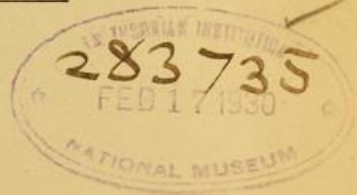
OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS

FOR

THE YEAR 1870.

VOLUME I.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1872.

Commissioner of Patents, 1870

<https://archive.org/details/annualreportofco18701unit>

LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, as required by section 9 of the act of Congress, approved July 8, 1870, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L A. DUNCAN,
Acting Commissioner.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

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SHOW ALL	18 Files 10 Original

With Internet Archive,
one can
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Kindle; or pdf



In Collection
Smithsonian Libraries

By the joint resolution providing for publishing the specifications and drawings of the Patent Office, approved January 11, 1871, it is provided that the publication of the abstracts of specifications and of

8

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

the engravings heretofore accompanying the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents shall be discontinued after the middle of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the mechanical illustrations for the first six months of that year having been already prepared; and that in lieu thereof the Commissioner is authorized to have printed for gratuitous distribution one hundred and fifty copies of the complete specifications and drawings of each patent thereafter issued, which copies, duly certified under the hand of the Commissioner and the seal of the Patent Office, are to be placed for free public inspection in the various State and territorial capitals and in the clerk's offices of the district courts of the various judicial districts throughout the United States; and this officer is further authorized and directed to have printed such additional numbers of copies of specifications and drawings, certified as before provided, as may be warranted by the actual demand for the same, to be sold at a price not exceeding the contract price for such drawings. It is also provided that the copies of drawings shall be made upon contract after due advertisement by the Superintendent of Public Printing, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This discontinuance of the publication of the mechanical report is in conformity with the recommendation of the late Commissioner of Patents. I have always doubted somewhat the wisdom of such a step, knowing, as I do, the avidity with which inventors in all parts of the country seek for copies of the report; and believing, also, that the matter contained therein, though necessarily imperfect, is, nevertheless, full of suggestions, and peculiarly calculated to furnish food for the inventive mind.

The Acting
Commissioner
disagreed re ceasing
the inclusion of
abstracts of patents
in the annual report –
so...

By section 20 of the patent act approved July 8, 1870, the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to print, or cause to be printed, copies of the claims of current issues of patents, and copies of such laws, decisions, rules, regulations, and circulars as may be necessary for the information of the public. Under this provision of law the Office has, for some time past, been issuing a weekly list of patents, which contains the number, title and claim of each patent issued, together with the name and residence of the patentee. This publication costs the Government about five thousand dollars per annum. It is sold to subscribers at five dollars a year; and the amount realized from this source during the last year is thirty-three hundred and sixty-eight dollars. The amount paid for advertising applications for the extension of patents, during the same time, is twenty-nine hundred and twenty-three dollars.

I would respectfully recommend that the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to enlarge the scope of the periodical publication named, so as to make it an official gazette, in which all the advertisements pertaining to the business of the Office shall be inserted, in lieu of all other advertising as now required by law. At present, the law requires that the Commissioner shall publish a notice of every extension application in one newspaper in the city of Washington, and in such other papers published in the section most interested adversely to the extension of the patent, as he may deem proper. Under this law, the patronage of the Office is distributed among three of the Washington papers, and a second copy of the advertisement is usually sent to some paper in the vicinity of the residence of the patentee. This is at best an imperfect system of accomplishing the work intended, as there is no one paper in the entire country which contains all the advertisements of the Office,

Official Gazette
– to start soon
after; details of
the weekly –
subscription
cost, what was
included

The delay heretofore connected with the publication of that report could have been entirely obviated by promptness in making the necessary appropriations for the work, as by proper management the Office could easily have had all the matter ready for press within one month after the end of the year. If it was found that the report under the system of distribution heretofore adopted failed to reach the quarters where it would confer the most benefit, this evil could easily have been remedied by providing, among other things, that each patentee of a given year should receive as a gratuity one copy of the report for that year, and that the rest of the edition be sold at a price not exceeding the prime cost thereof. And as to the printed copies to be hereafter placed at central points, as provided by the joint resolution, it is feared that they will be of comparatively little service to the great mass of inventors who are scattered widely through the sparsely settled portions of the country, and who practically will have but little opportunity of consulting them. As evidence in the courts, as aids to patent solicitors and to professional experts, upon whom inventors largely rely, and as sources of information to all persons living near the places of deposit, they will of course prove valuable, as furnishing more exact

and reliable knowledge than can be gained from any other source. For this reason they would form a most valuable adjunct to the present report; and in view of the great benefits which the patent system has already conferred upon the nation—single inventions, like the sewing machine, the harvester, the telegraph, or vulcanized rubber, having more enriched the country than the whole system has cost from its inauguration to the present time—I believe that the expense of retaining the mechanical report in addition to the new publication would be fully justified. The annual income of the Patent Office, in excess of its expenditures, would more than pay the cost of the proposed additional work; and the balance of six hundred and forty thousand dollars in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund warrants the most liberal policy in support of the workings of this bureau. The Government ought not to seek to raise revenue by levying taxes upon the inventive genius of the people; but all the money received from inventors should be expended in such a way as to secure the largest and most beneficent development of the patent system.

But, whatever question may be made as to the policy of retaining or dispensing with the mechanical report, if we inquire as to the mode in which the drawings should be reproduced in carrying out the provisions of the recent enactment, I am convinced from a careful consideration of the subject that the work should be done by the Patent Office itself and not by contract. The objections to dealing with contractors are manifold. Not the least among them is the fact that the office is required to part temporarily with the custody of its original records, a thing which, for obvious reasons, should never take place, and which at times becomes the source of great inconvenience in the transaction of business. With a proper outfit the work could undoubtedly be done in the office as artistically and more economically than by outside parties. Under this arrangement, too, the copies prepared for gratuitous distribution could be made to conform in size to those which are now being made for office use, and thus a saving of many thousands of dollars be effected annually. If under the contract system a smaller size be adopted, it would necessitate a recomposition of the entire letter-press at an annual expense of not less than sixty thousand dollars, against which there would appear as elements of saving, from the reduced cost of paper and binding, not more than thirty thousand dollars. I deem it of importance, as a matter of economy as well as convenience, that the same size be adopted for the public as for the Office.

Alphabetical list of patentees for the year 1870—Continued.

No.	Name, residence, and invention or discovery.	Date.
109,920	McAllister, William, Lawrence, Mass. Flock-machine	Dec. 6, 1870
101,836	McAlpin, Angus, Savannah, Ga. Brick and other mold	April 12, 1870
107,517	McAnulty, Joseph, Bentley, Ill. Hedge-trimmer	Sept. 20, 1870
108,920	McArthur, Duncan, assignor to Sargent & Co., New Haven, Conn. Door-bolt ...	Nov. 1, 1870
	McArthur, Thomas J., and Isaac W. Parmenter. (See Geraghty, Michael F., assignor.)	
104,048	McArthur, William, assignor to self and James Akin Smith, Philadelphia, Pa. Spring bed-bottom	June 7, 1870
	McComb, David, deceased, by Mary Ann McComb, administratrix, Memphis, Tenn. Non-elastic band for bales of cotton and other fibrous materials. (Extension)	June 13, 1870
109,438	McComber, Joel, Rockport, Ill. Method of constructing boots and shoes	Nov. 22, 1870
	McCombs, Robert, and Philemon Merryman. (See Merryman & McCombs.)	
107,074	McConaughy, Robert A., assignor to James Reynolds, sr., Ripley, Ohio. Field-roller	Sept. 6, 1870
103,220	McConaughy, Thomas B., and James Adams, Newark, Del. Nut-lock	May 17, 1870
103,480	Same..... Railway-rail joint-fastening	May 24, 1870
107,274	McConnell, Franklin, Dowagiac, Mich. Piston-packing	Sept. 13, 1870
107,394	McConnell, James H., Beaver Falls, Pa. Cooking-stove	Sept. 13, 1870
100,431	McConnell, John, Tyro, Ohio. Fence	Mar. 1, 1870
104,617	McConnell, William, Clarksville, N. J. Mirror and picture frame	June 21, 1870
	McCool, W. L., and W. K. Foltz. (See Foltz & McCool.)	
	McCord & Wheatley. (See Donnellan, Charles E., assignor.)	
101,485	McCord, John, assignor to self and John Bryce, East Birmingham, Pa. Plunger for glass molds	April 5, 1870
	McCord, Joseph S., and John H. Gerhart. (See Gerhart & McCord.)	
	McCormick, C. H., & Brother. (See McCormick, Baker & Erpelding, assignors.)	
	McCormick, Cyrus H. and Leander J. (See Young, McClintock, jr., assignor) (Three cases)	(Reissue.)

