

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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PROPERTY OF GENERAL SERVICES

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**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PUBLIC PRINTER**



**UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON**

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Miss JO COFFIN, *Assistant to the Public Printer*

RUSSELL H. HERRELL *Comptroller*

ERNEST E. EMERSON
Director of Purchases

MORRIS S. KANTROWITZ
Technical Director

ALLA G. STEVENS
Superintendent of Stores

DANIEL P. BUSH, M. D.
Medical and Sanitary Director

ALFRED E. HANSON
Mechanical Superintendent

ALTON P. TISDEL
Superintendent of Documents

THOMAS L. UNDERWOOD
Captain of the Guard

WILLIAM A. SMITH
Congressional Record Clerk

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER



Office of the Public Printer

Washington, D. C., January 5, 1937

To the Congress of the United States:

In compliance with existing law, I have the honor to submit the following report covering the work of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936.

In my report covering the work of the Office for the fiscal year 1935 I reported to you upon a number of new methods and processes that had been introduced into the Government Printing Office, the most important one of which, in my opinion, was the adoption of a universal metal for all type-casting machines and which we are now also using for the making of stereotype plates. Prior to the adoption of this new metal, which we have designated "Universal", five different metal formulas were used: one for linotype machines, one for monotype machines, one for the casting of large type and rules on the monotype casters, one for Ludlow machines, and still a different one for stereotype plates. This new metal is now used on all linotype, monotype, Ludlow, and Intertype machines and in the making of stereotype plates.

The formula for our Universal metal consists of 6 percent tin, 12 percent antimony, and 82 percent lead. The formulas of the five metals formerly in use were: For linotype machines, 4.0-4.5 percent tin, 11.5-12.0 percent antimony, remainder lead; for monotype casting machines on regular composition work, 7.0 percent tin, 16.5 percent antimony, remainder lead; for casting large type and rules, a hard monotype metal having 10 percent tin, 19 percent antimony, remainder lead was used; for the Ludlow machines a metal containing 6.5 percent

tin, 11.5–12.0 percent antimony, remainder lead was used; and for stereotype plates the formula was 9 percent tin, 14 percent antimony, remainder lead.

I am happy to report that all of the superintendents of our production divisions advised me that this new metal has given entire satisfaction and that it has simplified their problems in the handling of the various metal formulas formerly in use. This can readily be understood when it is realized that during the past year nearly 10,000,000 pounds of type metal were standardized.

Other important changes that were adopted during the fiscal year 1935, and that have proven entirely satisfactory, were the discarding of brass leads and rules, thereby effecting a near-nondistribution policy; the changing of all type measures from the unit to the point system; and the adoption of a new process for the making of rollers for all the printing presses. The plan of adopting new processes with a view to speeding up the work of the Office is a continuing one, and those that have proven successful in commercial plants are being introduced into the Office from time to time.

In addition to the adoption of several new processes during the fiscal year 1936, a number of new and improved pieces of machinery were purchased in order to speed up production and to reduce costs wherever possible, as follows:

For the Composing Division there were purchased 151 steel galley cabinets for the storage of type on galleys, 4 slug-casting machines, 1 vertical mitring machine, 1 tie-up slug mold, 7 electric proof presses, 3 type-form trucks, and 6 bases with patented lock-up chases and 30 bases with quoinless chases, together with the necessary pin hooks; for the Platemaking Division, 6 vacuum curved stereotype casting boxes complete with vacuum pump and electrical equipment for use in casting stereotype plates for the Congressional Record and for speeches, 3 combined shaving and tail-cutting machines complete with electrical equipment, 1 machine for making flat mats, and 1 no. 2 improved rapid ball-bearing disk trimmer complete with motor and electrical equipment; for the Presswork Division, 2 offset presses, 14 high-speed book and job presses, and 1 lift truck with a maximum capacity of 5,000 pounds; for the Money Order Section of the Presswork Division, 1 special heavy-duty Perfection wire-stitching machine; for the Bindery, 2 folding machines, 5 drilling machines, 3 automatic-spacing paper-cutting machines, 12 package-sealing machines, and 4 elevating platform trucks of 3,000 pounds' capacity each; for the Division of Tests and Technical Control, 1 lift truck of 2,500 pounds' capacity; for the Division of Public Documents, 1 combination printing and

addressing machine, 3 lift trucks of 5,000 pounds' capacity each, and 2 hand trucks; for the Stores Division, 2 elevating platform trucks of 3,000 pounds' capacity each; for the Maintenance Division, 1 battery-charging motor generator and 1 portable electric saw; for the Delivery Section, 2 lift trucks of 5,000 pounds' capacity each and 2 motor delivery trucks; and for the Planning Division, for the handling of rush work, 2 light delivery trucks. All of the foregoing equipment was purchased with three major objects in view: namely, to conserve space, to speed up production, and to replace obsolete and worn-out machinery, some of which had been in use from 25 to 40 years.

INCREASE IN PERSONNEL

Due to the large increase in the quantity of work in certain of the divisions of the Office, as well as a desire to reduce overtime to a minimum, with a view to spreading employment, a net increase of 191 employees was made during the last fiscal year. The total number of employees on the rolls of the Office at the close of June 30, 1936, was 5,532, as compared with 5,341 on June 30, 1935.

During the year 74 employees were retired—41 on account of age, 24 on account of disability, and 9 under the provisions of section 1 of the Retirement Act, which permits of retirement at employee's option for those who are eligible for retirement at the age of 70, 65, or 62 years, as the case may be, after attaining the age of 68, 63, and 60 years, respectively, providing they have had at least 30 years' service. The total retirements since August 20, 1920, to June 30, 1936, for age, disability, and optional, number 1,569. Of the employees who were retired during the fiscal year 1936, 55 were men and 19 women.

The following summarized statement shows all changes in personnel during the past year:

Appointments.....	780
Separations.....	589
Retirements.....	74
Deaths.....	31
On rolls June 30, 1936.....	5, 532

HEALTH AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Emergency Hospital. During the fiscal year 1936 the Government Printing Office Emergency Hospital gave a total of 22,361 treatments to employees of the Office. Of the total number of treatments, 4,487 were for injuries received while on duty, 2,122 surgical treatments for other than injuries which enabled employees to remain at work and perform efficient service with little or no loss of time, 9,861 medical treatments other than surgical, and 5,891 re-treatments.

In addition to the surgical and medical treatments given to employees by the Emergency Hospital staff, 1,250 physical examinations were made, including those of employees just entering the service.

A total of 3,829 employees were excused on account of sickness, injury (not service-connected), and sickness in family, with a total loss of 17,023 working days, or an average of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ days per employee. Eighteen employees made claims for compensation for time lost due to injury, representing a total of 425 working days, for which they received \$1,828.50. Of the total number of employees injured, 11 selected sick leave in lieu of submitting a claim for compensation for working days lost.

Of the total number of days lost on account of sickness or injury, 8,427 were charged to sick leave during the period from January 1 to June 30, 1936.

In addition to the treatments given to the employees of this Office, 184 treatments were given by our Emergency Hospital staff to employees of the Washington City Post Office.

The Medical Director made 137 calls to the homes of employees during the year.

Group Life Insurance. The Government Printing Office Group Life Insurance Association, since its organization on May 1, 1931, has paid out \$116,500 on 140 claims up to June 30, 1936. At the close of the fiscal year 1936, 3,420 first-unit policies, amounting to \$2,956,331; 1,728 second-unit policies, amounting to \$1,500,029; and 257 third-unit policies, amounting to \$212,639, had been issued.

The reserve fund of the association consisted of \$35,000 in United States Treasury bonds and \$1,000 invested in the Government Printing Office Federal Credit Union. In addition to the Treasury bonds and the Federal Credit Union investment, there was on hand on June 30, 1936, \$4,184.46 in checking accounts.

Insurance is provided at a cost of \$1 per month per unit in amounts from \$250 to \$1,000, depending upon an employee's age.

Group Hospitalization. Group hospitalization was introduced into the Government Printing Office on May 1, 1935. Group hospitalization insures each member of the group for hospital service for a period of 21 days, at the nominal cost of 75 cents a month. At the close of the fiscal year 950 employees of the Office were affiliated with this group.

Group Hospitalization, Inc., is a non-profit-sharing organization, at the head of which are a number of prominent citizens who give their time freely to the cause. The monthly fee covers 21 days' hospital care, including semiprivate accommodations, bed and board, general

nursing care, use of operating room, surgical dressings, ordinary medications, and routine medical examination.

When a person is confined to the hospital for more than 21 days, a 10-percent discount is allowed to members of the group, who otherwise would have to pay the full hospital rate. A number of leading hospitals in the city are affiliated with this organization, and each member of the group may select the hospital to which he would prefer to be taken. Employees must be under 65 years of age and in good health 30 days prior to the date of joining the organization.

Federal Credit Union. The charter for the Government Printing Office Federal Credit Union was issued by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration on August 20, 1935, under authority of the act approved June 26, 1934 (Public, No. 467, 73d Cong.). The purpose of the Federal Credit Union system is to establish a further market for securities of the United States and to make more available, to people of small means, credit for provident purposes through a national system of cooperative credit, thereby helping to stabilize the credit structure of the United States.

At the end of the fiscal year 1936 the Union had received, for shares, fines, and entrance fees, a total of \$29,529.98. Its outstanding loans amounted to \$25,681.99. All loans are payable either in monthly or semimonthly installments, the interest charge under the Credit Union Act being 1 percent per month on unpaid balances.

Under the provisions of the Credit Union Act, all receipts from entrance fees and fines must be transferred to a reserve fund for bad loans and 20 percent of all earnings to a surplus fund. At the present time the surplus fund amounts to \$116.12 and the reserve for bad loans, \$440.40.

The net earnings of the association since its organization amount to \$464.50, which amount will be divided among the members in proportion to the length of time and the amount they have on deposit.

Government Printing Office American Legion Post, No. 33. The Government Printing Office American Legion Post was organized in July 1934. It has a membership of 447, and it is the third largest post in the District of Columbia, and it is the only post in the District of Columbia that maintains a fully uniformed Legion band. Since its organization it has participated in nearly every civic and patriotic parade held in the city of Washington.

Federal Employees' Organizations. Two Federal employees' lodges affiliated with the American Federation of Government Employees were organized in the clerical divisions of the Office during the year

1935. These two lodges participate in activities beneficial to the employees, and they now have a total membership of 135.

Cafeteria and Recreation Association. The Government Printing Office Cafeteria and Recreation Association is an employee organization which operates the Government Printing Office cafeteria, bowling alleys, the cigar stand, auditorium, and recreation rooms. Its total receipts for the year were \$253,830, or an increase of \$66,309 over 1935.

During the past year the cafeteria served 984,000 meals, an increase of 222,746 over the number served during the previous year. The average number of meals served per day was 3,778.

The number of non-civil-service employees on the cafeteria rolls last year was 90, with an annual pay roll of \$68,531.63, or an increase in its pay roll of \$10,734.42 over 1935.

The cafeteria is in charge of a trained dietitian, and a daily inspection of the food served is made by the Medical Director, who reports that there has been a marked improvement in the menus since the appointment of the dietitian in May 1934.

The equipment in the present dining room is about worn out, and new equipment is being installed by the Cafeteria and Recreation Association. The new equipment will include modern serving counters and new dining-room tables and chairs. All-metal trays were recently replaced with attractive composition ones and a better grade of silverware purchased and all dishes standardized so that only one design will be used in the future.

APPRENTICE SCHOOL

On October 16, 1935, the Apprentice School was reopened, and a class of 100 apprentices—96 boys and 4 girls—was enrolled for training in the various branches of the printing industry. The personnel of the class, coming from 28 States of the Union, was appointed from a list of applicants who previously had taken a competitive civil-service examination. As the class was limited to 100 apprentices, only those applicants receiving the highest ratings were selected.

In addition to receiving technical instruction in the particular branch of the printing trade to which assigned, each apprentice also is required to take an academic course consisting of English grammar, printing science, history of printing, and trade mathematics. Technical courses include training in composition, platemaking, presswork, bookbinding, and machine-shop work. Composing-room and machine-shop apprentices will be given additional instruction in typography, higher mathematics, and mechanical and engineering drawing. The object of the school is to develop (1) a broad, commercial, educa-

tional, and social outlook for apprentices through a concise, extensive study of the various branches of the printing industry; (2) to develop a greater appreciation for the art of printing through additional knowledge of early procedures, evolutionary transitions, present-day industrial management, and modern typographic expression; and (3) to develop a desire to take advantage of the unlimited opportunities for advancement through up-to-date methods of trade application, proper rules of workmanship decorum, and the requisites for the various official responsibilities.

The policy of the school is to give equal opportunities to all apprentices in proving their fitness for the various trade pursuits. The first 6 months of the apprenticeship term were set aside for the purpose of familiarizing each apprentice with the kind of work performed by the various production divisions of the Office. Each apprentice served in the separate divisions for periods ranging from 2 to 8 weeks, working as journeyman helpers, messengers, and in other minor capacities. During this period they were learning the routine of the work and at the same time were being judged by the division executives for suitability for that particular class of work.

At the conclusion of the probationary period permanent assignments were made to the various branches of the printing trade. The Composing Division received 63; Platemaking, 4; Presswork, 16; Book-binding, 15; and Machine Shop, 2. In making assignments three factors were taken into consideration—first, the reports from division executives; second, the apprentice's scholastic standing; and third, the preference as indicated by the apprentice.

Since the beginning of the term three apprentices have left the school. One returned to his home in Texas (reason unknown), another was dismissed for unbecoming conduct in the classroom, and one resigned to enter the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

It is remarkable the interest that these apprentices are showing in their academic studies and in their shop training. The class average for the first 6 months was 85 percent or higher in both academic and technical instruction.

CALIFORNIA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

The Government Printing Office exhibit at the California-Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, Calif., occupied a space of approximately 500 square feet. The exhibit was displayed in nine glass-covered cases, arranged in three rows to form two aisles leading to a large display cabinet 16 feet 6 inches long by 10 feet 8 inches high.

This cabinet was built to accommodate a United States map displayed by the Veterans' Administration and to separate the space occupied by the Government Printing Office exhibit from that occupied by the Veterans' Administration exhibit. The cabinet and cases were designed to conform to the general plan of the Federal Building in which the exhibit was located. There were no partitions in this building, and the cases and cabinets were so grouped as to form the various aisles and sections in the building.

In the display cases were samples of work from each of the production divisions of the Office and numerous publications offered for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. The printing exhibit consisted of various styles of book and pamphlet work, job printing, and of color and offset presswork. The Bindery exhibit was made up of selections of fine bindings and many examples of our regular run of edition, library, and blankbook bindings in cloth and leather, together with some samples of intricate ruling and marbling. The Platemaking Division exhibit showed some of the various operations performed and materials used in making stereotypes, electrotypes, photoengravings, and copper and zinc plates.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

The exhibit of the Government Printing Office at the Texas Centennial Exposition occupied a space approximately 20 by 40 feet. The exhibit was composed of four Balopticons (picture-projecting machines), four placards describing the activities of the Government Printing Office, and three display cabinets.

The Balopticon machines were built into a false partition on one side of the room in such a manner that the projected pictures were flush with the wall and of such a height from the floors to be easily seen by those passing through. The machines continuously projected pictures from lantern slides upon a screen 18 by 16 inches. There were about 60 slides in each machine, and they were automatically changed every few seconds until the entire set had been shown, when the process was repeated. The pictures in the Balopticons showed a portion of the various activities of the Government Printing Office, a number of the officials, and some of the personnel.

On the other side of the space allotted to the Government Printing Office were three cabinets of the flat-top type. These cabinets were constructed to conform to the general design of the building and so located that aisles were formed to permit of easy access to the spaces allotted other departments. They were used for the display of various samples of printing and binding work and many features of interest to the general public as well as to members of the printing craft.

NEW BUILDING PROJECT

Floor plans for the Government Printing Office warehouse were approved by the Public Printer on October 29, 1935. Proposals for the construction of the building were sent out by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department on August 1, 1936, and the bids were opened on August 31, 1936. The low bidder was the Charles H. Tompkins Co., Inc., of Washington, D. C., to which the contract was awarded October 2, 1936, in the amount of \$1,042,930. The low bidder for the elevators was the Montgomery Elevator Co., of Moline, Ill., whose bid was \$93,499. Demolition of old buildings on the warehouse site was begun October 12 and excavation work started November 9, 1936.

The warehouse will have a frontage of 87½ feet on North Capitol Street, extending 457 feet along G Place to First Street NE. The building will be of three stories, with basement, and will be of reinforced-concrete construction, with a gross floor area of 157,300 square feet.

On the third floor of the building will be two railroad tracks, which will accommodate 16 freight cars at one time for the unloading of paper and other materials. These tracks will cross over First Street NE. on a bridge and will connect with track no. 1 of the Washington Terminal Co. In order to provide for this overcrossing of First Street NE. it was necessary to have the existing law regarding the Washington Terminal Co. amended, which was effected by Public, No. 739, of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

On the second floor of the warehouse building will be located the Money Order and the Postal Card Sections of the Presswork Division, together with necessary storage vaults. Special conveyors will be installed to carry postal-card shipments from the postal-card vault on the second floor of the building to freight cars on the third floor. Both the Money Order and the Postal Card pressrooms will be air-conditioned.

The first floor and basement will be used for storage, special provision being made for receiving truck deliveries of paper on the first floor, as the amount of paper being received by truck shipment is increasing daily.

From the basement of the warehouse building will be constructed a tunnel under North Capitol Street to connect with the new office building that is to be erected on the southwest corner of North Capitol and H Streets. The floor of this tunnel will be approximately 30 feet below the street level.

The plans for the H Street building are practically completed, but the construction of this building cannot be started until the warehouse

is finished and the old buildings now occupying the site can be vacated and razed.

The new office building to be constructed on the corner of North Capitol and H Streets will replace the 80-year-old original Government Printing Office building and additions thereto. In this new building will be housed the executive offices and all production divisions with the exception of the Binding Division. Floor space for the production divisions will be so arranged as to make for straight-line production in order to avoid having to double back on work in progress. The Binding Division will remain in the present main building and it will be so located as to permit of the moving of work directly across bridges from pressrooms to bindery rooms. From the Bindery all work will go to an enlarged shipping platform attached to the present main building or to storage rooms in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

The warehouse will probably be ready for occupancy in about a year from the date of the contract and the new office building in about 3 years.

PRINTING FOR THE RECOVERY PROGRAM

The fiscal year 1936 was the busiest year in the history of the Office for certain classes of work, and the demands for the delivery of many of the jobs within a specified time were so great that the production facilities of the Office were taxed to the utmost. However, every demand made upon the Office was met, and in many instances the work was delivered in even a shorter time than that specified by the ordering office.

During the year the Job Section handled 41,962 jobs, an increase of 1,638 over 1935, 3,475 over 1934, and 11,076 over 1933. As in 1935, the number of copies of many of the blank forms, circulars, and pamphlets ordered during 1936 ran into the millions and some of them required bindery or other operations of an unusual character. For instance, the order of the Treasury Department for 7,000,000 copies of the Baby Bond booklet required the parallel folding of a 16-page, 3½- by 5½-inch booklet, run four up, saddle-stitched and trimmed, and accompanied by 7,000,000 copies of a 6-page circular with perforated coupon, 15 by 7 inches, folded to 3½ by 5 inches. This booklet and circular, accompanied by a no. 6¾ return envelope, were inserted into a no. 7 envelope, sealed, and packed in lots of 20, 30, and 50 in cartons for delivery.

Some of the other outstanding rush jobs were as follows:

The printing, punching, and packaging in lots of 1,000 of 31,830,000 cards for the Bureau of the Census. This job was delivered within a month from the date of the order.

The setting of the type and the making of 2,230 nickel-faced blocked electrotpe plates for bonds and Treasury notes for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This entire job was completed and delivered in 26½ hours from the time the copy reached this Office.

For the Works Progress Administration there were printed on seven different colored papers 8,750,000 forms 6 by 16 inches. These forms were perforated and padded in sets of 25, and the entire job was delivered within 16 days from the receipt of the order.

Still another rush job was the printing of 100 copies of a 539-page brief for the Department of Justice. The copy for this brief reached the Office late on Friday with a request for delivery on the following Monday morning. This request was complied with and the job delivered on time.

Many letters were received by the Public Printer from Members of Congress and from the heads of departments and establishments of the Government expressing appreciation for the prompt and helpful service rendered by the Government Printing Office.

The Administrative Assistant to the Director of the Budget under date of January 7, 1936, wrote the Public Printer regarding the printing of the 1937 Budget, as follows:

The Acting Director has asked me to express to you and to your assistants his appreciation for the efficient manner in which the 1937 Budget was handled in the Government Printing Office.

Please convey his thanks to Messrs. Nevils, Huse, Stephens, and Horstman for their splendid cooperation and expert work; also to Messrs. Liddle, McCarthy, Burr, and Cullen, who rendered such valuable service in connection with proof-reading and page revising in the Bureau of the Budget.

The Attorney General in a letter to the Public Printer, dated December 20, 1935, regarding the printing of briefs said:

I want you to know how much I appreciate your cooperation in expediting the printing of the briefs in the *Rickert Rice Mills case*.

Realizing the inconvenience and extra burden which this work placed upon you and the members of your staff, I cannot refrain from writing you this note.

Under date of January 29, 1936, the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration wrote the Public Printer regarding the printing of the applications for payment of adjusted-service certificates as follows:

Reference is made to Veterans' Administration requisition no. 550 for printing of 6,000,000 copies of form no. 1701, known as the Application for Payment of Adjusted-Service Certificate.

Your personal cooperation in the production of this large quantity of printed matter in 2 days is a service to the Veterans' Administration and to the veterans of the World War, which is highly appreciated.

Needless to say, such an accomplishment is most creditable to your organization, and I take the liberty of asking you to convey my thanks to all who rendered such valuable and timely assistance to the Veterans' Administration.

The vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing on February 19, 1936, in a letter to the Public Printer, said:

I wish to express to you and the members of your staff my very deep appreciation for the prompt and perfect execution of four jobs in connection with the neutrality legislation now enacted:

- (1) Hearings before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.
- (2) Printing of my radio speech in the Record of January 13.
- (3) Printing of my address on Walter Hines Page, Record of February 10.
- (4) Printing of remarks closing debate on neutrality bill in the House, February 17.

All of the above work was handled so promptly and so perfectly that I wish to extend not only my personal thanks but my official commendation as the vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This legislation has consumed practically all of my time since Congress convened. Now that it is out of the way I hope to see something of you and the Government Printing Office.

On April 28, 1936, the chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations wrote the Public Printer in regard to the printing of the testimony in connection with a proposed appropriation of \$1,500,000,000 for the Works Progress Administration for the present fiscal year, as follows:

Last night the committee sent to the Government Printing Office the testimony of Mr. Harry Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, in connection with the proposed appropriation of \$1,500,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. The volume of material was very large and included in it was an unusually large amount of tabular matter involving statistics not only of Works Progress Administration but also the statistical history of Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Civil Works Administration. This morning the committee received proof on the entire copy amounting to 422 printed proof pages.

I am writing to congratulate you upon this very extraordinary job of production in this short overnight period. It is little less than amazing and speaks volumes for the efficiency of organization and methods of the Government Printing Office.

I feel that such an accomplishment should not pass without a word of praise and appreciation. We are pressed for time on this bill, and as usual we have never been disappointed by your organization.

The Public Printer received from the Commissioner of the Public Debt a letter dated June 10, 1936, in which the Commissioner said:

The Department desires to express its appreciation of the prompt service rendered by Colonel Nevils and his force in delivering the Department circular containing regulations governing adjusted-service bonds.

The release of this circular was delayed pending the passage of necessary legislation by the Congress, to a point where prompt printing and delivery of several

hundred thousand copies was essential in our work of preparing shipments to veterans. Your people delivered under these conditions in their usual fine fashion.

Under date of January 21, 1936, Col. Lemuel E. Shepherd, Jr., of the United States Marine Corps wrote the Public Printer as follows:

I have just received a copy of the Manual for Drummers, Trumpeters, and Fifers, United States Marine Corps, 1935, recently printed in the Government Printing Office. I wish to compliment you and your staff on the excellent work done on this book. The cover, text, and plates all present a most creditable appearance.

I particularly wish to extend my appreciation to Mr. W. W. Weber for his personal interest and cooperation in the publication of this manual. His suggestions as to its arrangement and the cheerful manner in which he made numerous changes in the proof after the text had been submitted are largely responsible for the success of the finished product.

The Public Printer received from the Chief of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department a letter dated February 19, 1936, regarding the rearranging of the Notice to Mariners, as follows:

The Hydrographer desires to express his appreciation of the cooperation of the Government Printing Office in so arranging the composition, proofreading, and presswork of the Notice to Mariners as to bring out this essential publication a day in advance of the old schedule. This advanced date has improved the service the office is giving to the mariner, and the Hydrographer thanks you for your assistance.

On April 4, 1936, the Director of Naval Communications of the Navy Department wrote the Public Printer as follows:

The Chief of Naval Operations has requested me to express his appreciation of the excellent work done by the Government Printing Office in connection with jackets nos. 137911, 137912, and 137913. The work involved in this job was of an extremely complicated character and the cooperation of the Government Printing Office was most helpful.

The cooperation of the following personnel of the Government Printing Office, who were directly contacted by the officer in charge of this job, was especially noted:

Mr. William A. Mitchell, Superintendent of Planning; Mr. H. K. Stephens and Mr. F. R. Horstman, of the Superintendent of Composition's Office; Mr. Rupert E. Banks, preparer; and Mr. John J. Cless, reviser.

Please convey the appreciation of the Navy Department to the above-named personnel and any others who may have been involved in this work.

Under date of February 7, 1936, the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture in a letter to the Public Printer said:

A month or two ago this Bureau ordered from the Government Printing Office a supply of base maps of North and Middle America, measuring about 15 by 24 inches, furnishing as copy a sample of a map originally produced by the Geolog-

ical Survey but now considered obsolete by that Bureau. It was requested that the job be done by the offset process.

When the proof sheets were received it was found that we had overlooked several errors in the boundaries and location of place names on the original copy. These were corrected upon the proof, necessitating correction by negative cutting in your Photoengraving Section.

The purpose of this letter is to express to you our appreciation of the high quality of the work done on this job. The negative corrections were so neatly and accurately made that they cannot be detected from the original lines and lettering. Our draftsmen also are much pleased with the quality of the paper upon which the maps were printed, which causes them to take carbon ink very smoothly and so to result in work of a gratifyingly high character.

The Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in a letter to the Public Printer, dated February 18, 1936, regarding the distribution of blank forms, said:

I have purposely delayed replying to your letter of February 11, concerning the distribution of blank forms, in order to be able to make a more complete report to you.

On January 6, the day the Supreme Court handed down its decision invalidating certain features of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, we had at the Government Printing Office and in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents slightly more than 13,000,000 pieces of printed matter. Because of the Court's ruling, and until we knew the extent or type of liquidation which would be required of our various commodity divisions, we were powerless to make any decision regarding the distribution of this material. Lately, however, our plans have been developing rapidly with the result that we have been enabled to effect distribution of 9,000,000 of the forms mentioned and we expect to reduce still further the remaining supply in the very near future.

We have been aware of some of the problems, particularly with regard to storage, with which you have been confronted and we have attempted to cooperate with you to the fullest possible extent. I sincerely hope, however, you will not find it necessary to limit the mailing activities of the Superintendent of Documents, for I am sure that if we are required to do our own mailing it will be almost impossible for us to evolve a system as efficient as the one now in effect.

I am happy to have the opportunity once again to tell you that we have always been most appreciative of the excellent service rendered to us by your organization.

The Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission wrote the Public Printer on February 12, 1936, regarding the assistance rendered by the Government Printing Office in printing the report entitled "Recent Development in the Foreign Trade of Japan Particularly in Relation to the Trade of the United States", as follows:

I desire to convey to you the official thanks of the Tariff Commission for the notable assistance given us recently by your Office in printing for prompt distribution the report entitled "Recent Development in the Foreign Trade of Japan Particularly in Relation to the Trade of the United States." Upon hearing from our Secretary the need for prompt action in this case, you placed the facilities of

the Government Printing Office behind this job in such a way that the finished edition of a book running into 207 pages, much of it statistical tabulations, was in our hands in a few days after we placed the manuscript with you. This exceedingly prompt service enabled us to place the printed report before the Members of Congress and the heads of the executive establishments very shortly after the new congressional session opened. We consider your part in it a distinct service in the public interest.

Also under date of May 29, 1936, the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, in a letter to the Public Printer, said:

The Commission has occasion again to compliment your organization on its rapid production of an important official report and to express our appreciation of the very notable cooperation we have received.

The Cotton Textile Report, which was the basis for the President's action increasing the duties on certain textiles from Japan, was furnished you one week ago in manuscript form and your Office has today delivered to us the completed printed edition. Copies have already been sent to the White House, the Secretary of State, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Agriculture, and to many other interested parties.

I am sure I make no error in expressing appreciation on behalf of all of them for the speed with which the printed report has been placed before them and likewise made available to the interested public.