Index included – by inventor, assignee, and by broad subject

“Combined reel and rake” –
assigned to Cyrus McCormick

108,424	Same.....same.....	Oct. 18, 1870
108,425	Same.....Tool for cutting stone. (Antedated Oct. 2, 1870)	Oct. 18, 1870
108,426	Same.....Steam-engine. (Antedated Oct. 8, 1870).....	Oct. 18, 1870
101,697	Young, James T., Washington, D. C. Time-indicator for letter-boxes.....	April 5, 1870
110,531	Young, John H. W., Henderson, Texas. Cotton cultivator, scraper, and chopper.	Dec. 27, 1870
105,761	Young, John L., New York, N. Y. Folding counter-stool.....	July 26, 1870
109,705	Young, Josiah L., San Francisco, Cal. Sewing-mechanism. (Antedated Nov. 18, 1870)	Nov. 29, 1870
	Young, Lewis D., <i>et al.</i> (See Tuell, Melzer, assignor.)	
104,682	Young, Lewis V., St. Louis, Mo. Breech-loading fire-arm.....	June 21, 1870
105,702	Young, McClintock, Frederick, Md. Lantern.....	July 26, 1870
3,977	Young, McClintock, jr., assignor to Cyrus H. and Leander J. McCormick, Frederick, Md. Harvester.....(Reissue) ..	May 17, 1870
3,978	Same.....Harvester-rake	May 17, 1870
3,979	Same.....Combined reel and rake for harvesters.....(Reissue) ..	May 17, 1870
106,446	Young, Nicholas, Parma, Mich. Quilting-frame holder.....	Aug. 16, 1870
108,549	Young, Robert Clark, assignor to Oliver Franklin Grover, Middletown, Conn. Composing-stick.....	Oct. 18, 1870
	Young, Sarah R., <i>et al.</i> (See Porter, Alonzo, assignor.)	
102,746	Young, Solomon W., Providence, R. I. Umbrella.....	May 3, 1870
102,195	Young, Solomon W., assignor through mesne assignments to Elisha Dyer, Providence, R. I. Machine for forming and cutting eyelets and in the preparation of stock for the same.....	April 19, 1870

With Reissue #, one can find
image on USPTO website

US Patent Full-Page Images

RE003979

View Patent

<http://patft.uspto.gov/netahtml/PTO/patimg.htm>

Enter a utility patent number in format 0nnnnnnnn (leading zeroes plus up to 7 numeric digits, right justified).

-- or --

Enter another type of patent number with leading alphabetic characters, followed by right-justified numbers with leading zeroes as necessary.

Examples:

05123456	(utility patent)
X0000001	(X-patent, pre-1836)
D0365123	(design patent)
PP012835	(plant patent)
RE035136	(reissue patent)

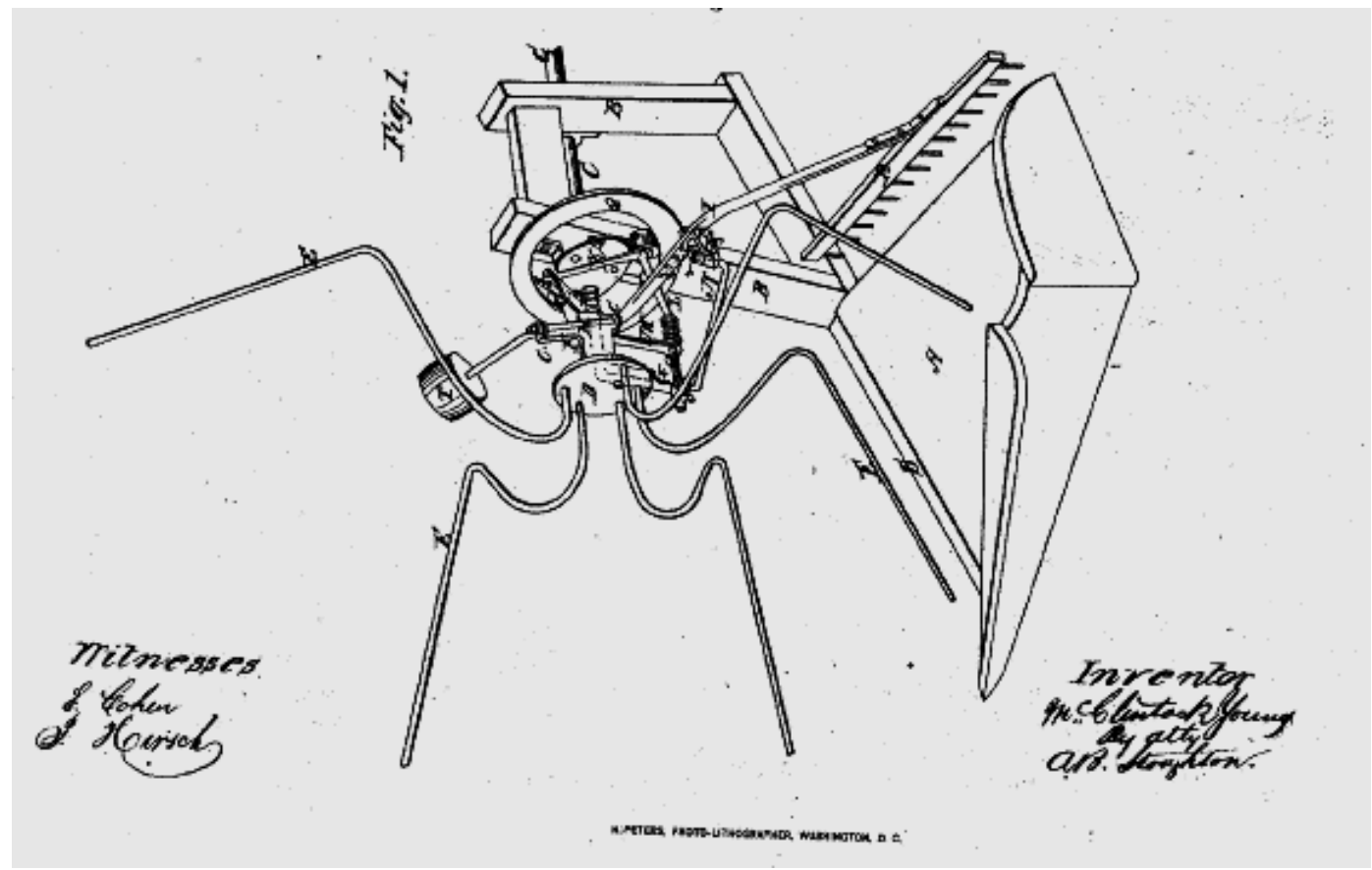
McClintock Young Jr.

Self Raker.

N^o 3,979.

Reissued May 17, 1870.

Image of
"Self Raker"



Alphabetical list of inventions—Continued.

Invention or discovery.	Name of patentee.	No.
Bedstead, Wardrobe	J. F. Dodge	105, 556
Bedstead, Wardrobe	S. S. Burr	106, 776
Bee-feeder	C. C. Van Deusen	105, 144
Bee-hive	S. D. Barber and J. Wolf	98, 544
Bee-hive	J. Montgomery	98, 612
Bee-hive	J. Gould	97, 761
Bee-hive	J. M. Youart	99, 994
Bee-hive	H. B. Cooper	100, 015
Bee-hive	H. Grems	100, 524
Bee-hive	J. M. Price	101, 039
Bee-hive	M. Morton	101, 647
Bee-hive	C. Finn	102, 526
Bee-hive	W. Courtney	102, 917
Bee-hive	T. A. Frakes	103, 106
Bee-hive	J. W. Winder	103, 697
Bee-hive	H. F. Carpenter	103, 978
Bee-hive	T. H. Forster	104, 011
Bee-hive	N. F. White	104, 521
Bee-hive	D. S. Burget	105, 037
Bee-hive	V. Leonard	106, 377
Bee-hive	E. Davis	107, 012
Bee-hive	H. F. Rohm	107, 548
Bee-hive	H. F. Rohm	107, 628
Bee-hive	J. L. Smith	107, 732
Bee-hive	J. Leffel and E. Harrison	107, 792
Bee-hive	C. Embrey	108, 244
Bee-hive	E. B. Turpinseed	108, 536
Bee-hive	E. J. Donavan	108, 893
Bee-hive	J. Behe	108, 960
Bee-hive	J. A. Douglass	108, 984
Bee-hive	G. G. Gabrion	108, 997
Bee-hive	L. L. Goodwin	109, 201
Bee-hive	G. T. Wheeler	109, 477
Bee-hive	U. A. Springer	109, 557
Bee-hive	W. A. Ruth	109, 672
Bee-hive	J. W. Gladding	109, 888
Bee-hive	R. A. Williams	109, 986
Bee-hive	R. Arnold	110, 332
Bee-house	J. W. Wood	109, 792
Bee-protector	J. Cory	104, 832
Beer, ale, &c., on draught, Preserving and delivering, by means of carbonic acid gas.	T. Ahrens	106, 019
Beer and ale on draught, Preserving	C. E. Haynes	109, 126
Beer and other barrels, Apparatus for pitching	H. Reutti and P. Winkehaus	102, 156
Beer and other liquids, Apparatus for cooling	T. Grundmann	100, 752
Beer, Apparatus for cooling	W. Gee	106, 686
Beer, Apparatus for elevating	A. H. Ladner and T. F. Fenlin	104, 742
Beer, Apparatus for preserving	C. Pohlmann	103, 498
Beer-cooler, Portable	E. C. Bundy	100, 852

The "Alphabetical" index is keyword



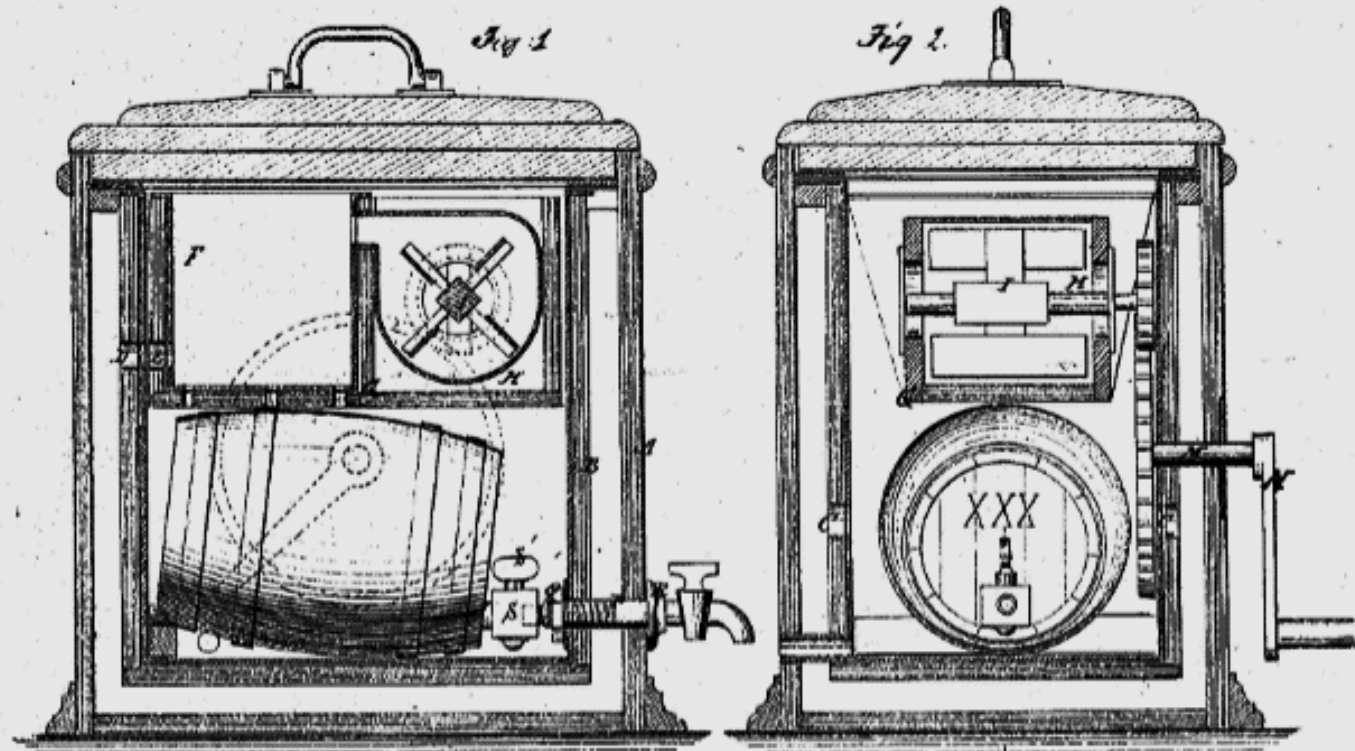
Image of portable beer cooler,
1870

E. C. Bundy,

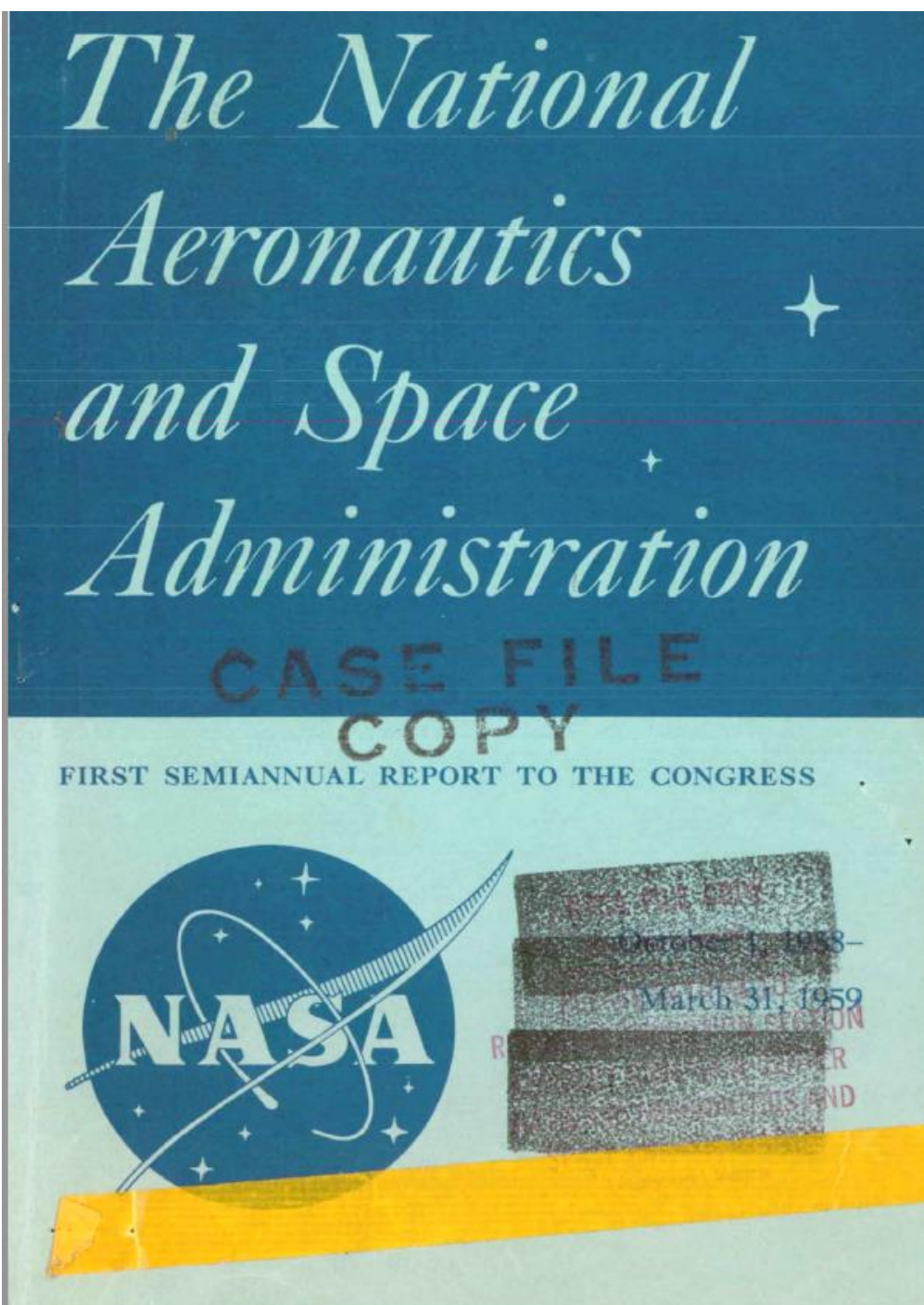
Beer Cooler.

No. 100,852.

Patented Mar. 15. 1870.



This image is also
findable on USPTO
website



First, semiannual report - free on NASA's technical reports database, NTRS

Includes text of Public Law; cooperative agreement with JPL; major contracts

Appendix J

Major contracts listed

Principal NASA contracts, Oct. 1, 1958–Mar. 31, 1959

ACTIVITY: NASA HEADQUARTERS

Program	Contract No.	Purpose	Contractor	1959 obligations	Total amount of contract
Space propulsion technology:					
High-energy fuel rockets.....	HS-13.....	"State-of-art" work on rocket engines.....	WADC (ARDC-Air Force)	430,000	430,000
	NASW-6.....	Develop 6-000-pound-thrust storable propellant system.	JPL (California Tech.).....	2,000,000	3,400,000
High-energy propellant rockets.....	NASW-28.....	Feasibility of liquid fluorine-liquid hydrogen in a rocket engine.	Bell Aircraft Corp.....	1,070,000	1,070,000
1,000,000-pound-thrust single-chamber engine.	NASW-16.....	1,000,000-pound-thrust rocket engine.....	Rocketdyne Division of North American Aviation, Inc.	10,000,000	102,000,000
Nuclear rocket engines.....	HS-15.....	Rover program.....	AEC.....	1,900,000	1,900,000

Atomic Energy Commission

Includes text of the National Aeronautics
and Space Act of 1958

Public Law 85-568
85th Congress, H. R. 12575
July 29, 1958

AN ACT

To provide for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's
atmosphere, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled,*

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, DECLARATION OF POLICY, AND
DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 101. This Act may be cited as the "National Aeronautics and
Space Act of 1958".