On May 22, 1936, the Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission wrote the Public Printer as follows:

The Civil Service Commission desires to express appreciation for the cooperation given by your organization in recent emergencies incident to the preparation of examination material. The instance of the substitute-laborer examination is particularly in point. The promptness of preparation and delivery of material by the Job Section and the Office of Departmental Information has assisted greatly.

The Commission's resources are subjected to considerable strain in attempting to keep the examining program current, and the helpful attitude of your organization is sincerely appreciated.

Under date of October 25, 1935, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works wrote the Public Printer as follows:

I wish to express my deep appreciation for the assistance rendered the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration by the Government Printing Office in connection with the preparation of specifications for 26 housing projects.

When it became necessary to issue specifications immediately for these projects, it was found that the mimeographing facilities of the Interior Department were so overburdened they could offer no assurance of quick delivery and we were, therefore, compelled to request your organization to handle the major portion of the printing upon exceedingly short notice. Your response was complete cooperation.

The printing was complex and the copy submitted to you was, of necessity, not in the best possible form; notwithstanding this, your office accepted the assignment with sympathetic understanding and proceeded to complete the task in splendid style, working day and night, as well as on last Saturday and Sunday.

I wish particularly to commend Mr. William A. Mitchell and Mr. R. W. Teague, the chiefs of the day and night forces of your Planning and Job Composing Divisions, as well as their subordinate employees.

The Public Printer also received from the Assistant to the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works a letter dated June 5, 1936, concerning the assistance rendered by the Government Printing Office in the printing and planning of "The Story of PWA in Pictures", as follows:

The Public Works Administration wishes to express its sincere appreciation to you and your splendid organization for the assistance given us in the planning and printing of "The Story of PWA in Pictures", which bears your jacket no. 57315.

Mr. William A. Mitchell, assisted by Mr. Felix Halluin, Mr. Howard G. Brown, and Mr. Frank Mortimer, was most helpful in expediting the preparation for printing. Mr. Halluin was especially helpful in assisting us in changing the layout so that publication would be more effective.

We also wish to express our appreciation of the assistance given us by Mr. Alton P. Tisdell, who mailed from the Government Printing Office almost 48,000 copies of the booklet.

We have had innumerable compliments on the engraving and printing in "The Story of PWA in Pictures." Credit for this goes entirely to those divisions of the Government Printing Office.

The Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration in a letter to the Public Printer dated February 3, 1936, regarding the printing of the booklet "Little Waters", said:

I feel impelled to write you this note to express my very sincere appreciation of the care taken by the Government Printing Office in the printing of "Little Waters." Everybody seems to be pleased with it from the President down.

I am just in receipt of a letter from Robert L. Duffus, star staff writer of the New York Times, in which he says: "I do not think I have seen a better printing job from the Government Office."

Also, I want to thank you and especially your assistant, Miss Coffin, for your cooperating with us in the matter of time of delivery. Once having fixed a satisfactory schedule, you adhered to it scrupulously.

If there comes about any opportunity for this agency to cooperate with you, all you have to do is to make the request.

The New York Times in its issue of March 4, 1936, had this to say about the booklet "Little Waters":

One of the handsomest booklets ever turned out by the United States Government Printing Office is the report published by a group of New Deal agencies under the alluring title, "Little Waters: Their Use and Relation to the Land." Its subject matter would give joy to Thoreau, who wrote that "it is well to have some water in your neighborhood, to give buoyancy to the earth", and who took special delight in confluences. Its typography is a treat for the eyes. Its cover design, a contour map of some ponds up in Massachusetts where the State is raising \$30,000 worth of young fish every year for transplanting, will appeal

to all those who relish the sweep of those little brown lines on Government maps. * * *

Under date of March 7, 1936, the Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority wrote the Public Printer as follows:

It has come to our attention that Mr. Mortimer of the Government Printing Office has been very ably and obligingly working with Mr. Young of our Information Division in regard to an illustrated agricultural booklet being put into the hands of the Printing Office.

This booklet tells how much of the land of our country has been depleted in fertility and points a way to the conservation and restoration of soil fertility. The story is told by pictures more than by words. Nearly every right-hand page is filled with a picture explained by just a few words of large type on the opposite page. We are confident that such a method is the most effective way of getting the message across to farmers and other interested citizens.

We are appreciative of the special interest of the Printing Office in the publication, since good reproduction of photographs will be essential to its success.

The Director of Information of the Tennessee Valley Authority on April 30, 1936, in a letter to the Public Printer said:

I have just learned of the fine cooperation and help which your Office gave Mr. Minch of the Tennessee Valley Authority in laying out some pamphlet publications for us. Mr. Mortimer was exceptionally helpful, and his suggestions resulted in a number of excellent improvements.

I wish to thank you for this kind service and have you know that it is deeply appreciated.

On December 13, 1935, the Director of the Third World Power Conference of the American National Committee wrote the Public Printer as follows regarding the printing of the program of the Third World Power Conference:

We have just received from the Government Printing Office the printed copies of program of the Third World Power Conference and I wish to take this occasion to express to you our satisfaction with the results which you have produced and our great appreciation of the attention and overtime work that was given to its production. It was very desirable that copies of this program should be placed on board the steamship *Europa* tomorrow in order that they might be distributed into the several foreign countries before the Christmas recess. I wish especially to express my appreciation of the interest taken, and time given, by Mr. Mortimer to this piece of work.

We shall wish to follow the English edition with three separate editions in foreign languages. With the continued cooperation of the Government Printing Office we are confident of being able to submit to the various foreign countries a piece of work of which we can be proud.

The Public Printer received from the executive secretary of the American National Committee a letter dated December 13, 1935, in which he said:

I want to thank you and through you the staff of the Government Printing Office, particularly Major Vogt, Assistant Superintendent of Planning, and Mr.

Frank H. Mortimer, Director of Typography, for the splendid job of printing which they did for us. Despite the fact that this was a rush bit of work, they and their numerous assistants and aides were helpful and courteous throughout, and gave to us the completed job at the time we desired it.

I am also grateful for the courtesy of Mr. Huse, Night Production Manager, who took personal charge of the matter at one period in its progress.

We shall soon call upon the Government Printing Office again, and we anticipate with pleasure a continuation of this cooperation.

Under date of December 18, 1935, the chairman of the executive committee of the American National Committee also wrote the Public Printer as follows:

You and your organization are entitled to a warm word of thanks for the splendid appearance of the program for the forthcoming World Power Conference.

Those who had charge of preparing the manuscript tell me that they received courtesy at every turn from your staff. The outcome certainly reflects credit on everyone connected with it. It is one of the most impressive public documents that I have seen.

Speaking for the executive committee, please accept our cordial appreciation and very warm thanks.

Again the chairman of the executive committee of the American National Committee in a letter to the Public Printer dated July 24, 1936, said:

Glad tidings have just come to me! I hear that through the good offices of the Government Printing Office the foreign-language programs for the World Power Conference are now on the high seas.

Picking up a week in their sailing date will mean a lot in the success of the Conference. I realize that owing to circumstances and partly to delays on our own part in accomplishing this result a burden was put on the Government Printing Office. This makes us very grateful to you, to your organization, and to Mr. W. A. Mitchell.

Just as I was dictating this letter, I received a copy of a booklet "Norris Dam", printed for the Tennessee Valley Authority. This comes pretty nearly being "high-water mark" in public printing. It seems to me that you are making greater progress in printing in a few years than was made in the preceding generation. It ought to make you very happy. It makes those of us who believe in democratic institutions think better of our Government.

On May 9, 1936, the vice chairman of the National Resources Committee wrote the Public Printer as follows:

I have heard much favorable comment on the excellent workmanship displayed by your staff in printing our recent report on Regional Planning in the Pacific Northwest.

I fully agree with this comment and wish to thank you and your coworkers for their fine cooperation on a job in which all of us were pressed for time.

Under date of December 5, 1935, the Director General of the Pan American Union wrote the Public Printer as follows:

I want to tell you how delighted I am with the new cover and other improvements planned for the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, under the supervision of Mr. Mortimer, chief of your Layout Section. The three editions of the Bulletin, English, Spanish, and Portuguese, will thus start the coming year with a new and attractive appearance.

Let me assure you that I deeply appreciate the suggestions and cooperation of the Government Printing Office in this matter.

Many other letters were received by the Public Printer from Government officials commending the Office for the prompt and efficient service rendered and for the courteous treatment and help received from officials and employees of the Office.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE PUBLIC PRINTER

On March 12, 1936, when the item for the Government Printing Office was reached in the legislative appropriation bill for 1937, Representative J. Walter Lambeth, vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing and chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Printing, made the following remarks concerning the Public Printer:

In view of the remarks relative to the Botanic Garden and also the Library of Congress, I want to toss an orchid to the Public Printer. I do not know whether it will be furnished by the Botanic Garden or not.

Before doing so, however, I think it is worth while to take five minutes of your time to refer to this large establishment down by the Union Station employing 5,500 persons, the largest manufacturing establishment, certainly of the Government, in the District of Columbia.

I was just looking back over some history, and I found that in 1819 it was provided that the Senate and House shall each choose, by ballot, a printer to execute the work of Congress; the printer chosen was required to give bond to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, respectively, for the prompt, accurate, and neat execution of the work; and it was also provided that nothing shall preclude the choice of the same printer by the Senate and House.

Then, in 1852, Congress authorized that a Public Printer be elected for each House of Congress, to do the public printing for the Congress for which he or they may be chosen, and such printing for the executive departments and bureaus of the Government as may be delivered to him or them by the Superintendent of the Public Printing; and the rates of compensation for such printing prescribed.

So the office of the Public Printer was established in the year 1852 primarily to do the printing for Congress, and it has remained under the jurisdiction of the Congress ever since. That is why the appropriation for this work is contained in this bill.

In 1867 Congress authorized a Congressional Printer, to be elected by the Senate, who was required to be a practical printer, to take charge of and manage the Government Printing Office under the laws in force in relation to the Superintendent of Public Printing and the execution of the printing and binding, and to be deemed an officer of the Senate.

In 1874 it was enacted that so much of the act of 1867 as provided for the election of a Congressional Printer by the Senate shall cease and be of no effect from and after the date of the first vacancy occurring in said office; that the title of said officer shall hereafter be Public Printer.

By act of Congress in 1876 it was provided that the President shall appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate a suitable person to the office of Public Printer.

Here I wish to say that while at the time the Government Printing Office was established it was designed primarily to do printing for Congress, at the present time the printing for Congress is only 20 percent of the total work in the Government Printing Office.

As chairman of the House Committee on Printing, I was invited to appear, and did appear, before the committee handling this bill while it was considering the item for the Government Printing Office. I therefore had the pleasure of listening to the Public Printer present the facts substantiating his recommendations to your committee, and the privilege of extending a few comments of my own.

The work of the world's largest printing plant is worthy of consideration from many angles, but in my limited time I will attempt to touch on only three of them—first, the volume of work it handles; second, the efficient manner in which it is managed; and, third, the service it performs for the other branches of the Government.

Some idea of the volume of work performed may be grasped from the following figures taken from the Public Printer's Annual Report covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935:

Ems of type set.....	2, 241, 746, 000
Book pages printed.....	2, 361, 459
Actual press impressions.....	984, 590, 000
Postal cards printed.....	1, 857, 152, 220
Money-order forms printed.....	228, 187, 000
Copies of job work.....	4, 847, 444, 000
Publications distributed.....	428, 950, 907
Charges for completed work.....	\$16, 465, 431. 00
Salaries and wages.....	\$10, 797, 879. 20

The office is now carrying a burden approximately 25 percent greater than that carried during the war period. To mention only a few items, there has been an increase of 863,359 in the number of book pages printed, an increase of 103,-907,000 actual press impressions, an increase of 705,165,220 in the number of postal cards printed, 87,308,000 more money-order forms printed, 1,174,522,000 more copies of job work, and a jump in the number of publications distributed from 55,001,603 in 1918 to 428,950,907 in 1935.

This increased production has been taken on in a plant which has been overcrowded and unscientifically arranged for the last 20 years. It happens, I may say, that one of the buildings still being occupied was purchased during the administration of President Lincoln, and is, I think, the oldest public building in the District of Columbia. It would long since have been demolished as a fire hazard if it were not the fact that it is a public building.

Public Printers since 1913 have been recommending legislation authorizing a new building for the Government Printing Office, but it was not until the present Public Printer—who so clearly saw the reasons and necessity therefor—placed the

proposition before Congress with such logical and unanswerable argument that the request was granted. The authorization for the building was contained in the act of August 12, 1935, Public, No. 200, which made \$2,000,000 immediately available for expenditure, with a limitation on the total amount to be expended in connection with the construction of the building of \$5,885,000.

It is estimated that with the new building—which we hope will be under way by May 1—the Public Printer will be able to reduce the Government's printing bill by \$850,000, or approximately 5 percent. Some of the major items on which savings will be made as a result of the construction of the new building are:

1. The elimination of repairs to old buildings----- \$25, 000
2. Reduction in night work----- 200, 000
 (By the most advantageous use of additional floor space which will be provided by the new building it is estimated that the day production can be speeded up to the point where it will be possible to reduce the night work by the figure indicated.)
3. Warehouse rent----- 15, 000
4. Senate and House folding-room expense----- 10, 000
 (By providing space in the new warehouse for the folding rooms this amount can be saved in rental and trucking expense alone.)
5. Reduction in freight-handling charges----- 100, 000
 (The new warehouse is to be so constructed that freight cars will be run directly into it. This will mean that all incoming paper stock can be taken direct from the car to the stockroom and, in the case of postal-card and money-order stock, directly to the production room, as the trucking from freight yards to the Government Printing Office will be unnecessary. Paper will be shipped on skids, rather than in boxes. This will not only facilitate the handling of the paper but will keep the paper off the floor and will eliminate the waste caused from dust and dirt and the damage incident to unboxing and unpacking.)
6. Savings by straight-line production----- 500, 000

Sufficient space will make possible the placing of machinery on the floor and in the group where it belongs. Due to lack of space—and to prevent as far as possible dangerous overloading—it is now necessary in some cases to place machines in sections other than those in which they belong—sometimes in another building and two or three floors above or below their proper location. This, of course, results in much extra handling, which can be eliminated in the new building by placing machines in their proper locations and by eliminating the unnecessary handling involved in getting the work through the plant at the proper time.

The outstanding saving, therefore, will result from the improved arrangement of the plant and the equipment therein, planned by a Public Printer who, as a result of 28 years' actual experience, which has covered all phases of the industry, knows how to plan such a plant as the Government Printing Office will be in order to get the best results from straight-line production.

The \$850,000 I just quoted as the possible saving which will result from the occupancy of the new building was arrived at by reducing the conservative estimates to a most conservative figure; but even if this sum is cut approximately in half the saving will still be sufficient to liquidate the investment in the building, if properly managed, within 10 years.