National
Aeronautics
and Space
Act of 1958.

NASA Review of Patent Applications

Section 305(c) of the Act provides that no patent may be issued to any applicant other than the Administrator for any invention that the Commissioner of Patents deems to have "significant utility in the conduct of aeronautical and space activities" unless the applicant files with the Commissioner within a specified time a sworn statement setting forth the full circumstances under which the invention was made and stating the relationship of the invention to work done under any contract of NASA. The Commissioner of Patents is required to transmit to NASA copies of such statements and the patent applications to which they relate. If the invention is patentable, the Commissioner may issue a patent to the applicant unless the Administrator of NASA, within 90 days after receiving the application and statement, requests that the patent be issued to him on behalf of the United States.

No Patent Requests by NASA to Date

In the period ending March 31, 1959, 125 patent applications were transmitted by the Commissioner of Patents to NASA for review. In no case did the Administrator request that the patent be issued to him on behalf of the United States. Of the cases transmitted, more than 35 percent are licensed to the Government and cover inventions made under research contracts sponsored by the Department of Defense. Discussions have been held with Patent Office officials in an effort to reduce the number of applications for patents transmitted to NASA for review.

U.S. Serial Set Digital Collection

All fields except full text

national aeron

"national aeronautics and space act"

"national aeronautics and space administration"

"national aeronautics and space administration authorization act"

"national aeronautics and space administration authorization act for the fiscal year 1963"

"national aeronautics and space administration federal employment reduction assistance act"

AND ▼ All fields including full text

"space shuttle" or "reusable space"

AND ▼ All fields including full text

drawing or concept

AND ▼ All fields including full text

"annual report"

Changed
default to
include full-text

Select 1 - 3 0 Selected Items [Clear]

20th semiannual report, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, July 1-Dec. 31, 1968

House and Senate Documents Date: October 03, 1969
Citation: 12860 H.doc.153 Sudoc: NAS1.1:968-2
Collation: 248

[Citation/Abstract](#) [Full text - PDF \(25 MB\)](#) [Permalink](#)

15th semiannual report of National Aeronautics and Space Administration, January 1-June 30, 1966

House and Senate Documents Date: May 11, 1967
Citation: 12776 H.doc.122 Sudoc: NAS1.1:966-1
Collation: 257 Committee: Committee on Science and Astronautics. House

[Citation/Abstract](#) [Full text - PDF \(19 MB\)](#) [Permalink](#)

United States aeronautics and space activities, 1963

House and Senate Documents Date: January 27, 1964
Citation: 12631-2 H.doc.207 Collation: 154
Committee: Committee on Science and Astronautics. House

[Citation/Abstract](#) [Full text - PDF \(11 MB\)](#) [Permalink](#)

Metadata for the 20th semiannual report list illustrations

Illustration Caption

- Illustration: HIGHLIGHTS 1958-1968 (p. 15 in PDF)
- Illustration: ACTIVITIES & ACCOMPLISHMENTS (p. 25 in PDF)
- Illustration: 1 MANNED SPACE FLIGHT (p. 27 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-1. Earth, as seen from Apollo 8 (p. 29 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-2. Lift-off of Apollo 7 (p. 30 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-3. Apollo 7 spacecraft being brought aboard USS Essex (p. 32 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-4. Power pack for Apollo fuel cell (p. 34 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-5. Television Camera used aboard Apollo 7 (p. 35 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-6. Lift-off of Apollo 8 (p. 37 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-7. Roll-out of Saturn 503 from VAB (p. 39 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-8. Photo of lunar surface, using long focal-length lens (p. 41 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-9. Apollo 8 with on-board uprighting equipment deployed (p. 43 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-10. Lunar Module 4 for use with Apollo 10 (p. 48 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-11. Simulated deployment of ALSEP (p. 49 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-12. Concept of Saturn 1 Workshop (p. 52 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-13. The Apollo Telescope Mount (p. 54 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-14. Multiple Docking Adapter (p. 55 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-15. Concept of Airlock Module (p. 56 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-16. Line drawing of the LM Ascent Stage (p. 58 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-17. Concept of Space Shuttle Reusable Vehicle (p. 61 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-18. Lunar Landing Research Vehicle over Rogers Dry Lake, California (p. 63 in PDF)
- Illustration: Figure 1-19. Emergency Egress Slide, KSC (p. 66 in PDF)

From 20th Semiannual Report, 1968

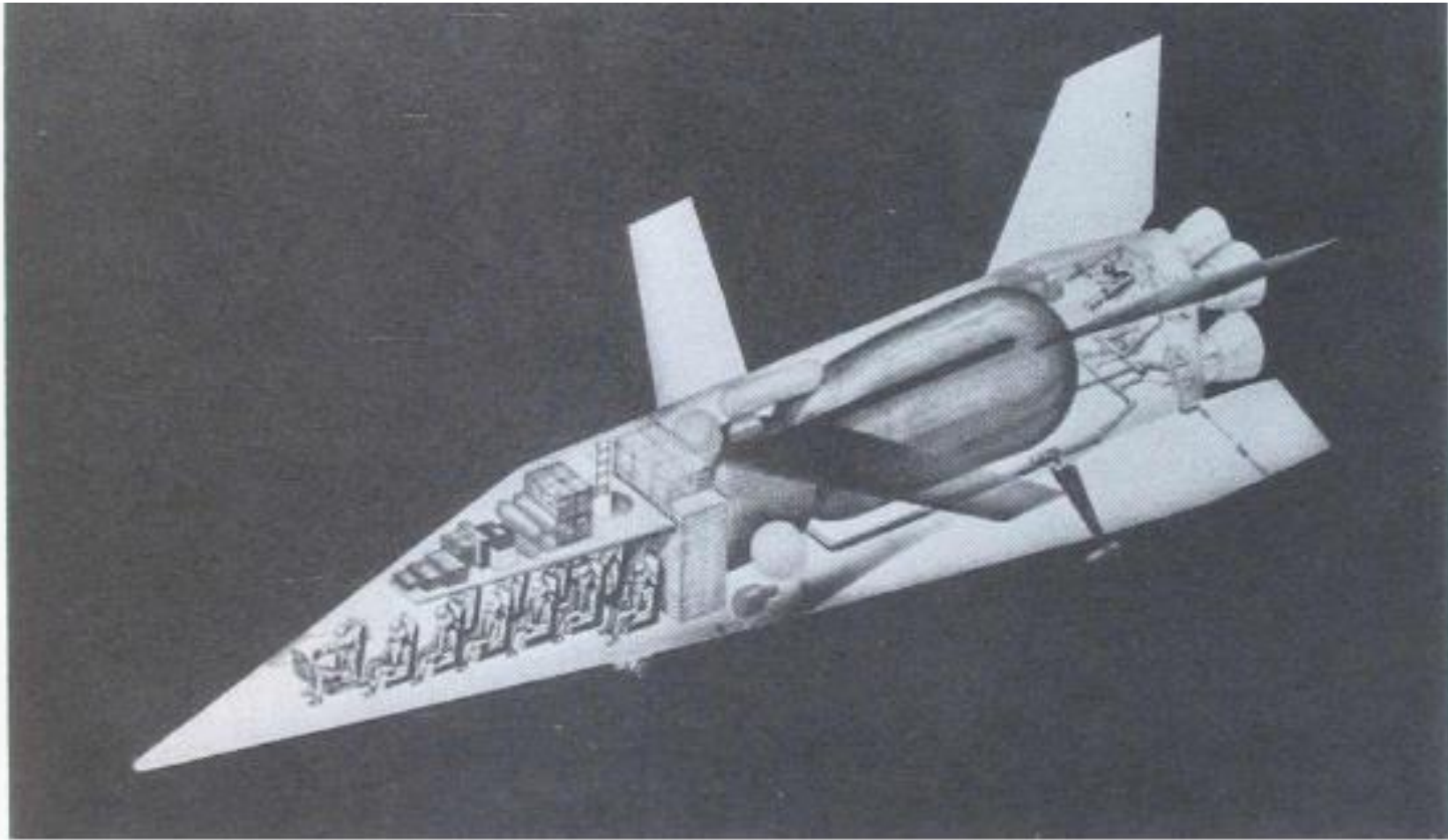


Figure 1-17. Concept of Space Shuttle Reusable Vehicle.

The 11-day Apollo 7 flight was marred medically by upper respiratory difficulties experienced by the astronauts. These were caused either by pre-existing, undetected viruses or by a reinfection during the flight. Tightened preflight procedures were put into effect to reduce the probability of a recurrence in future flights.

The Apollo 8 lunar orbital flight caused some concern when the astronauts experienced short term nausea. The one crew member who vomited attributed this to a reaction to the medication he had taken to assure sufficient rest. The other two who felt a visceral “awareness” attributed this discomfort to too sudden movement before they were properly adjusted to the weightless environment.

Difficulty in obtaining sufficient rest and sleep for flight crews during manned space missions is not new. However, it becomes more significant, medically, as the number of members in the crew is increased (from two in Gemini to three in Apollo) and as flights become longer and more complex. It was for these reasons that the Apollo 8 astronauts for the first time were permitted to use mild sedation for sleep and rest. In future flights,

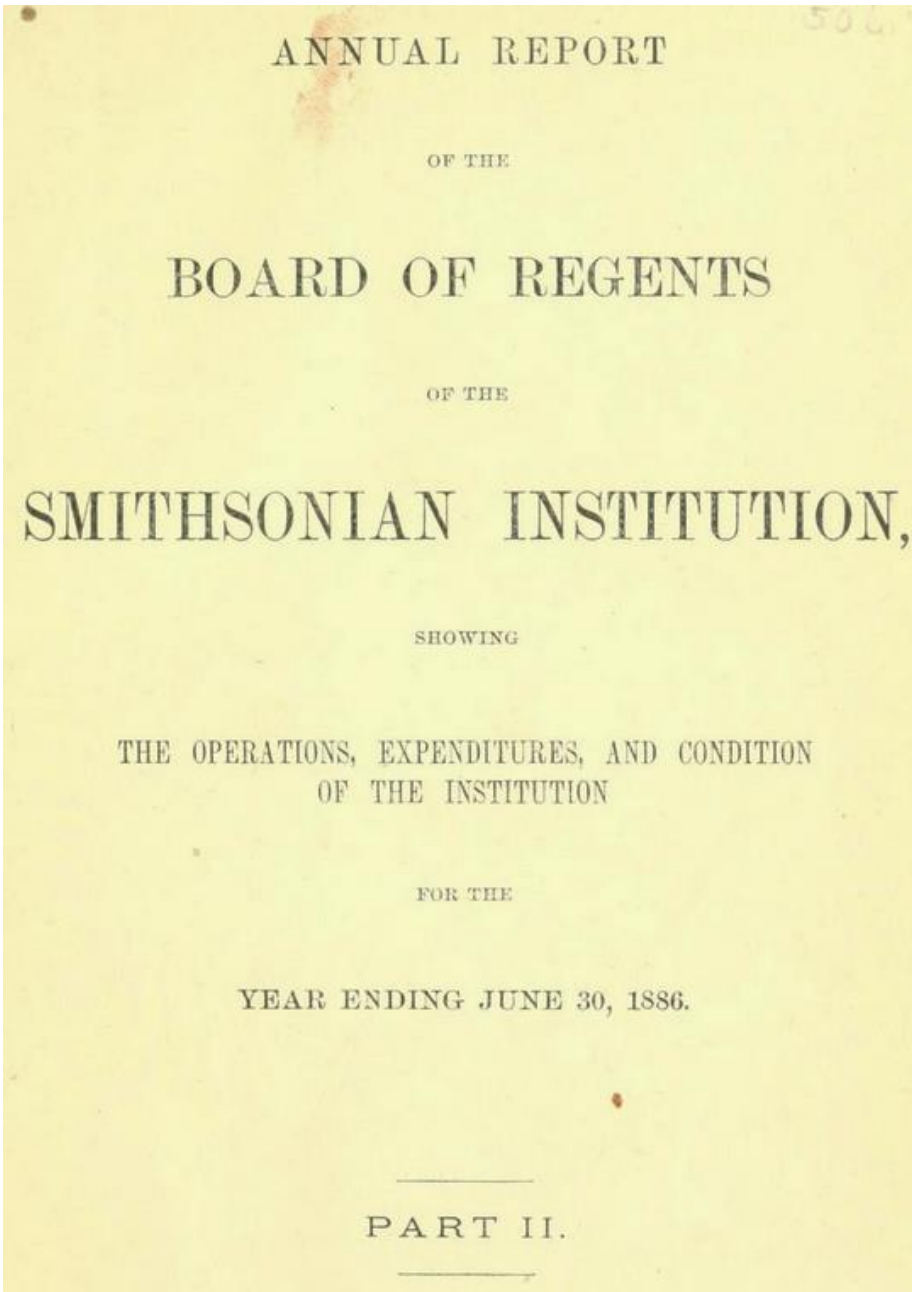
Space
Medicine –
also covered
in the report

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES

INTELSATs

Early Bird or INTELSAT I was the first commercial communications satellite launched by NASA for ComSat on behalf of the 63 nations making up the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium, INTELSAT. It was scheduled to be retired on January 19, 1969 after over four years of continuous operation. The three INTELSAT II satellites orbited by NASA for ComSat in 1967 continued to serve more than two-thirds of the world. (*19th Semiannual Report*, p. 65.)

NASA launched a second INTELSAT III on December 18. (The first in the INTELSAT III series was launched on September 18, but a launch vehicle failure kept it from achieving its planned orbit.) The 1,200 circuit, 640 pound-satellite, launched for ComSat on behalf of INTELSAT, was designed to operate for five years. INTELSAT II, with only 240 circuits, was designed for a three-year lifetime (Fig. 3-4).



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Home » Books » Annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

Annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

1886, Part II – 910 pages!

Major additions / gifts to the collection; catalogue (including limestone, volcanic dust, shells from Bermuda...) ; the library

REPORT ON THE SECTION OF STEAM TRANSPORTATION IN THE U. S.
NATIONAL MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1886.

By J. ELFRETH WATKINS, C. E., *Honorary Curator.*

The section of steam transportation was organized and placed under my charge on the 13th of June, 1885.

It is the design of this section to illustrate by drawings, models, relics, etc., the birth and development of steam transportation in America, both on water and on land, so that the humble mechanic who visits the Museum may be able to take away with him an intelligent idea of the successive steps in the progress of invention of steam appliances, that have led up to the ocean steam-ship and the fast passenger express and powerful consolidated freight locomotives of to-day.

It was not until November, 1885, that any space in the Museum was assigned to this section. In that month the locomotive "John Bull," engine No. 1, Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, 1831, was placed upon exhibition. While by no means the first, this is the oldest locomotive in America. It ran the first train on any road owned, leased, or operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was presented by that corporation to the National Museum. The locomotive in Pl. I is drawn from a tracing made by Isaac Dripps, of Philadelphia, the first person on this side the water to run No. 1, from the original working drawing, which accompanied this locomotive from the works

Major additions / gifts to the collection; catalog (including limestone, volcanic dust, shells from Bermuda...); the library

Smithsonian Library - 1886

The total number of books and pamphlets received during the year was 2,424 (exclusive of regular periodicals). Of these, 1,372, or more than one-half, were books selected from the extensive accessions of the Smithsonian Institution to be retained at this library, while the rest were sent to the Library of Congress.

Another important gift was that of Mr. J. C. Brevoort, of New York, which consisted of 16 volumes and 144 pamphlets, almost entirely on ichthyological subjects, and many of them of great value. Among other contributions the most important are those from Mr. Robert Ridgway, U. S. National Museum, 52 pamphlets; the Smithsonian Institution, 5 volumes, 25 pamphlets; the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, 10 volumes, 20 pamphlets; and the U. S. Geological Survey, 9 volumes and 2 pamphlets.

The periodical department of the library contains more or less complete sets of 570 periodicals, chiefly the proceedings of learned societies

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF LABOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1924

Available on
HathiTrust (scanned
with other years)

Labor disputes (cases,
strikes, threatened
strikes) plus speeches
by the Secretary, and
publications issued

But times have changed. More and more, as our social system becomes more complex do we realize that no man liveth unto himself, and from a social point of view no man can be permitted to live unto himself. In some of the letters received—I am glad to say that there are not more than one or two of them—the statement is made that the men working 11 and 13 hour tours and 7 days a week are entirely contented and happy and would resist any attempt to shorten the hours or cut out Sunday work. About 99.9 per cent of the people of the United States are wondering what kind of an American citizen is being developed out of the man who is happy and contented with an 11 or 13 hour workday 7 days a week. We wonder what sort of a member of society he makes, what kind of a husband, a father, he has time to be, and whether he has time to care.

From address by
the Secretary of
Labor to a
conference of
the paper box-
board industry

We hear a similar plea in regard to child labor—that the parents of these children want them to work; that they are better off in the mills than they are in the street—but the people are demanding a constitutional amendment to prevent these children from being so happy and so well off. There are even people who are suggesting that the father or mother who prefers to have his or her child in the mill rather than in school or at play ought to be fined or sent to jail; and sooner or later such an amendment to the Constitution will pass.