Added to the increased amount of work which the Government Printing Office has been called upon to perform in overcrowded quarters, the working hours of

the employees have been reduced from 44 to 40 per week, and the pay cut has been restored. These increases in labor costs have been absorbed without any appreciable increase in the prices charged by the Government Printing Office for the work it performs for the other departments. This was made possible, of course, by the numerous economies effected by the Public Printer in the method of handling the work. Some of these changes are:

The adoption of a universal metal for all typesetting machines, in lieu of the former method, which involved the use of a separate metal for each class of machine.

The discarding of brass leads and rules, which will result in economy, as all of this material will now be made in the Office and the elimination of the brass will render unnecessary the hand sorting of all discarded type.

The adoption of the point system in all type measures, which is the established system in all commercial plants and that around which all typesetting machines are built.

The adoption of a new printing-ink formula in order to give a greater coverage of surface and a quicker-drying ink. The quicker-drying ink is of great assistance in handling rush work.

The method used in making composition rollers for all printing presses has been changed. This new process is giving much longer life to the rollers.

The installation of modern casting boxes, which will be used in casting flat stereotype plates.

The installation of automatic self-inking proof presses, which will permit the taking of dry, instead of wet, proofs in the printing sections of the Office. Dry proofs not only facilitate proofreading, but they provide much clearer proofs for the departments.

The Public Printer is installing a modern cost-finding system, which will enable him to determine the actual cost of each operation performed in the plant and the value of the material produced by the operation. This will enable him to fix his prices more intelligently and will be of inestimable value in arranging to handle the work in the most economical manner.

The Public Printer outlined to the committee many other important changes which he has made in the Government Printing Office. These, and also a more detailed description of the changes I have mentioned, will be found in the hearings held on the bill now under consideration, beginning on page 258.

I said I would touch briefly on three points. I believe I have covered two—volume of work and efficiency in management—as well as my time will permit. The third is the service the Government Printing Office renders to the Government as a whole. The demands upon the establishment are astounding. We have to look no further than the Congressional Record for an illustration of one of the big jobs performed by the Office. I never fail to appreciate the fact that I can receive a copy of the Record, regardless of the number of pages it may contain, by 7 o'clock in the morning, and to realize at the same time that maybe some of the copy did not get into the hands of the Public Printer until midnight; that he has 37,000 copies in addition to mine to get ready and mail out, and that the Record was only one of a hundred rush jobs he was trying to get through the plant at the same time. It has often been said that, taking into consideration the time allowed for printing and the condition of the manuscript sent to the Government Printing Office, the Congressional Record is the most accurate publication in the United States. To illustrate further some of the pressing demands made

upon the Public Printer for service, I want to cite a few specific cases which have come to my attention as vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing and as chairman of the House Printing Committee.

On the afternoon of Friday, February 21, an order was received from the Treasury Department for 100 copies of a brief for the use of the Board of Tax Appeals. The order was accompanied with advice that delivery must be had by Monday morning. The brief made 539 pages. Type was set, proofread, corrections made, and the job was printed and delivered by the time requested, in spite of the fact that Saturday, a holiday, and Sunday intervened.

Another example of the service which the Office extends to the departments is the recent order for 2,230 nickel-faced, blocked electrotype plates for bonds and Treasury notes, which were to be printed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The copy reached the Government Printing Office at 6:30 p. m., March 3, with the request that sufficient plates be ready by 8 a. m., March 4, to start the presses and that the entire job be delivered at the earliest possible moment. One hundred and five plates were delivered at 8 a. m. the next morning; 464 more were delivered during the day; and the remaining 1,661 plates were delivered at 9 p. m. that day—a total of 26½ hours from the time the copy was delivered to the Government Printing Office—and the handling of this job did not interfere with or retard the making of plates for the Congressional Record or the other rush work of a similar nature.

Two orders were received from the Bureau of the Census, aggregating 31,830,000 copies of a card 6 by 4 inches, which was to be printed and punched with a hole at the top of the card. The cards were to be tied in packages of 1,000, making 31,830 separate packages. The orders were completed in approximately 30 days.

The Works Progress Administration ordered 8,750,000 copies of a form 6 by 16 inches to be printed on seven different colors of paper. The forms were to be printed, perforated, gathered, and made into pads of 25 sets each, and delivery was required at the earliest possible moment. The order was received February 3 and was completed February 20.

That the service rendered to the departments by the Public Printer is of great assistance to them in carrying out their functions is indicated by the numerous letters of appreciation he receives from the department heads.

* * * * *

In conclusion, I desire to add that the affability and personality of the present Public Printer have made him very popular with the employees of the Government Printing Office. His knowledge of the printing industry, gained from 28 years of actual experience, part of which was gained as mechanical superintendent of the Stars and Stripes, published in France for the A. E. F. during the World War, has given them confidence in his ability to manage properly this large establishment. This fact, coupled with his well-known reputation for fair dealing, has improved the morale of the employees to the extent that it has been possible to accomplish the results which I have just mentioned.

Following the remarks made by the vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, Representative John J. Cochran, of Missouri, said in regard to the tenure of office of the Public Printer:

Mr. Chairman, I was very pleased to hear the gentleman from North Carolina speak about the Government Printing Office.

The Congress has had some experience in naming various officials to positions for a long tenure of office. For instance, take the Comptroller General, whose term is 15 years. Although the gentleman is a Republican, I do not think there is a Democrat in the House who would not say that the Government has been fortunate to have a man like Mr. McCarl in the position he has held for 15 years. [Applause.]

We have appointed men on the Board of Tax Appeals for 10 years. We have appointed men on various commissions for 8 and 10 years. Beyond question, this has proved to be very beneficial. Some of the men appointed have been Democrats and some have been Republicans, but it makes for better efficiency when the right men are kept in large and important Government agencies.

Mr. Chairman, the Government Printing Office is a great institution. As the gentleman from North Carolina says, over 5,000 people are employed there. The former Public Printer held office, I think, for over 8 years. With all due respect to that gentleman, practically all his experience he secured right here in the Capitol as clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing. The present Public Printer, Augustus E. Giegengack, has been in the printing business for 28 years. I never met the man in my life until a few nights ago when I ran into him at a social affair. I have, however, as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures, had some business with his office and I have read the hearings relative to his accomplishments. I did not even know what State he came from until I looked it up. What I have learned is that he is a man with experience—business and executive experience—and as a result it has already been demonstrated that the President made no mistake in selecting him for this very important office.

I learn that at the age of 25, 7 years after he entered the printing business, he was in charge of the printing division of a large mail-order house. During the war he was in France and he handled the production of the Stars and Stripes, which had a circulation of over 500,000 copies. Two hundred enlisted men were in this establishment. Since 1920 he was in business for himself, so you see that he came to the Government with years of experience, including 2 years as president of the International Printing House Craftsmen, and responsible positions with other organizations.

If this man continues to make the record he has since he assumed office less than 2 years ago, it seems to me that it would be well for the Congress to keep him in his position. Mr. Lambeth has told you the savings he has brought about, and there is no doubt that you have a happy family at the Government Printing Office. We all know the trouble the former Public Printer had with some of his employees. I am not criticizing Mr. Carter's service, but for some reason he just did not get along smoothly with the employees. He issued some regulations that I did not approve of, including the one that prevented an apprentice from being married while serving as such. I am very glad the present Public Printer has set that order aside.

I repeat, Mr. Chairman, that in some of these great agencies, where practically every employee is subject to civil service, it would be well for us to consider keeping a man who shows his efficiency on the job, and not remove him every time there is a change in administration.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. Reed] smiles. I assume he smiles because the present head of the Government Printing Office happens to be a Democrat. I may say that there is a man at the head of the Bureau of Engraving who is a Republican, who has been retained in his present place by the Secretary of the Treasury.

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Government Printing Office was celebrated by the officials and employees of the Office on Saturday, March 28, 1936, by a banquet in the main ballroom of the Wardman Park Hotel, at which over 1,000 employees and their guests were present.

Congratulatory addresses were delivered by Hon. David I. Walsh, member of the Senate Committee on Printing, and Hon. J. Walter Lambeth, vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing and chairman of the House Committee on Printing. Both Senator Walsh and Congressman Lambeth paid tribute to the management of the Office and to the loyalty of its 5,000 employees.

Other distinguished guests were: Mr. Frank Griffin, president, Bookbinders Union No. 4; Mr. Edwin A. Eckels, president, Washington Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1; Hon. Robert F. Rich, member Joint Committee on Printing; Mr. H. A. Harrison, president, Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101; Mr. Vincent Walkendifer, president, Washington Electrotypers Union, No. 17; Miss Nannie Daniels, president, Bindery Women's Union No. 42; Mr. John W. Fox, president, Washington Stereotypers Union, No. 19; Mr. Simon R. Epstein, president, Lodge No. 189, American Federation of Government Employees; Mr. Newton P. Weathersby, president, Columbia Lodge, No. 174, International Association of Machinists; Mr. John Eagleston, president, Washington Press Assistants' Union, No. 42; and Mr. Carl B. Johnson, president, Federal Electrical Workers Union, No. 121.

The program of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration was as follows:

Overture.....	George Gaul Orchestra
Introductory remarks.....	Dr. George C. Havenner
Remarks.....	Hon. A. E. Giegengack
Public Printer of the United States (toastmaster)	
Address.....	Hon. David I. Walsh
Member of the Senate Committee on Printing	
Address.....	Hon. J. Walter Lambeth
Vice Chairman, Joint Committee on Printing Chairman, House Committee on Printing	
Soprano solos.....	Miss Elsie Craft
A Medley of Southern Melodies. A Heart That's Free (Rudolph Friml). Toujours l'Amour (Rudolph Friml). Ah! Sweet Mystery of Life (Victor Herbert).	
Tap dancing.....	Miss Susan Hall

Baritone solos..... Bert Granoff

Alone (Nacie Brown).
Please Believe Me (Al Jacobs).
Ol' Man River (Jerome Kern).
Cling to Me (Joe Burk).

Ballroom dancing..... Rita and Renada

Russian dancing..... Karavieff

Dancing..... Music by George Gaul Orchestra

The following congratulatory messages on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Government Printing Office were received by the Public Printer:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 28, 1936.

MY DEAR MR. GIEGENGACK:

As you know, the President is aboard the boat *Potomac*, which, at last reports, was in or near Haitian waters. He has only today been advised by radio of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the United States Government Printing Office, inasmuch as the White House lacked advance notice of this event.

I am just in receipt of a radiogram from the President, directing that I extend to you and those attending the celebration this evening his congratulations and best wishes for the fullest measure of success.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY,
Assistant Secretary to the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1936.

My congratulations on your seventy-fifth anniversary, and may you continue to render the same devoted service which you have in the past. I wish I could be with you and hope all who attend the party will have a delightful time.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 1, 1936.

DEAR MR. GIEGENGACK:

On behalf of the Secretary, who is away from Washington, I want to acknowledge the beautiful pieces of printed matter you sent to his office this afternoon.

Just as soon as Mr. Morgenthau returns I shall call these to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

H. S. KLOTZ,
Private Secretary.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,
March 28, 1936.

MY DEAR MR. PUBLIC PRINTER: While I am unable to accept your kind invitation and be present in person tonight, joining with you and your fellow associates

and friends in observing the seventy-fifth birthday of "the greatest printing plant in the world", I am happy to join in the spirit of the occasion with a note of good cheer.

The Government Printing Office has been of incalculable benefit through all the years of its existence; and its administration has been such that it has indelibly impressed its economic justification, winning words of commendation from private industry as well as serving faithfully our public institutions.

This month I completed 27 years of service in the Senate. During this official tenure I have been alined closely in sympathy and interest with "the big plant"—its work, objectives, and official personnel. As chairman or member of the Joint Committee on Printing, which serves in a measure as a board of directors for it, I can point to with pride, rather than view with alarm, the record it has made and will continue to make.

A main attribute to success is loyalty. I cannot forego this opportunity to say my experience and observation convince me that nowhere in the Government may be found greater fealty to principles than is exemplified about your banquet board, extending from Public Printer to the latest-acquired apprentice and laborer. You have demonstrated true loyalty and faithfulness through adherence to programs outlined, regardless of days or hours scheduled, annual or sick leave, or the number of calendar days in the week.

Its future helpfulness is assured on an even more expanded program, which will be accelerated with the completion of the proposed new home—planned as one of the most conveniently arranged of all the notable group of Federal buildings in the District.

I congratulate you, Mr. Public Printer and ladies and gentlemen of the Government Printing Office. May all of you be present at future anniversaries of this institution, surrounded by good cheer and fine fellowship.

Cordially and sincerely,

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

March 26, 1936.

MY DEAR MR. GIEGENGACK: I desire to express through you to the employees of the largest and most complete printing establishment in the world my sincere regrets that I cannot be present on the occasion of their Diamond Jubilee Celebration, which marks 75 years of progress.

During the 24 years that I have represented my State in the House and Senate I have observed the work done in our great Public Printing Office with ever-increasing admiration for the skill and ability which is demonstrated each and every day by the employees thereof in the prompt, faithful, and efficient services which they render, not only to the Congress and to all other branches of the Government but to the American people.

You and your coworkers in the Government Printing Office have done well and deserve the consideration of your country.

Trusting that the Diamond Jubilee Celebration will, in every respect, be a success, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

CARL HAYDEN.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,

March 19, 1936.

MY DEAR MR. GIEGENGACK: This will acknowledge your letter of March 18.

I wish I could participate in your notable anniversary celebration the evening of March 28. Unfortunately, however, I have a long-standing previous engagement, and it will be impossible for me to do what you propose. I regret it deeply.

You are presiding over one of the most efficient and most highly creditable institutions under the Government of the United States. I know something about "print shops" myself; and I am bound to testify that I am constantly amazed at the accomplishments which the Government Printing Office is able to achieve.

I present my heartiest compliments and congratulations to you and your associates, and I wish you a most successful evening. Thanks again for your generous thought of me in this connection.

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Cordially and faithfully,

A. H. VANDENBERG.

DEATH OF THE HONORABLE DUNCAN U. FLETCHER

Upon hearing of the sudden death of Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, the officials and employees of the United States Government Printing Office adopted the following resolution of sorrow:

Whereas the officials and the employees of the United States Government Printing Office have heard with profound sorrow of the sudden death of the Honorable Duncan U. Fletcher, senior Senator from the State of Florida; and

Whereas the late Senator Fletcher was a member of the Joint Committee on Printing from 1911 to 1913 and from 1921 to 1936, during which period he served as chairman of the committee from 1913 to 1918 and from 1933 to 1936; and

Whereas, during all the years while a member of the Joint Committee on Printing, Senator Fletcher proved to be a most faithful and helpful friend to the officials and employees of the United States Government Printing Office: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the officials and employees of the United States Government Printing Office, That they extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and other members of the family of our departed friend; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the United States Senate, a copy to the Joint Committee on Printing, and a copy thereof to the family of our deceased friend.