There is a growing element in our population which would rather do without paper box-board containers than see developed in this country a class of men who are happy and contented working 11 and 13 hours a day 7 days a week. Emerson calls our attention in one of his essays to “gold ingots that cost too much.” I refer to this again simply to impress upon you the social and humanitarian side of this issue; the industrial and economic remedy you

Publications issued and in process

Reports transmitted but not published.

Besides the 40 publications issued by the bureau (24 bulletins, 3 subject indexes, 12 issues of the Monthly Labor Review, and 1 pamphlet), 17 other bulletins were sent to the Government Printing Office, seven of which had part of the proof reading done and one subject index had been completed but not delivered.

The serial numbers and subjects of the 17 bulletins are as follows:
No. 356, Labor productivity in the common-brick industry; No. 357, Cost of living in the United States; No. 360, Time and labor costs in manufacturing 100 pairs of shoes; No. 361, Labor relations in the Fairmont, West Virginia, bituminous coal field; No. 362, Wages and hours of labor in foundries and machine shops; No. 363, Wages and hours of labor in lumber manufacturing, 1923; No. 364, Safety code for mechanical power transmission apparatus; No. 365, Wages and hours of labor in the paper and pulp industry; No. 366, Retail prices, 1913 to 1923; No. 367, Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1923;

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
UNITED STATES
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1915



THE PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION
CAN BE FOUND AT THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Free on Internet Archive

Official Register – proposed new publication

SERVICE RECORDS.

The publication of the Official Register in its present form—that of a directory of Government employees, arranged alphabetically and showing their positions and salaries and the States from which they were appointed—entails an expenditure which is not warranted by the statistical or other value of the information which it contains. It is published but once in two years, soon becomes out of date, and the arrangement makes it impracticable to gather from it statistical data with respect to the employees in any single department or branch of the service. It has been proposed to supersede this Official Register with a volume published annually, showing the names, positions, salaries, and other information concerning the more important officials, and general information of a statistical and comparative nature with respect to the remainder of the personnel, such volume to be compiled from the service records of the commission.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

**UNITED STATES
CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSION**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910

**THE PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE
COMMISSION CAN BE FOUND AT THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES**

Free on HathiTrust; viewable
but report is 258 pages –
download is page-by-page if
your library is not a member

Includes detailed Index, # of
examinations by occupation,
frauds “and other irregularities”
on examinations, political activity

EXAMINATIONS OF UNUSUAL REQUIREMENTS.

The wide scope of Government undertakings is illustrated each year by the variety of examinations which the commission is called upon to hold, and particularly by those examinations designed to obtain persons of unusual qualifications or attainments. In addition to the usual technical, scientific, and professional examinations held annually to meet the needs of the service, during the past year a number of examinations of such requirements were held, among which may be mentioned the following:

forest engineer, Forest Service, \$1,800 a year; geologist, Geological Survey, \$2,160 a year; grazing fee collector, Office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, \$75 a month and expenses; hydraulic engineer, Geological Survey, \$1,200 to \$2,400 a year; landscape gardener, Engineer Department at Large, \$2,400 a year; oil inspector, Indian Service, \$1,800 a year; statistician in forest products, Forest Service, \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year; scientist in soil survey, Department of Agriculture, \$3,250 a year; scientific assistant in basket willow culture, Department of Agriculture, \$900 a year; scientific librarian, Bureau of Standards, \$1,400 a year; wireless engineer, Philippine Service, \$2,000 a year; designer of bridges and buildings, Philippine Service, \$1,800 to \$2,000 a year; engineer of tests, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$2,100 a year;

ORDERS EXCEPTING PERSONS NAMED FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF
THE RULES.

January 30, 1911.

Mrs. Edith F. Spofford may be appointed from the Library of Congress, the employees of which are not classified, to a clerical position in the Bureau of Mines, to take charge of the library of that bureau.

Mrs. Spofford has had 12 years' experience in the work of the Library of Congress which is regarded as a training school for cataloguers and is at present in charge of the catalogue and periodical division in that library. The relations of the Library of Congress to the Bureau of Mines as a means of obtaining indexed and catalogued data are such as to make it especially desirable that an expert trained and experienced in the work of the Library of Congress shall be employed. Through the library of which Mrs. Spofford will be in charge all purchases for the larger technical library located in the Pittsburg office of the Bureau of Mines will be made and the books, periodicals, etc., catalogued. Mrs. Spofford is said to be familiar with German in addition to being an experienced cataloguer and to have a working knowledge of several other languages and is considered by the Librarian of Congress and the heads of divisions in which she has been employed as qualified for the position. The Civil Service Commission joined with the Secretary of the Interior in recommending this Executive order in the interests of good administration in view of the facts.

EIGHTH REPORT

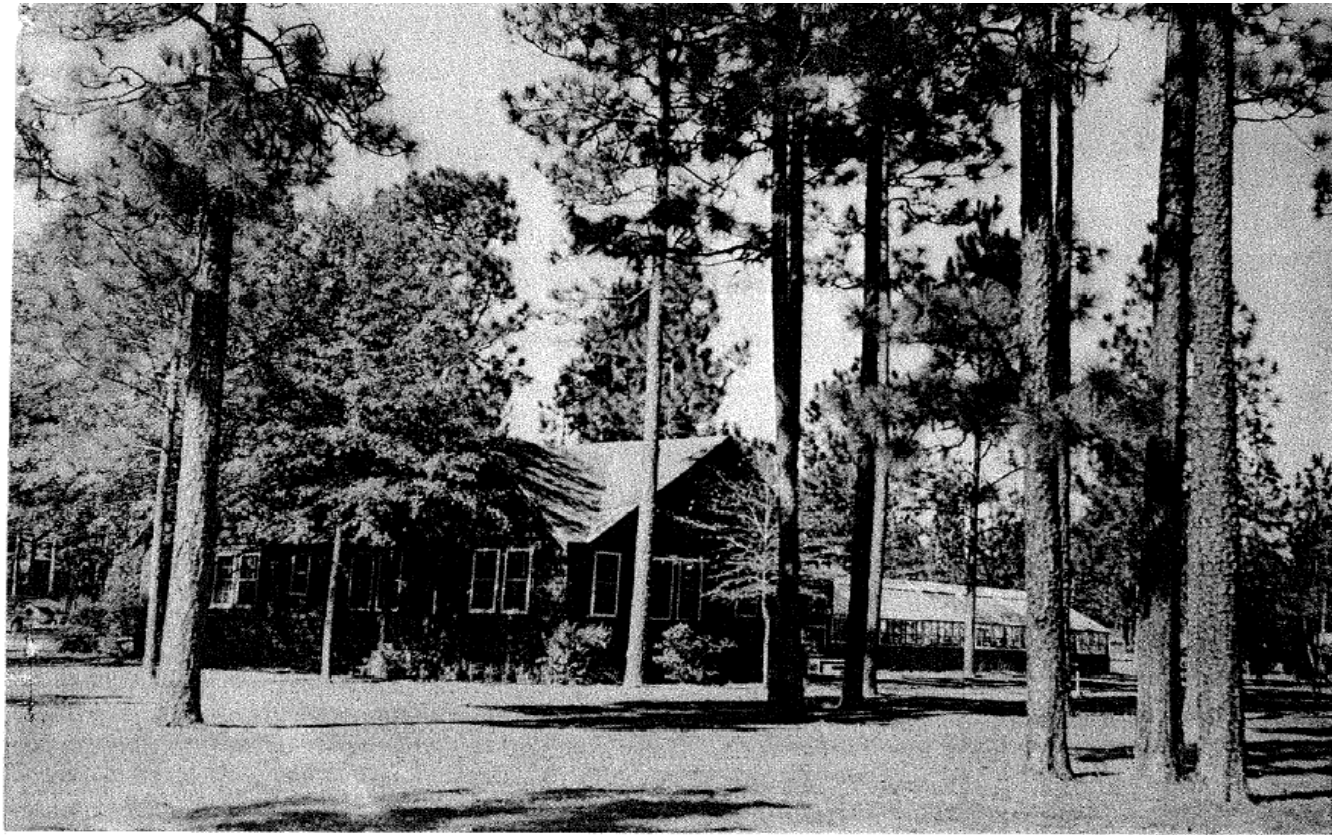
OF THE

UNITED STATES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891.

Free on HathiTrust; viewable
but report is 219 pages –
download is page-by-page if
your library is not a member



Cover photo: Laboratory and greenhouse of the Southern Institute of Forest Genetics.

1954 ANNUAL REPORT

Southern Forest Experiment Station

Philip A. Briegleb, Director



FOREST SERVICE

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

Available on TreeSearch, but recommend other online sources for USDA and Forest Service reports

From detailed bibliography at end of report

Regeneration

"Planting the Southern Pines" Published

The greatest single contribution of the Station to forest regeneration is the publication in 1954 of Agriculture Monograph No. 18, "Planting the Southern Pines," by Philip C. Wakeley.