NATIONAL MUSEUM BRANCH PRINTING OFFICE

The branch printing office located in the National Museum was thoroughly overhauled and new and reconditioned equipment installed therein during the past year, in order that this branch office might more efficiently produce the label printing and other similar work required by the Smithsonian Institution.

A reconditioned linotype machine, fully equipped with all necessary parts and tools, was installed, and a number of new type faces suitable for label and similar printing work was purchased for this machine.

The Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in a letter to the Public Printer dated July 15, 1936, said in regard to the reconditioning of this branch office:

The installation in the branch printing office at the National Museum of a linotype machine with the accessories and type that have come with it gives this shop the modern equipment that has long been needed to enable efficient work on the part of the printer.

The matter of this improvement is one that has long been on my mind, and I wish to give you my personal appreciation as well as that of the Smithsonian Institution for your interest in arranging it. I feel that now our label printing and other similar work can progress in proper manner with an efficiency that has never before been possible.

Under date of September 9, 1936, the editor of the Smithsonian Institution in a letter to the Public Printer said:

May I take this opportunity to express our gratitude for your generous cooperation in installing the linotype machine and other equipment in the Museum print shop. With this new equipment we will be able not only to keep more nearly up to date with the work of the shop but also we will gradually be able to replace the miscellaneous labels now shown in the Museum exhibition cases with more modern and attractive labels. Your action and personal interest in this matter have been greatly appreciated by all of us.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

The total resources available to the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, including the Office of the Superintendent of Documents and appropriations and payments for work, amounted to \$20,645,418.83. However, of this amount \$1,000,000 is an advance (to be returned to the Treasury December 31, 1936) to enable the Office to meet its current expenses.

Obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1936 totaled \$20,401,259.66, leaving an unobligated balance of \$244,159.17 subject to overadjustments or underadjustments on approximately \$1,910,768.57 outstanding obligations to July 1, 1936. Obligations incurred in 1936 showed an increase of \$3,140,869.09 over those for 1935.

The total compensation paid to all employees, including the employees of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, during the year 1936 amounted to \$12,051,708.60, as compared with \$10,797,879.20 for 1935. The total for 1936 includes \$346,126.10 deposited to the credit of the employees in the retirement fund through 3½-percent deduction, as required by law.

Table 1 gives the full details of all resources available to the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, and all liabilities incurred against these resources during the fiscal year. Resources in 1936 amounted to \$20,645,418.83, as compared with \$17,366,670.15 for the fiscal year 1935, an increase of \$3,278,748.68.

TABLE 1.—*Resources and liabilities under appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*

RESOURCES

Appropriation for working capital, legislative act approved July 8, 1935.....	\$3, 700, 000. 00	
Public Act No. 440, 74th Cong., approved Feb. 11, 1936 (Federal Register).....	100, 000. 00	
Payments from all sources for printing and binding.....	15, 435, 277. 41	
Refunds from various sources.....	194. 16	
Bills receivable July 1, 1936, for printing and binding furnished.....	599, 362. 11	
		\$19, 834, 833. 68
Appropriations for salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents.....		585, 000. 00
Appropriation for general expenses, Office of Superintendent of Documents.....		215, 000. 00
Balance of appropriation for equipment for Government Printing Office Building ¹		670. 36
Texas Centennial Exposition, Second Deficiency Act, approved Aug. 12, 1935.....		5, 000. 00
Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration, 1934-35.....		1, 013. 68
California-Pacific International Exposition, 1935-36.....		2, 680. 11
California-Pacific International Exposition, 1936 to Jan. 1, 1937.....		1, 221. 00
Total resources available for fiscal year 1936.....		<u>20, 645, 418. 83</u>

LIABILITIES

Working capital and repayments for printing and binding:		
Disbursed to June 30, 1936.....	\$16, 795, 597. 85	
Outstanding obligations July 1, 1936.....	1, 809, 986. 76	
Total disbursed and outstanding obligations.....		18, 605, 584. 61
Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents:		
Disbursed to June 30, 1936.....	\$552, 009. 99	
Outstanding obligations, July 1, 1936.....	23, 202. 37	
Total disbursed and outstanding obligations.....		575, 212. 36

¹ Appropriated in 1929, available until used.

TABLE 1.—*Resources and liabilities under appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*—Continued

LIABILITIES—Continued

General expense, Office of Superintendent of Documents:	
Disbursed to June 30, 1936-----	\$137, 585. 60
Outstanding obligations to July 1, 1936----	77, 264. 40
Total disbursed and outstanding obligations-----	\$214, 850. 00
Texas Centennial Exposition, 1935:	
Disbursed to June 30, 1936-----	\$1, 733. 38
Outstanding obligations July 1, 1936----	10. 00
Total disbursed and outstanding obligations-----	1, 743. 38
Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration, 1935-36:	
Disbursed to June 30, 1936-----	\$690. 71
Outstanding obligations July 1, 1936-----	
Total disbursed and outstanding obligations-----	690. 71
California-Pacific International Exposition, 1935-36 to Jan. 1, 1937:	
Disbursed to June 30, 1936-----	\$2, 873. 56
Outstanding obligations, July 1, 1936----	305. 04
Total disbursed and outstanding obligations-----	3, 178. 60
Total disbursed to June 30, 1936-----	\$17, 490, 491. 09
Total outstanding obligations July 1, 1936-----	1, 910, 768. 57
Outstanding obligations returnable to U. S. Treasury-----	
	1, 000, 000. 00
Total disbursed and outstanding obligations-----	20, 401, 259. 66
Unobligated balances (subject to 10 percent over or under on outstanding orders) ^{2 3} -----	
	244, 159. 17
Total-----	20, 645, 418. 83

² Includes \$670.36 equipment for Government Printing Office Building, available 1937.

³ Includes \$322.97, Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration, available 1937.

Table 2 shows all financial transactions from the 1934, 1935, and 1936 appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936. This statement also gives a summary of all expenditures for various items during the year 1936, regardless of the appropriation from which paid, together with a recapitulation of disbursements by major items.

TABLE 2.—*Summary of financial transactions in fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, covering appropriations for fiscal years 1934, 1935, and 1936*

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1934

	Resources	Disbursements	Unexpended balance July 1, 1936
Public printing and binding:			
Unexpended balance July 1, 1935.....	\$73,986.18	-----	-----
Credits to appropriations by payments from all sources for printing and binding and other receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	59.97	-----	-----
Disbursed for material and supplies.....	-----	\$13,584.75	-----
Total.....	74,046.15	13,584.75	\$60,461.40
Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents:			
Unexpended balance July 1, 1935.....	23,790.45	-----	23,790.45
General expense, Office of Superintendent of Documents:			
Unexpended balance July 1, 1935.....	25,212.92	-----	-----
Disbursed.....	-----	19,783.60	-----
Total.....	25,212.92	19,783.60	5,429.32
Grand total appropriations.....	123,049.52	33,368.35	89,681.17
Unobligated balance of 1934 appropriations on June 30, 1936.....	-----	-----	89,681.17

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1935

Public printing and binding:			
Unexpended balance July 1, 1935.....	\$685,509.56	-----	-----
Credits to appropriations by payments from all sources for printing and binding and other receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	1,529,342.95	-----	-----
Disbursed for labor.....	-----	\$439,622.24	-----
Disbursed for paper.....	-----	1,268,541.26	-----
Disbursed for lithographing and engraving.....	-----	85,956.71	-----
Disbursed for material and supplies.....	-----	417,414.54	-----
Total.....	2,214,852.51	2,211,534.75	\$3,317.76
Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents:			
Unexpended balance July 1, 1935.....	24,174.24	-----	-----
Disbursed.....	-----	21,811.18	-----
Total.....	24,174.24	21,811.18	2,363.06
General expense, Office of Superintendent of Documents:			
Unexpended balance July 1, 1935.....	53,717.13	-----	-----
Disbursed.....	-----	43,259.56	-----
Total.....	53,717.13	43,259.56	10,457.57
Grand total appropriations.....	2,292,743.88	2,276,605.49	16,138.39
Deduct for outstanding obligations.....	-----	-----	13.16
Unobligated balance of 1935 appropriations on June 30, 1936.....	-----	-----	16,125.23

TABLE 2.—Summary of financial transactions in fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, covering appropriations for fiscal years 1934, 1935, and 1936—Continued

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1936

	Resources	Disbursements	Unexpended balance July 1, 1936
Public printing and binding:			
Legislative Act of July 8, 1935.....	\$3,700,000.00		
Public, No. 440, 74th Cong., approved Feb. 11, 1936 (Federal Register).....	100,000.00		
Credits to appropriations by payments and bills receivable from all sources for printing and binding and other receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	16,034,833.68		
Disbursed for labor.....		\$11,038,265.19	
Disbursed for paper.....		4,882,542.10	
Disbursed for lithographing and engraving.....		52,532.38	
Disbursed for material and supplies.....		822,258.18	
Total.....	19,834,833.68	16,795,597.85	\$3,039,235.83
Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents:			
Legislative Act of July 8, 1935.....	585,000.00		
Disbursed.....		552,009.99	
Total.....	585,000.00	552,009.99	32,990.01
General expense, Office of Superintendent of Documents:			
Legislative Act of July 8, 1935.....	215,000.00		
Disbursed.....		137,585.60	
Total.....	215,000.00	137,585.60	77,414.40
Equipment, Government Printing Office Building:			
Legislative act of Feb. 28, 1929.....	¹ 670.36		
Disbursed to June 30, 1936.....			
Total.....	670.36		670.36
Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration:			
Public, No. 14, 72d Cong., approved Feb. 8, 1932, available 1933-34.....			
Unexpended balance July 1, 1935.....	1,000.00		
Credit to appropriation.....	13.68		
Disbursed to June 30, 1936.....		690.71	
Total.....	1,013.68	690.71	322.97
California-Pacific International Exposition, 1935-36, Public, No. 21, 74th Cong., approved Mar. 21, 1935.....	2,680.11		
California-Pacific International Exposition 1936-Jan. 1, 1937, Supplemental Appropriation Act, approved Apr. 11, 1936.....	1,221.00		
Disbursed to June 30, 1936 (1935-36).....		2,680.11	
Disbursed to June 30, 1936 (1936-Jan. 1, 1937).....		193.45	
Total.....	3,901.11	2,873.56	1,027.55
Texas Centennial Exposition:			
Act of Aug. 12, 1935, approved Aug. 12, 1935.....	5,000.00		
Disbursed to June 30, 1936.....		1,733.38	
Total.....	5,000.00	1,733.38	3,266.62
Grand total appropriations.....	20,645,418.83	17,490,491.09	3,154,927.74
Deduct for outstanding obligations.....			2,910,768.57
Unobligated balances of 1936 appropriations on June 30, 1936.....			² 244,159.17
Total unobligated balance, subject to change by 10 percent over and under on outstanding obligations:			
1934.....			89,681.17
1935.....			16,125.23
1936.....			244,159.17
Total.....			349,965.57

¹ Appropriated Feb. 28, 1929, available until used.

² Includes \$670.36 equipment Government Printing Office Building, available 1937.

TABLE 2.—*Summary of financial transactions in fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, covering appropriations for fiscal years 1934, 1935, and 1936—Continued*

RECAPITULATION—ALL APPROPRIATIONS	
Total paid for labor.....	¹ \$11,477,887.43
Total paid for material and supplies.....	1,253,257.47
Total paid for lithographing and engraving.....	138,489.09
Total paid for paper.....	6,151,083.36
Total paid for printing and binding.....	19,020,717.35
Total paid for salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents.....	² 573,821.17
Total paid for general expense, Office of Superintendent of Documents.....	200,628.76
Total paid for Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration.....	690.71
Total paid for California-Pacific International Exposition.....	2,873.56
Total paid for Texas Centennial Exposition.....	1,733.38
Grand total.....	³ 19,800,464.93

¹ Includes \$330,081.84 deposited to credit of retirement fund.
² Includes \$16,044.26 deposited to credit of retirement fund.
³ Includes \$346,126.10 deposited to credit of retirement fund.

Table 3 is a statement of all moneys received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, by the Disbursing Clerk as repayments for printing and binding for the departments and independent Government establishments, and from the sale of Government publications, waste paper, and other waste materials, and the appropriation to which deposited. The receipts from these various sources totaled \$15,909,105.46 in 1936, or \$2,181,162.02 more than in 1935.

TABLE 3.—*Moneys received during the fiscal year 1936, the source, and Treasury deposit*

1932	
Deposited to the credit of appropriation for public printing and binding: Refund.....	\$30.00
1933	
Deposited to the credit of appropriation for public printing and binding: For miscellaneous printing and binding.....	1.80
1934	
Deposited to the credit of appropriation for public printing and binding:	
For printing and binding for departments....	\$15.50
Auditor disallowance.....	24.47
Refund.....	20.00
Total.....	59.97

TABLE 3.—*Moneys received during the fiscal year 1936, the source, and Treasury deposit—Continued*

1935

Deposited to the credit of appropriation for
public printing and binding:

For printing and binding for departments.....	\$1, 526, 496. 34
For miscellaneous printing and binding.....	2, 328. 41
Auditor disallowance.....	18. 90
Refunds.....	483. 85

Total.....	\$1, 529, 327. 50
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1936

Deposited to the credit of appropriation for
public printing and binding:

For printing and binding for departments.....	\$13, 968, 760. 81
For miscellaneous printing and binding.....	71, 710. 90
Refunds.....	30. 20

Total.....	14, 040, 501. 91
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1935

Deposited to the credit of appropriation for salaries, Superintendent of Documents: Balance of appropriation.....

1, 579. 82

1934-35

Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration: Auditor disallow-
ance.....

13. 68

1936

Deposited to miscellaneous receipts:

Sale of waste paper.....	\$54, 324. 18
Sale of salvage.....	4, 312. 21
Sale of documents, direct deposit.....	81, 227. 72
Transferred on books of Treasury.....	196, 653. 46
Telephone messages.....	24. 20
Rebates and refunds.....	1, 049. 01

Total.....	337, 590. 78
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Grand total.....	15, 909, 105. 46
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Table 4 shows comparative production by major items for the years 1934, 1935, and 1936. There was a decided increase in practically every item produced in 1936 as compared with 1935, which year showed a material increase over the year 1934.