Agriculture Monograph is 233 pages; on Internet Archive

Guttenberg, S. Growth and mortality in an old-field southern pine stand. Jour. Forestry 52: 166-168. March 1954. [Effects of several cutting treatments on a dense stand of 44-year-old shortleaf and loblolly pine. The stands responded well, even though they were past the age at which the first thinning should have been made.]

Resistance of Wire Insulation to Termites

Subterranean termites will penetrate many kinds of underground electrical insulation, thus allowing moisture to enter and causing short circuits and failure of power. The problem is of concern to the Department of Defense as well as to private industry.

A few kinds of insulating materials were placed in soil burial tests in 1949 in Mississippi in cooperation with the U. S. Army, Corps of Engineers. One product, Alpeth Cable, submitted by Bell Telephone, has not been penetrated by termites after about 5 years.

This project was expanded recently when a large variety of insulation materials were placed in test in Mississippi. Tests of these materials will be replicated in the Canal Zone early in 1955. All of these new tests are in cooperation with the U. S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Much in this 105 page report from 1954 is on how the industry operates – and the technology

National Agricultural Library – Digital Collections

<http://naldc.nal.usda.gov/naldc/home.xhtml>

Status of the family farm : second annual report to Congress

File: [Download \[PDF File\]](#)

Author(s): [United States. Dept. of Agriculture. Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service.](#)

Subject(s): [Family farms -- United States.](#)

Format: [application/PDF](#)

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FOREWORD

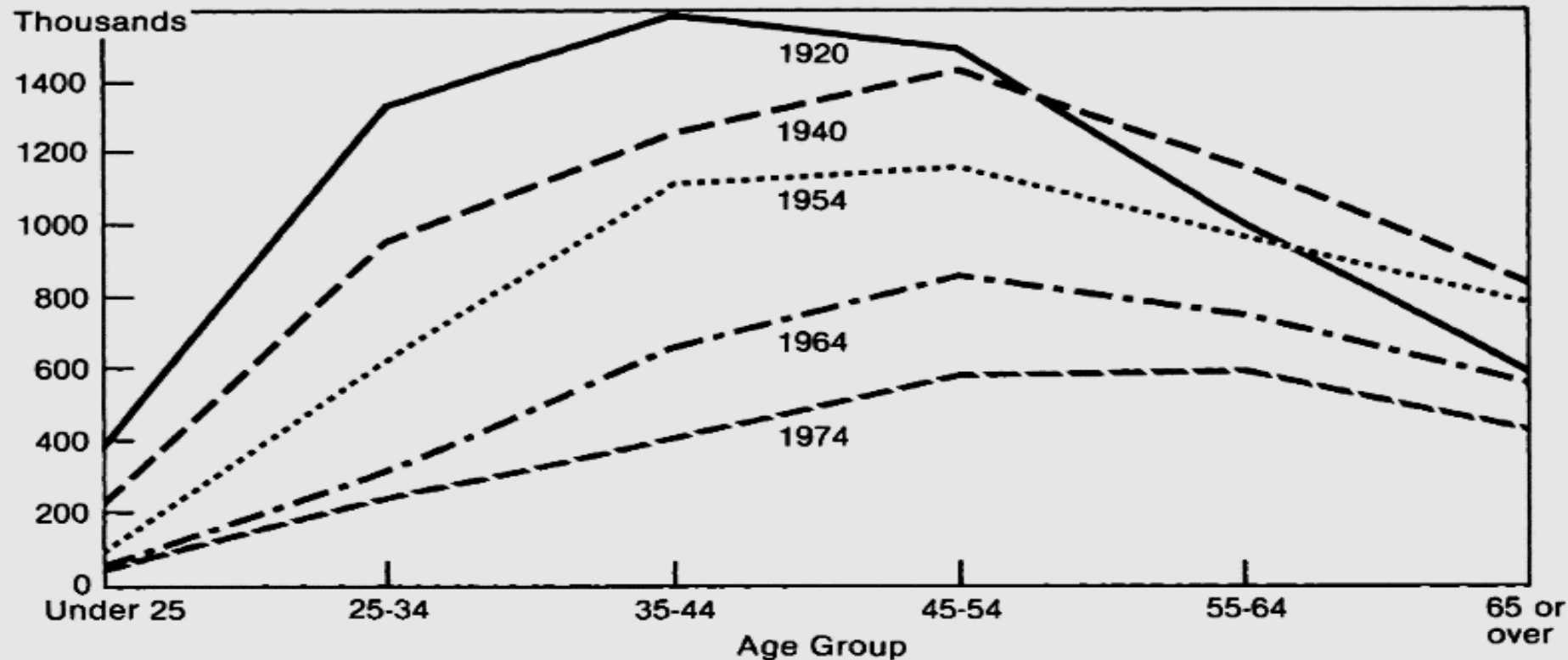
The Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to report annually on the current situation and trends for family and nonfamily farming operations. The reports are to analyze the effect of Federal policies on the farm sector and provide other information relevant to legislative and policy decisions directed toward promoting a family-farm system of agriculture.

This is the second annual report. It does not repeat information in the first report, but presents new information and analysis augmenting it.

A new official definition of a farm was instituted in 1979 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). That definition recognizes inflation and other changes that have occurred in farming. The new definition requires a place to have \$1,000 minimum sales of farm products to be counted as a farm. The previous definition, used since 1959, required only \$50 in farm product sales on places of 10 acres or larger or \$250 on smaller places. The new 1978 definition would disqualify about 302,000 places--those with sales of less than \$1,000. Farm numbers under the new and old definitions are shown below:

Figure 1

Farm Operator Age Distribution, 1920-74.



Source: (31).

Only slightly more than half of the older persons leaving farming between 1964 and 1974 were replaced by young farmers. A net of 930,000 (72 percent) of the operators who were 55 years of age or older in 1964 had left farming by the time the 1974 Census of Agriculture was taken, while only 475,000 persons under 35 had begun farming.

Of special interest to the researcher are minutes of the staff meetings that were regularly held by the executive director with directors of the several bureaus. These can provide some key areas for sketching in a story. Beginning in November 1936, monthly reports were submitted by each of the bureaus and separate offices; by 1937 annual reports also were prepared.

Annual reports of the Social Security Administration in the early years were forceful presentations of emerging policy positions and program developments. Those for later years seem more routine, but still provide an overall view of the activities, major problems, and recommendations for legislative changes. . . .

Social Security
Archive's
website, Guide
to NARA
Collection re
historical info.
on Social
Security
Administration
and its
Bureaus

From the first, 1936 Annual Report of the Social Security Board.
Available on HathiTrust.

A record of progress must consider not only the spread of the social security program geographically but also the completeness and effectiveness with which the various activities are carried on within State borders. For this purpose, it is suggestive to look back at the situation at the end of 1934, just prior to congressional consideration of the Social Security Act. At that time, only 30 of the 51 States and other jurisdictions had legislation for old-age assistance, and, within these, a third of the counties gave no old-age assistance; in most of the counties where assistance was provided requirements were highly restrictive, and lack of funds resulted in long waiting lists. Aid to dependent children was provided in less than half the local units in the 45 States having legislation for this purpose. In the

The provisions of the Social Security Act for old-age benefits are directed toward the achievement of three major aims. Briefly stated, they are (1) the payment of benefit without a test of need; (2) the budgeting of the cost according to an orderly plan which will effect a wise distribution between present and future payments; and (3) the provision of larger and more stable incomes in old age for many individuals whose economic situation has been notably insecure in the past.

Lack of comparable data for earlier periods makes it difficult to ascertain just how much the aged, the blind, and dependent children have gained through the operation of the Social Security Act. The Board is attempting to compile comparative data on numbers of cases and payments under mothers'-aid legislation for the 4 years preceding the passage of the Social Security Act, supplementing earlier material collected by the United States Children's Bureau. Data on experience under State laws for old-age assistance and aid to the blind prior to 1936 have been gathered by Florence E. Parker of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics by means of questionnaires sent to State and county agencies and are summarized in a series of articles in the *Monthly Labor Review*. No data are available at present on old-age assistance and aid to the blind in 1936 in States which were operating without Federal funds solely under their own laws.

Useful for
researchers

ANNUAL REPORT, THE PANAMA CANAL, 1915.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

[Half-tones, plates 1 to 72, inclusive, accompany the text.]

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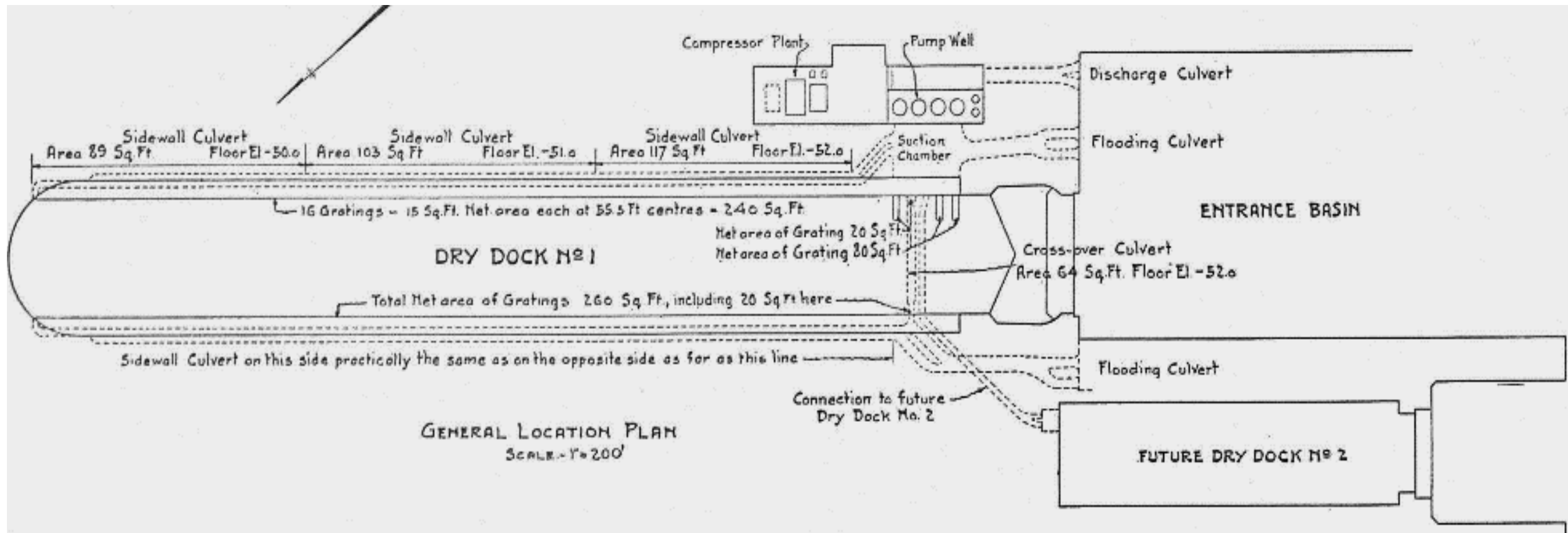
<http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00097365/00038>

APPENDIX B.

[Report of engineer of terminal construction.]

- 93 Pacific terminals. General plan.
- 94 Naos Island Breakwater. General plan and typical cross section.
- 95 Pacific terminals. Dry Dock No. 1, Balboa. General plan and sections.
- 96 Pacific terminals. Dry Dock No. 1, Balboa. Pumping plant and operating valves. General arrangement.
- 97 Pacific terminals. Dry Dock No. 1, Balboa. Stresses in side walls.
- 98 Pacific terminals. Dry Dock No. 1, Balboa. Mitering dock gate. General plan of one leaf 56 feet high.
- 99 Pacific terminals. Dry Dock No. 1, Balboa. Plan and sections showing concrete mixing and handling plant.
- 100 Pacific terminals. Dry Dock No. 1, Balboa. Entrance pier, concrete mixing plant.
- 101 Pacific terminals. Dry Dock No. 1, Balboa. Typical section showing character of excavation for dock and entrance basin.
- 102 Pacific terminals. Dry Dock No. 1, Balboa. Four-foot lift form for walls.
- 103 Pacific terminals. Traveling concrete mixing plant. Tower and distributing chute.

52074



Snippet of
Plate 96

THE PANAMA CANAL
DEPARTMENT OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
DIVISION OF TERMINAL CONSTRUCTION
BALBOA HEIGHTS, CANAL ZONE

PACIFIC TERMINALS
DRY DOCK NO. 1
PUMPING PLANT AND OPERATING VALVES
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

SCALES: AS SHOWN

NOVEMBER 1914.

Annual Report of the Women's Bureau, 1921 (digitized by the Federal Reserve – FRASER)

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RESOURCE DETAILS:

#	Annual Report of the Director of the Women's Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30
A >	
B	
C	Annual Report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
D	

Annual Report of the Director of the Women's Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30

DATE: 1919-1932

Georgia.

In May, 1920, a request came from certain prominent men and women of Atlanta, Ga., for a survey of women in industry in their city. Several months later a similar request was received from the Federation of Women's Clubs and the League of Women Voters of Chatham County, Ga. As any action taken by these groups would affect women workers throughout the State it seemed advisable to include the entire State in the survey. Therefore a survey was made in Atlanta in June and July, 1920, and in other industrial centers in the State between February 15 and April 15, 1921. Wages, hours, and conditions of work were the subjects investigated, and in addition to the 27 establishments employing 2,584 women in Atlanta, 104 establishments in 15 cities and towns were visited. These establishments employed 7,305 women and girls, of whom 17.5 per cent were colored. Although the investigation was made during a period of general industrial depression, the wage figures secured can be considered representative because figures were not taken for the current week but for the most recent full-time week

Results
of
1 study

Among the women for whom yearly earnings were secured, one-half of the white women earned less than \$748 and one-half of the colored women less than \$413 a year.

Iowa.

A survey of hours and working conditions for women in the industries of Iowa was made in October, November, and December, 1920. This work was undertaken upon the invitation of the State commissioner of labor with the approval of the governor and the indorsement of the Iowa League of Women Voters and the Federation of Women's Clubs. Iowa is one of the six States which do not limit the number of daily or weekly hours of work for women. It permits

Results
of
another
study

Women were found who were working 73 hours a week in a candy

factory and others worked 84 hours a week in a food factory. These hours are not contrary to law, but they are contrary to all the dictates of efficiency and humanity and should not prevail in any community. Of course such long hours in many instances were not "normal" hours, but were caused by overtime, although in one establishment the 12-hour day and 7-day week had been the hours for three months. The more usual daily hours reported were from 8 to 9; 55.4 per cent of the total number employed, excepting restaurant workers, had a working day of less than 9 hours. But more than 10 per cent worked 10 hours a day or more, and 34.3 per cent worked 9 but less than 10 hours.

In the 30 hotels and restaurants investigated, which employed 366 women, it was found that 18.2 per cent of the women were working 70 hours a week or more. More than 80 per cent worked a 7-day week, and their working day was sometimes spread over 12 or 13 hours, with short periods off duty during the day.

Investigations

The responsibility of wage-earning women for the support of others.

Wage-earning women's contribution to the support of others has not received full recognition from industry or from the general public. And yet it is essential that accurate knowledge of the extent of this responsibility should be secured and related to the low wage prevailing for women, so that its full significance to the community may be understood. Almost every investigation which touches women in industry supplies additional evidence that women are working more often than not to eke out the insufficient wage of a husband or father, or to supply the wage which had formerly been earned by a husband or father who has died or become incapacitated. With the necessity for supplying the wants of one or more dependents women must contend against the age-old theory that they are breadwinners for themselves alone. The man is recognized as the provider, or the potential provider, for a family, and his wage must be based accordingly, but it is not so with the woman worker. Her wage is apt to be below the minimum cost of living for an individual, while in many cases her responsibility is as heavy as a man's.

More investigations

Another important aspect of the wage question is that of equal pay for equal work for men and women. As a principle this has been generally recognized, but as a practice it has not been generally put into effect. The great increase brought about by the war in the number of women employed in industries which formerly employed chiefly men has emphasized the need for continuous watchfulness lest by the introduction of women the wage rate in certain occupations or industries should be reduced. The country and industry must be made to recognize that wages should be based on occupation, not on sex.

THREATS TO KINGS CANYON AND GLACIER

In February, notice was published of the applications of the city of Los Angeles to appropriate water from the South and Middle Forks of the Kings River for power production. These include both the Tehipite and Cedar Grove sites, just outside of Kings Canyon National Park, and several sites within it. They have been protested by the Secretary of the Interior, the Sierra Club, the Fresno Chamber of Commerce, and others.

A new threat to Glacier National Park came in the proposal of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. to build an aluminum reduction plant near the south border of the park. There seems to be no question that noxious fumes from such a plant could affect seriously the plant and animal life of the park. Through former Director Horace M. Albright, who represented the Service in discussions of the situation with company officials, it is learned that the company has chosen one of the least objectionable sites and that it intends to install protective devices.

National Park Service (in annual Report of its Director to the Secretary of the Interior) - 1952

Retention

- If so much is online, why retain?
 - Some annual reports are issued with CD-ROM or other media attached
 - If your researchers might prefer to check out an annual report – to browse, or to compare it side-by-side with other annual reports
 - Some include lavish illustrations or photographs

From the 2015 annual report (36 pages) from the
Office of Law Enforcement, NOAA Fisheries
http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ole/docs/2015/ole_fy2015_annual_report.pdf



Questions?

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