TABLE 4.—*Production of principal items entering into printing and binding in fiscal years 1934, 1935, and 1936*

Item	1934	1935	1936
Main office and Congressional Library branch:			
Total charges for printing and binding.....	\$12, 949, 752.01	\$16, 465, 026.97	\$18, 756, 268.94
Jackets written.....number.....	71, 529	76, 416	79, 431
Estimates made.....do.....	60, 572	59, 086	60, 622
Bills computed.....do.....	89, 671	99, 473	98, 592
Electrotypes, stereotypes, and matrices			
square inches.....	11, 849, 454	13, 583, 302	14, 090, 784
Postal cards printed.....number.....	1, 528, 518, 300	1, 857, 152, 220	1, 944, 725, 400
Money orders shipped.....do.....	220, 410, 450	228, 187, 300	234, 882, 275
Actual impressions.....do.....	918, 417, 848	984, 589, 672	1, 094, 225, 997
Chargeable impressions.....do.....	2, 837, 792, 831	3, 281, 851, 596	4, 656, 077, 635
Sheets folded.....do.....	459, 568, 519	526, 394, 059	669, 778, 763
Signatures gathered.....do.....	139, 386, 074	154, 570, 601	187, 753, 611
Tips made.....do.....	38, 239, 244	36, 305, 159	41, 400, 895
Copies wire stitched.....do.....	59, 930, 149	78, 499, 940	83, 780, 237
Copies paper-covered.....do.....	10, 252, 705	13, 535, 225	15, 233, 487
Books rounded and backed.....do.....	725, 636	791, 997	889, 524
Books marbled and edged.....do.....	213, 179	363, 894	380, 262
Stamping impressions.....do.....	1, 858, 644	2, 009, 425	3, 500, 809
Books cased in.....do.....	788, 562	1, 039, 713	1, 063, 610
Indexes cut.....do.....	127, 910	193, 435	318, 064
Sheets passed through ruling machine.....do.....	52, 112, 662	59, 530, 281	54, 720, 055
Signatures sewed.....do.....	25, 840, 281	29, 382, 400	47, 890, 764
Copies punched and drilled.....do.....	163, 091, 831	208, 552, 727	235, 576, 177
Sheets and lines perforated.....do.....	7, 975, 470	9, 375, 443	11, 097, 802
Tablets made.....do.....	5, 019, 644	6, 430, 430	10, 154, 694
Miscellaneous rebindings, etc.....do.....	101, 620	100, 563	161, 479

Some of the outstanding increases in production as shown by table 4 were: Postal cards, 87,573,180 more printed in 1936 than in 1935 and 416,207,100 more than in 1934; chargeable impressions in 1936 totaled 4,656,077,635, or 1,374,226,039 more than in 1935 and 1,818,-284,804 more than in 1934; pamphlets covered in 1936 totaled 15,233,487, an increase of 1,698,262 over 1935 and 4,980,782 over 1934; and signatures sewed in 1936 totaled 47,890,764, or 18,508,364 more than in 1935 and 22,050,483 more than in 1934.

Table 5 is a statement showing the charges for printing and binding work and the service for which the work was performed during the fiscal year 1936. The charge for printing and binding for the Congress amounted to \$2,700,000; for the Post Office Department, including the cost of printing postal cards and money-order blanks, \$1,907,480.18; Treasury Department, \$1,689,007.84; Department of Agriculture, \$1,227,889.95; Department of Commerce, exclusive of Patent Office printing, \$814,064.80; Patent Office, \$878,558.58; War Department, \$868,436.90; Resettlement Administration, \$808,991.72; Works Progress Administration, \$771,341.56; Navy Department, \$712,046.90;

Interior Department, \$657,573.14; Agricultural Adjustment Administration, \$603,613.46; Department of Labor, \$499,525.77; Federal Housing Administration, \$468,776.64; and Library of Congress, \$437,413.55.

Many other branches of the service had printing and binding costs of several hundred thousand dollars each. The Superintendent of Documents ordered the printing of books and pamphlets for sale to the public at a cost of \$402,773.76 in 1936.

TABLE 5.—Charges for work and to whom delivered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936

Congress:	
Congressional Record.....	\$870, 100. 04
Publications for folding rooms.....	374, 544. 45
Publications for international exchange.....	14, 026. 12
Franked envelopes and document franks.....	55, 479. 71
Bills, resolutions, and amendments.....	473, 326. 56
Committee reports.....	113, 027. 41
Documents.....	92, 456. 06
Hearings.....	228, 612. 81
Miscellaneous publications.....	25, 291. 18
Miscellaneous printing and binding.....	453, 135. 66
Total congressional printing and binding.....	\$2, 700, 000. 00
The Federal Register.....	21, 629. 42
Private orders by Members of Congress:	
Documents, reports, bills, etc.....	7, 400. 84
Speeches.....	62, 745. 48
Other private orders.....	1, 386. 86
Superintendent of Documents.....	611, 139. 43
Library of Congress.....	437, 413. 55
Agriculture.....	1, 227, 889. 95
Commerce.....	814, 064. 80
Interior.....	657, 573. 14
Justice.....	351, 021. 37
Labor.....	499, 525. 77
Navy.....	712, 046. 90
Post Office.....	1, 907, 480. 18
State.....	169, 265. 67
Treasury.....	1, 689, 007. 84
War.....	868, 436. 90
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.....	603, 613. 46
Alley Dwelling Authority, District of Columbia.....	439. 54
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	422. 60
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.....	58, 455. 06
Board of Tax Appeals.....	24, 308. 98
Bureau of the Budget.....	33, 111. 15
Central Statistical Board.....	208. 89
Civil Service Commission.....	104, 706. 46

TABLE 5.—*Charges for work and to whom delivered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936—Continued*

Commission of Fine Arts.....	\$295. 66
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	62, 070. 43
Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation.....	310. 58
Court of Claims.....	26, 988. 54
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.....	5, 990. 67
District Government.....	151, 213. 96
District of Columbia-Virginia Boundary Commission.....	. 34
Electric Home and Farm Authority.....	15. 44
Emergency Conservation Work.....	80, 335. 61
Employees' Compensation Commission.....	48, 110. 60
Export-Import Bank.....	115. 53
Farm Credit Administration.....	129, 890. 48
Federal Alcohol Administration.....	4, 125. 70
Federal Communications Commission.....	32, 711. 04
Federal Coordinator of Transportation.....	9, 456. 72
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	9, 392. 52
Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.....	262, 990. 36
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....	217, 879. 07
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	14, 050. 02
Federal Housing Administration.....	468, 776. 64
Federal Power Commission.....	36, 622. 98
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	739. 20
Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.....	1, 360. 24
Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.....	2, 534. 94
Federal Trade Commission.....	43, 345. 69
General Accounting Office.....	107, 139. 00
George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial Commission.....	41. 84
George Washington Bicentennial Commission.....	7, 259. 99
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	67, 932. 76
Inland Waterways Corporation.....	1, 074. 74
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	182, 428. 54
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.....	12. 78
National Academy of Sciences.....	216. 51
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	24, 307. 61
National Archives.....	5, 790. 98
National Bituminous Coal Commission.....	3, 507. 32
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	136. 59
National Emergency Council.....	85, 808. 55
National Forest Reservation Commission.....	639. 42
National Labor Relations Board.....	15, 131. 49
National Mediation Board.....	11, 742. 78
National Recovery Administration.....	52, 679. 59
Pan American Sanitary Bureau.....	1, 312. 57
Pan American Union.....	31, 357. 30
Panama Canal.....	9, 167. 76
Patent Office.....	878, 558. 58
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration.....	303. 22
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....	9, 736. 52

TABLE 5.—Charges for work and to whom delivered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936—Continued

Railroad Administration.....	\$347. 39
Railroad Retirement Board.....	7, 693. 90
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	131, 465. 25
Resettlement Administration.....	808, 991. 72
Rural Electrification Administration.....	23, 131. 93
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	57, 173. 52
Smithsonian Institution.....	22, 258. 58
Social Security Board.....	15, 711. 10
Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade.....	3. 47
Supreme Court:	
District of Columbia.....	5, 943. 01
United States.....	14, 474. 17
Tariff Commission.....	23, 571. 83
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	27, 074. 23
U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission.....	16. 18
U. S. Great Lakes Exposition Commission.....	172. 52
U. S. Texas Centennial Commission.....	413. 60
Veterans' Administration.....	171, 527. 06
War Finance Corporation.....	28. 97
White House.....	6, 025. 31
Works Progress Administration.....	771, 341. 56
Total.....	18, 756, 268. 94

Table 6 shows the details of production costs for each section of the Office, exclusive of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, grouped under the headings of salaries, wages, leave, and holiday pay; materials and supplies for operation; maintenance and upkeep; expenses of delivery of product and storage of plates; administrative and clerical expenses; and other major items entering into the cost of production.

TABLE 6.—*Statement of the cost of production by sections of the Office for the fiscal year 1936*

	Salaries, wages, and holiday pay	Material and supplies for operation	Mainte- nance and upkeep	Work by other sections, including Proof	Expense of delivery of product and storage of plates	Admin- istrative and clerical expense
Job.....	\$504,316.09	\$15,464.02	\$56,666.69	\$40,034.45	\$10,477.36	\$39,872.48
Patents.....	542,863.86	7,063.06	69,154.06	15,603.27	7,412.26	42,471.47
Linotype.....	771,849.21	11,118.37	118,577.85	542,513.19	16,030.90	60,467.78
Monotype.....	1,134,832.10	37,831.39	173,556.57	918,103.30	24,060.26	90,869.46
Hand.....	418,839.70	6,537.37	55,612.77	55,103.70	8,632.18	32,699.11
Proof.....	892,388.44	396.73	90,309.80	22,556.92	12,006.91	68,749.50
Platemaking: Molding, stereo- typing, and finishing.....	283,913.36	18,922.09	42,821.01	9,770.40	5,961.93	29,720.73
Photoengraving.....	79,033.08	9,871.97	10,027.87	5,667.55	1,689.93	8,359.95
Press.....	1,830,895.98	99,839.35	281,351.68	256,967.97	39,291.30	149,440.62
Pamphlet.....	1,077,700.84	4,580.77	132,445.13	247,339.45	14,405.81	82,690.13
Blank.....	862,410.66	11,601.89	109,450.66	10,905.15	11,908.37	68,628.61
Book.....	607,627.62	16,485.48	79,476.53	18,751.95	8,509.69	48,772.99
Money Order.....	49,302.92	1,793.07	8,347.70	806.96	702.68	4,032.40
Postal Card.....	109,750.12	31,759.80	23,553.84	1,439.49	2,021.21	11,376.98
Library Composing Branch.....	94,720.68	272.29	2,963.30	12,686.14	1,945.99	5,319.92
Library Binding Branch.....	139,739.94	141.17	3,422.63	761.50	1,876.48	8,734.91
Details chargeable.....	54,654.06	3.83	523.10	-----	715.66	2,951.29
Metal.....	12,778.22	31,882.83	6,838.32	-----	179.39	940.26
Stores.....	208,837.36	3,558.28	57,849.68	215.80	2,886.78	15,107.45
Ink.....	15,623.44	52,130.38	2,663.27	-----	333.44	2,882.96
Rollers and Glue.....	7,715.94	10,327.38	941.86	-----	105.92	1,687.77
Work for stock returned to stores.....	-----	-----	-----	84,057.85	-----	-----
Light and power for city post office.....	-----	-----	120.00	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous service for Su- perintendent of Documents other than printing and binding.....	-----	16,201.62	19,432.30	-----	2,678.27	-----
Total.....	9,699,693.62	387,783.14	1,346,106.62	2,243,285.04	173,832.72	775,776.77

TABLE 6.—*Statement of the cost of production by sections of the Office for the fiscal year 1936—Continued*

	Paper and other stock issued, illustrations ordered, outside purchases vouchered	Reconciliation between issues and orders and same items computed	Total	Credits by work for other sections	Total cost of production
Job.....			\$666,831.09	\$126,915.31	\$539,915.78
Patents.....			684,567.98	2,112.88	682,455.10
Linotype.....			1,520,557.30	53,929.71	1,466,627.59
Monotype.....			2,379,253.08	199,370.43	2,179,882.65
Hand.....			577,424.83	185,330.50	392,094.33
Proof.....			1,086,408.30	1,086,408.30	-----
Platemaking: Molding, stereotyping, and finishing.....			391,109.52	108,653.24	282,456.28
Photoengraving.....			114,650.35	18,223.43	96,426.92
Press.....			2,657,786.90	259,555.25	2,398,231.65
Pamphlet.....	\$19,821.51		1,578,983.64	625.25	1,578,358.39
Blank.....	1,887,759.14	-\$1,860.14	2,960,804.34	10,836.30	2,949,968.04
Book.....	120,866.55		900,490.81	21,407.68	879,083.13
Money Order.....	60,648.88		125,634.61	40.33	125,594.28
Postal Card.....	426,628.04		606,529.48	-----	606,529.48
Library Composing Branch.....	28,677.20		146,585.52	-----	146,585.52
Library Binding Branch.....	8,969.77		163,646.40	10,042.02	153,604.38
Details chargeable.....	126.21		58,974.15	-----	58,974.15
Metal.....			52,619.02	52,619.02	-----
Stores.....			288,455.35	7,201.32	281,254.03
Ink.....			73,533.49	73,533.49	-----
Rollers and Glue.....			20,778.87	20,778.87	-----
Paper stock, Presswork Division.....	3,480,999.05	-\$6,709.27	3,394,289.78	-----	3,394,289.78
Illustrations.....	142,594.20	-\$23,472.62	119,121.58	-----	119,121.58
Outside purchases.....	232,979.35	+\$62,991.28	295,970.63	-----	295,970.63
Work for stock returned to stores.....		-\$4,057.85	-----	-----	-----
Light and power for city post office.....			120.00	-----	120.00
Miscellaneous service for Superintendent of Documents other than printing and binding.....			38,312.19	-----	38,312.19
Total.....	6,410,069.90	-\$133,108.60	20,903,439.21	2,237,583.33	18,665,855.88

Table 7 gives an itemized statement of the classes, and charges made therefor, of work that was completed and delivered during the fiscal year 1936. There was an increase in the number of copies of practically all classes of printing ordered during the year. Of publications there were printed 134,260,348 copies, including speeches and private orders and copies ordered for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, but not including the Congressional Record, of which 6,291,568 copies were printed. Of Senate and House bills, resolutions, and amendments there were printed 8,583,745 copies; of patent specifications, trade marks, and designs, 5,518,610 copies; of the Official Patent Gazette and Annual Indexes, 234,628 copies; of money-order blanks, 234,882,275 copies; of letterheads and envelopes, 282,844,803; and of blank forms, notices, schedules, and cards, there were printed 5,133,754,008 in 1936. The grand total of the number of copies of the various classes of work printed in 1936 was 5,806,276,860, as compared with 5,013,078,631 in 1935, an increase of 793,198,229. The total charges for this work in 1936 were \$18,756,268.94, as compared with \$16,465,026.97 in 1935.

TABLE 7.—*Itemized statement of the classes and charges for work delivered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*

Class of work	Number of copies	Number of type pages	Number of publications bound	Charges for composition, presswork, plating, folding, binding, illustrations, contract, miscellaneous
Publications:				
Smaller than octavo.....	18, 851, 179	28, 879	8, 903	\$181, 744. 49
Octavo.....	71, 916, 025	726, 537	246, 350	2, 783, 264. 04
Royal octavo.....	6, 468, 885	146, 400	32, 244	513, 899. 10
Quarto.....	5, 775, 312	218, 640	17, 449	713, 041. 62
Miscellaneous.....	25, 495, 709	932, 918	147, 402	416, 726. 33
Congressional Record (all issues during the fiscal year 1936).....	6, 291, 568	33, 171	66, 010	689, 058. 50
Bills, resolutions, and amendments.....	8, 583, 745	160, 219	413	376, 187. 73
Specifications of patents, trade marks, etc.....	5, 518, 610	148, 436	-----	718, 008. 13
Official Gazette and annual indexes, Patent Office.....	234, 628	15, 955	50	117, 612. 84
Post-office money orders.....	234, 882, 275	-----	-----	98, 580. 37
Letterheads and envelopes.....	282, 844, 803	-----	-----	189, 506. 83
Blanks, notices, schedules, cards, etc.....	5, 133, 754, 008	-----	-----	3, 110, 521. 57
Blank books.....	5, 525, 971	-----	-----	496, 041. 42
Binding newspapers, documents, reports, etc.....	134, 142	-----	-----	171, 207. 96
Blank paper.....	-----	-----	-----	180, 602. 38
Contract printing.....	-----	-----	-----	286, 099. 33
Miscellaneous charges.....	-----	-----	-----	823, 350. 83
Total.....	5, 806, 276, 860	2, 411, 155	518, 821	11, 865, 453. 47

Class of work	Charges for paper	Charges for author's alterations	Charges for rush and overtime work	Total charges
Publications:				
Smaller than octavo.....	\$51, 239. 28	\$4, 189. 63	\$16, 972. 05	\$254, 145. 45
Octavo.....	424, 770. 97	107, 144. 23	125, 776. 26	3, 440, 955. 50
Royal octavo.....	102, 689. 03	16, 109. 60	41, 615. 46	674, 313. 19
Quarto.....	63, 341. 15	35, 885. 08	26, 767. 20	839, 035. 05
Miscellaneous.....	141, 714. 86	447. 70	-----	558, 588. 89
Congressional Record.....	80, 027. 03	7, 617. 62	93, 396. 89	870, 100. 04
Bills, resolutions, and amendments.....	20, 261. 41	1, 461. 09	75, 416. 33	473, 326. 56
Specifications of patents, trade marks, etc.....	12, 702. 93	8, 386. 44	-----	739, 097. 50
Official Gazette and annual indexes, Patent Office.....	18, 745. 70	6. 20	-----	136, 364. 74
Post-office money orders.....	60, 648. 88	-----	-----	159, 229. 25
Letterheads and envelopes.....	247, 391. 09	269. 01	10, 679. 91	447, 846. 84
Blanks, notices, schedules, cards, etc.....	2, 900, 099. 36	35, 082. 36	230, 886. 35	6, 276, 589. 64
Blank books.....	131, 854. 43	1, 200. 82	17, 216. 10	646, 312. 77
Binding newspapers, documents, reports, etc.....	58. 75	22. 63	1, 119. 33	172, 408. 67
Blank paper.....	1, 552, 454. 20	-----	-----	1, 733, 056. 58
Contract printing.....	-----	-----	-----	286, 099. 33
Miscellaneous charges.....	213, 556. 11	4, 502. 12	7, 089. 88	1, 048, 498. 94
Total.....	6, 021, 555. 18	222, 324. 53	646, 935. 76	18, 756, 268. 94

The value of supplies on hand, including paper, envelopes, and other materials, amounted to \$1,341,312.45 at the close of the fiscal year 1936, as compared with \$1,148,975.47 in 1935, representing an increase in the value of stock on hand of \$192,336.98. The value of machinery and equipment in 1936 was \$5,523,059.73, as compared with \$5,455,863.16 in 1935, an increase of \$67,196.57. The total value of stock of all kinds and machinery and equipment on hand at the close of the year was \$6,864,372.18. Table 8 gives the details of the inventory.

TABLE 8.—*Inventory of quantity and cost of paper and envelopes, materials and supplies, and machinery and equipment on hand June 30, 1936*

Description	Pounds	Cost
Paper and envelopes:		
Printing.....	2, 737, 000	\$159, 600. 05
Mimeograph.....	480, 561	25, 447. 34
United States money-order writing.....	124, 000	10, 440. 70
Safety writing.....	36, 700	3, 358. 05
Writing.....	2, 456, 000	167, 607. 19
Map.....	80, 900	10, 117. 33
Manifold.....	317, 000	59, 431. 61
Bond.....	2, 964, 266	248, 358. 19
Ledger.....	843, 915	92, 844. 76
Index.....	492, 850	46, 340. 40
Cover.....	226, 700	24, 103. 40
Manila.....	262, 500	15, 610. 50
Kraft.....	550, 000	21, 962. 70
Manila tagboard.....	759, 000	52, 623. 80
Cardboard.....	107, 000	5, 511. 46
Bristol board.....	1, 411, 000	60, 839. 90
Miscellaneous.....	156, 700	16, 608. 86
Binders board.....	727, 000	19, 939. 32
Envelopes.....		24, 736. 59
Total, paper and envelopes.....		1, 065, 482. 15
Other materials and supplies:		
Miscellaneous supplies.....		202, 071. 88
Book cloth.....		20, 553. 85
Ink ingredients.....		10, 508. 84
Buckram.....		14, 839. 53
Leather.....		8, 268. 80
Gold leaf.....		4, 439. 53
Ink (made in Government Printing Office).....		8, 584. 96
Cartons and containers.....		4, 037. 50
Imitation leather.....		2, 525. 41
Total, materials and supplies.....		275, 830. 30
Total, materials and supplies, paper and envelopes.....		1, 341, 312. 45
Machinery and equipment.....		5, 523, 059. 73
Grand total.....		6, 864, 372. 18

Table 9 shows the number of copies of publications printed in 1936 for the Congress, the executive departments, and independent Government establishments. These figures are exclusive of the number of copies of speeches printed for Members of Congress and other private orders.

TABLE 9.—*Publications, including annual reports and documents, printed on requisition during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, for Congress, the executive departments, and independent Government establishments*

	<i>Copies</i>
Congress.....	6, 267, 948
The Federal Register.....	894, 500
Superintendent of Documents.....	8, 062, 034
Library of Congress.....	132, 402
Agriculture.....	17, 689, 190
Commerce.....	3, 044, 295
Interior.....	2, 640, 786
Justice.....	388, 875
Labor.....	2, 900, 940
Navy.....	3, 802, 706
Post Office.....	1, 711, 281
State.....	480, 139
Treasury.....	9, 570, 005
War.....	7, 417, 613
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.....	27, 072, 075
Alley Dwelling Authority, District of Columbia.....	8
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	12
Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.....	349, 354
Board of Tax Appeals.....	98, 197
Bureau of the Budget.....	2, 886
Central Statistical Board.....	9
Civil Service Commission.....	309, 053
Commission of Fine Arts.....	3
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	33
Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation.....	10, 000
Court of Claims.....	42, 458
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.....	919
District Government.....	111, 100
Emergency Conservation Work.....	110, 779
Employees' Compensation Commission.....	47, 604
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	15
Farm Credit Administration.....	1, 658, 925
Federal Alcohol Administration.....	1, 600
Federal Communications Commission.....	81, 305
Federal Coordinator of Transportation.....	1, 702
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	1, 257
Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.....	993, 371
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....	119, 389
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	148, 550
Federal Housing Administration.....	8, 587, 150
Federal Power Commission.....	153, 282
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	7, 000
Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.....	5, 000
Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.....	62
Federal Trade Commission.....	112, 216
General Accounting Office.....	16, 515

TABLE 9.—*Publications, including annual reports and documents, printed on requisition during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, for Congress, the executive departments, and independent Government establishments—Continued*

	<i>Copies</i>
George Washington Bicentennial Commission.....	3, 000
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	9, 901
Inland Waterways Corporation.....	6, 001
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1, 681, 808
National Academy of Sciences.....	2, 250
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	77, 025
National Archives.....	7, 138
National Bituminous Coal Commission.....	26, 929
National Emergency Council.....	367, 355
National Forest Reservation Commission.....	8, 000
National Labor Relations Board.....	8, 907
National Mediation Board.....	42, 355
National Recovery Administration.....	55, 189
Panama Canal.....	2, 272
Pan American Sanitary Bureau.....	7, 700
Pan American Union.....	147, 037
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration.....	3
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....	5, 857
Railroad Administration.....	246
Railroad Retirement Board.....	25, 012
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	159, 165
Resettlement Administration.....	728, 274
Rural Electrification Administration.....	389, 289
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	62, 184
Smithsonian Institution.....	60, 677
Social Security Board.....	173, 388
Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade.....	2
Supreme Court:	
District of Columbia.....	11, 161
United States.....	36, 300
Tariff Commission.....	21, 818
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	593, 164
United States-Texas Centennial Commission.....	2
Veterans' Administration.....	154, 185
War Finance Corporation.....	150
White House.....	30
Works Progress Administration.....	74, 395
Total.....	109, 992, 712

Table 10 shows receipts from the sale of waste paper and other waste materials, and the surplus from the sale by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents of Government publications over the cost of printing during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936.

TABLE 10.—*Receipts from miscellaneous sales during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936*

Condemned material, machinery, etc., waste wood, waste metal, waste gold.....	\$4, 312. 21
Waste paper.....	54, 324. 18
Surplus from sale of documents:	
Deposited by Government Printing Office.....	\$81, 227. 72
Transferred on the books of the Treasury.....	196, 653. 46
Total.....	277, 881. 18
Discounts and rebates.....	1, 059. 66
Telephone messages.....	22. 55
Total.....	337, 599. 78

PURCHASING DIVISION

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, the Purchasing Division placed 9,510 orders, an increase of 204 over 1935. Open-market proposals numbered 23,152. The total expenditures for purchases in 1936 were approximately \$7,000,000, paper purchases alone amounting to \$5,700,000.

By anticipating orders for paper and envelopes under contracts effective July 1, 1935, and January 1, 1936, rather than placing the same on current contracts, a saving of \$23,530.60 was effected.

Proposals for material were sent in October 1935 for the 6-month term, January 1 to June 30, 1936, to approximately 625 prospective bidders, which resulted in the placing of 60 contracts. Proposals for material were again sent out in April 1936 for the year beginning July 1, 1936, to approximately the same number of bidders, which also resulted in the placing of 60 contracts. Specifications and proposals for paper were sent to approximately 150 firms for the 6-month period beginning January 1, 1936, and also for the 6-month period beginning July 1, 1936, which resulted in the placing of 26 contracts for the first 6-month period and 22 contracts for the second 6-month period.

During the year the Purchasing Division was able to secure by transfer from other departments without cost to this Office materials of various kinds valued at \$10,897.40.

SAVINGS IN THE PACKAGING OF PAPER

The proposal for paper for the public printing and binding and for blank paper for use by the several executive departments and independent establishments of the Government located in the District of Columbia for the 6-month period beginning January 1, 1937, carries a

definite provision for the delivery on skids, instead of the same being packed in wooden cases, of over 18,000,000 pounds of book, lithograph, mimeograph, sulphite writing, sulphite bond, and 25-percent rag bond papers. In addition to this definite change in packaging for the papers enumerated the Government reserves the right to order for delivery on skids any additional paper covered by the proposal which may be satisfactorily handled when packed in this manner.

The packing of the paper on skids in accordance with this proposal, instead of in wooden cases, will result in an estimated saving during the 6-month period of about \$25,000, or \$50,000 annually, in the basic cost of the paper.

In addition to this saving of about \$50,000 a year in the basic cost of paper delivered on skids there will be a number of other savings effected in the handling of this stock. The waste resulting from damaged paper delivered on skids will not be nearly so great as the waste from damaged paper delivered in wooden cases, because there will be no nail holes or wrinkled paper in skid deliveries. Furthermore, by having paper delivered on skids instead of in wooden cases it will eliminate the work of six men now used in the breaking up of these cases and the hauling of this scrap material to the front of the H Street building for delivery to the contractor handling the same.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING

Printing for the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress was particularly heavy from March until the close of the session on June 20, 1936. The Congressional Record for the session maintained a daily average of 88.3 pages for 128 issues. The proceedings of the Senate required 3,703 pages and of the House 4,188 pages. The Appendix to the Record made 3,412 pages, making the total number of pages for the Record for the session 11,303.

Over 13,900 curved stereotype plates were made for the Record and 1,789,725 pounds, or 894 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons, of paper were used for printing the same.

New bills and resolutions for the session totaled 5,679, of which number 4,101 originated in the House of Representatives and 1,578 in the Senate. As the bills and resolutions progressed through the House and Senate 13,740 prints were required.

Committee hearings form another "rush" congressional job. During the last session there was a total of 342 hearings printed, 90 for Senate committees and 252 for House committees. Appropriation Committee hearings alone made a total of 13,918 pages; Senate hearings 2,564 pages, and House hearings 11,354 pages.

For the last session of Congress the total number of reports printed was 2,174, of which number 995 were from the Senate and 1,179 from the House of Representatives. For the same period there were printed 351 documents, 137 of which were from the Senate and 214 from the House of Representatives. The combined total of reports and documents was 2,525.

The Senate and House Business Calendars are printed daily. The House Business Calendar made 23,768 pages and the Senate Business Calendar 2,216 pages. Other calendars made 8,882 pages, or a total of 34,866 pages for all calendars.

Presidential nominations and messages made 705 pages. There were 7,500 nominations, as compared with 7,715 for the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

The following statement gives a summary of congressional work for the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress:

Congressional Record:

Number of issues.....	128
Total number of pages.....	11, 303
Average pages daily.....	88. 3
Pages of Senate proceedings.....	3, 703
Pages of House proceedings.....	4, 188
Pages of Appendix.....	3, 412
Number of plates for daily Record.....	13, 985
Number of pounds of paper for daily Record.....	<u>1, 789, 725</u>

Bills and resolutions:

House:

New bills.....	3, 758
Joint resolutions.....	134
Concurrent resolutions.....	24
Simple resolutions.....	185
Total.....	<u>4, 101</u>

Senate:

New bills.....	1, 321
Joint resolutions.....	116
Concurrent resolutions.....	18
Simple resolutions.....	123
Total.....	<u>1, 578</u>
Grand total, new bills.....	<u>5, 679</u>
Grand total, new bills and other bill prints.....	<u>13, 740</u>

Reports:

Senate.....	995
House.....	1, 179
Total.....	<u>2, 174</u>

Documents:	
Senate.....	137
House.....	214
Total.....	351

PATENT OFFICE PRINTING

There was a slight decrease in the number of patents, trade marks, and designs printed during the fiscal year 1936, but an increase in the number of pages. The total number printed in 1936 was 55,387, making 150,436 pages, as compared with 56,582, making 150,045 pages, in 1935, or a decrease in the number printed of 1,195, but an increase in the number of pages of 391. For the 52 issues of the Official Gazette, which made 14,419 pages, there were made 53,453 illustrations. The total number of copies of the Official Gazette printed during the year was 287,060.

The Annual Index of the Official Gazette is now being assembled after each issue of the Weekly instead of waiting until the end of the year to make up this index. This enables the Office to issue the Annual Index within 15 days after the last issue of the Weekly Gazette is printed.

The establishing of a separate proofreading section for the reading of all patent proofs has proved entirely satisfactory, as it has materially reduced the number of errors in Patent Office printing.

COMPOSING DIVISION

The several sections of the Composing Division, exclusive of the Job Section, last year set over 2,106,000,000 ems of type. The Plating Lock-up Section sent to the Platemaking Division 171,884 pages, 122,538 being for stereotyping and 49,346 for electrotyping. The Hand Section imposed for press 71,350 type forms during the past year. This Section is holding 168,000 pages of type for reprint orders. Pages of type killed and remelted numbered 565,620.

New electric proof presses were installed in the several composing sections. These new proof presses produce dry proofs and are operated by one man, whereas the old hand presses required the services of two men. Through the furnishing of dry proofs errors are more readily detected, especially defects in type faces, thereby reducing the amount of work necessary to be done in the Platemaking and Presswork Divisions in replacing damaged type before casting or printing. In the Proof Section a total of 1,591,174 galleys of type were read and revised during the year.

Foreign readers devoted 1,307 hours to the translating of letters, pamphlets, and other papers for some of the executive departments,

for which no charge was made, the time being absorbed in the cost of operating the Office.

PLATEMAKING DIVISION

During the fiscal year 1936 the Platemaking Division produced 6,274,257 square inches of stereotype plates; 6,138,756 square inches of electrotypes; 1,314,766 square inches of mat work; 265,354 square inches of blocking on wood and mounting on metal; and 656,056 square inches of photoengraving work, consisting of halftones, line cuts, and combinations; making a grand total of 14,649,189 square inches of plates, mat work, blocking, and photoengraving, or an increase of 433,606 square inches over the year 1935. The Division also made 17,870 negatives for offset work.

The Plate Vault Section of the Platemaking Division handled 27,266 requisitions for printing during the last fiscal year. In issuing the plates for these requisitions the Section furnished a statement giving all information in regard to the plates and cuts necessary in preparing estimates for the printing of the job. During the year the Section released 361,156 pounds of stereotype plates for remelting, and it returned to the Stores Division 208,330 pounds of electrotype metal in exchange for new metal. The Plate Vault Section also received 11,691 signatures of new book plates for storage and cataloging.

During the year the Platemaking Division adopted several new developments in the making of electrotypes somewhat along the line of what is being done by the International Association of Electrotypers and Stereotypers, one of which is called the "fast shell plate", for special emergency jobs. This is produced through the use of alternate lead and copper anodes and high (10 v) voltage. By this means it has been made possible to run the cases 3 minutes in the starting tank and from 20 to 25 minutes in the large (semiautomatic) tank, thereby producing a good shell averaging better than five one-thousandths of an inch thick.

There has been considerable discussion among electrotypers as to the use of lead anodes. They have been in use in the Government Printing Office only a couple of months, but in that time there has been less solution thrown away in adjustments of specific gravity. This makes a saving in acid, and the Division has been able to speed up its cathode conveyor from 58 to 50 minutes for a circuit of the depositing tank with no reduction in the thickness of the regular shell.

In backing up, the Division has cut pouring and cooling time from 9 minutes on a cast to 4½ minutes and at the same time improved the condition of the metal through faster cooling of the pans.

One of the special emergency orders handled by the Platemaking Division was for 7,600 solid-body nickel electrotype lines on an 8-point body. One of the requirements of this job was that 1,000 lines must be delivered each day. This entire job was delivered in 76 hours from the time the forms reached the Platemaking Division, the average being 100 nickel electrotype lines per hour, or a little over 3 days for the entire job.

PRESSWORK DIVISION

The fiscal year 1936 was the busiest year for all sections of the Presswork Division in the history of the Office. The tremendous volume of work and the demand for immediate delivery frequently taxed the pressroom equipment to the limit, and it was found necessary to increase the personnel of the Presswork Division so as to have a full complement of employees for three 8-hour shifts for all presses except for the web presses. The total number of employees in the Presswork Division is approximately 875.

The following statement shows the increase in presswork in 1936 over the 2 previous fiscal years:

	1934	1935	1936
Actual impressions-----	918, 417, 848	984, 589, 672	1, 094, 225, 997
Chargeable impressions-----	2, 837, 792, 831	3, 281, 851, 596	4, 656, 077, 635
Jobs completed-----	55, 471	58, 281	61, 122

A new production record was established by the Money Order Section last year when more money orders were printed than in any previous fiscal year since the organization of this Section. During 1936 a total of 234,882,275 domestic and international money orders were shipped as compared with 228,187,300 for 1935, an increase of 6,694,975. This entire production was accomplished by the Money Order Section with no overtime or night work.

The production of postal cards increased 87,573,180 over 1935, the total output for 1936 being 1,944,725,400. To produce this large number of cards it was necessary to work one of the postal-card presses at night for a part of the year. The production of tabulating cards for 1936 was 310,238,300, as compared with 297,046,000 in 1935, or an increase of 13,192,300.

Fourteen rear-delivery flat-bed presses were installed during the past year in the main pressroom to handle congressional and rush

work. These presses replaced 14 old and worn-out presses of the same type that were purchased in 1915; also two offset presses were installed in the Offset Section of the Presswork Division. A number of the presses were equipped with ink agitators and process rollers during the year.

BINDERY DIVISION

During the fiscal year 1936 the Bindery Division completed 84,894 jobs, an increase of 9,011 over the number closed out in 1935 and 19,263 more than in 1934. During the year the Bindery was called upon to comply with almost impossible demands for rapid and tremendous production and to perform operations never before undertaken by it. To complete one job for the Treasury Department of 7,000,000 copies of a booklet it required the handling of 27,771,560 separate pieces, consisting of booklets, circulars, and envelopes, and 178,765 cartons in which the booklets, circulars, and envelopes were packed.

Some of the other large orders filled by the Bindery in record time during the past year were: For the Income Tax Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue 26,000,000 income tax blanks; for the Federal Housing Administration 1,000,000 copies of a 24-page pamphlet with cover on "How to Have the House You Want"; 3,000,000 copies of a 32-page pamphlet on "How You Can Build, Buy, or Refinance Your Home"; 2,000,000 copies of a pamphlet of 24 pages with cover on "Loans Up to \$50,000"; and 3,000,000 copies of a 24-page stitched pamphlet on "You Can Build Your Own Home"; for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration 150,000 sets of 4 sheets each (white, blue, green, and pink), alined for manifolding, making a total of 600,000 copies of a form of Notification of Assignment; 4,500,000 copies consisting of 3 sheets (white, blue, and pink) of a form Requisition for Workers; 6,000,000 copies of a form Certification of Eligibility, gathered and collated in sets of 3 sheets (white, blue, and pink), alined for manifolding and made into pads of 50 sets or 150 sheets, or a total of 40,000 pads; and 7,500,000 copies of a form Notice of Case Change, printed on three colors of paper (white, blue, and pink) and alined for manifolding. These forms were made into pads of 50 sets of 150 sheets each, or a total of 50,000 pads.

In addition to these large orders for pamphlets and blank forms the Bindery made 228,634 memorandum books, 845,000 stenographers' notebooks, and 3,305,700 memorandum pads. The Bindery also bound for the different Government libraries 59,820 books and 1,385,058 miscellaneous volumes during the year.

In commenting upon the new equipment furnished the Bindery Division during the past year, the Superintendent of Binding states that the four electric-lift trucks purchased for the trucking of work in the Bindery and to the delivery platform have resulted in a saving in labor of approximately \$2,000 per month. Each of these new trucks is operated by one man, whereas the hand-lift trucks formerly in use required the services of two and sometimes three laborers.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BRANCH COMPOSING AND BINDING SECTIONS

There was a large increase in the volume of work handled by the Library of Congress Composing Section during the past year. The following table shows the production records of this section for the years 1935 and 1936:

	1935	1936
Chargeable impressions.....	27, 394, 267	32, 567, 797
Actual impressions.....	2, 492, 418	2, 753, 728
Chargeable forms sent to press.....	6, 721	17, 434
Actual forms sent to press.....	4, 435	5, 722
Subject headings, lines sent to press.....	146, 871	185, 064
Subject headings printed.....	440, 613	555, 192
Jackets written.....	1, 125	1, 124
Jackets closed out.....	1, 120	1, 116

The Library Bindery Section last year cut and drilled 27,872,252 catalog cards and 610,950 miscellaneous cards; bound and lettered 33,874 miscellaneous volumes, 2,095 newspaper volumes; repaired and stitched in covers 34,026 pamphlets; repaired 4,486 miscellaneous volumes; mounted 2,313 photographs and reproductions; repaired and covered with mousseline 58,013 manuscripts; repaired and covered with Japanese tissue 7,715 manuscripts; and it mounted 4,212 maps and reconditioned 18,806. In addition to the foregoing, the Library Section of the Bindery performed a large amount of other miscellaneous bindery work.

STORES DIVISION

The Stores Division in 1936 handled more paper and other materials than during any previous year in the history of the Office. Paper receipts for the fiscal year 1936 totaled 90,727,287 pounds net, as compared with 72,448,414 pounds net in 1935, and 55,165,455 pounds net in 1934. Other materials received by the Stores Division in 1936 totaled 1,063,667 pounds gross.

Orders filled by the Stores Division during the year were as follows: Mimeographing ink, 118,067 pounds, or 28,811 pounds more than in

1935; printing ink, 212,208 pounds, or 41,856 pounds over 1935; stamp-pad and numbering-machine ink, 52,887 two-ounce cans, an increase of 19,201 cans over 1935; writing ink, 33,774 quarts, or 9,531 quarts more than that furnished in 1935; and standard forms, 34,780,313, an increase of 9,456,787 copies more than in 1935.

Orders drawn on the Stores Division for paper and envelopes during the year totaled 100,323, an increase of 21,276 over the number drawn in 1935.

DELIVERY SECTION

Carload lots of incoming freight numbered 2,345 cars, weighing 97,737,551 pounds. To this should be added less-than-carload lots weighing 1,377,711 pounds, making the total tonnage of incoming freight 99,115,262 pounds. Outgoing freight in carload and less-than-carload lots weighed 1,059,888 pounds. In addition to this there were shipped 246 carloads of postal cards, weighing 11,537,998 pounds, making the total tonnage of outgoing freight 12,597,886 pounds. The total weight of incoming and outgoing freight for 1936 was 111,713,148 pounds, or 55,856½ tons, as compared with 90,364,507 pounds, or 45,182 tons, for 1935.

Finished work, together with blank paper and ink delivered to the various departments and independent Government establishments, totaled 174,903 partial and completed jobs. The weight of the finished product hauled to the various Government departments and establishments throughout the city was not computed, but practically the entire amount of paper received was again hauled out as printed matter.

DIVISION OF TESTS AND TECHNICAL CONTROL

During the fiscal year 1936 the Division tested 10,400 samples, as compared with 9,868 in 1935. The following statement lists the various materials tested during the fiscal years 1935 and 1936:

Materials	1935	1936
Paper and envelopes.....	6, 308	6, 750
Textiles.....	843	914
Bookbinding leathers.....	90	72
Metals.....	771	753
Glue.....	32	25
Ink-making materials.....	455	697
Inks.....	47	30
Oils and greases.....	65	58
Gasoline.....	101	104
Chemicals.....	177	208
Miscellaneous.....	979	789
Total.....	9, 868	10, 400

There were 256 deliveries of materials of all kinds rejected during 1936 for noncompliance with specifications. Of these rejections, 107 were of paper, 89 of envelopes, and 60 of miscellaneous materials.

The total amount of paper received during the year was 90,727,287 pounds, an increase of 18,278,873 pounds over last year. Of this amount, 2,159,800 pounds were rejected.

The acidity, or pH value, of paper is now being determined in this Office entirely by the glass electrode electrometric method, except when check determinations by different methods appear desirable, in which case the quinhydrone electrode is also employed.

Tests were made to determine the accuracy of a portable pH electrometer submitted for trial by the manufacturer of the instrument. The results obtained with this instrument closely checked those made with a standard glass electrode employed in this Office. The average deviations from the standard method in determinations made on identical samples were $+0.08$ and -0.04 pH.

A requirement for a specific moisture content for lithograph-finish map and chart papers has been added to the Government specifications to insure that such papers are in equilibrium with the moisture content of the pressroom, maintained at approximately 50 percent relative humidity and 70° to 75° F. temperature. This requirement is based upon the fact that misregister, curl, and wavy edges may be largely eliminated and better printing results obtained when the moisture content of paper is the same as that of the pressroom atmosphere.

Considerable work was devoted to developing laboratory methods for paper testing with a view to their correlation with certain printing qualities of paper in order that its printability under given conditions may be reasonably predicted before the paper reaches the press. Since the penetration of printing inks into paper depends primarily upon the physical characteristics of the ink vehicle, there have been developed oil-penetration methods for measuring the relative capacity of papers for ink absorption. This test, together with that for determining the finish or smoothness, are two of the principal tests which offer a basis for forecasting the printing quality of a paper, and therefore have been included in the specifications for several book-paper items.

In cooperation with the printing properties subcommittee of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, of which a member of the technical staff of this Division is chairman, procedures for performing these tests were developed and submitted to the paper-testing committee of that association for adoption as official methods of tests.

Another property of paper affecting its printing quality is color. The color quality within several classes and grades of paper has been

unified, and improved printing character obtained by changing the standards from a cream to a white shade. Paper delivered in accordance with the new standards for whiteness shows a decided improvement in quality and uniformity of color.

The division has developed a rapid method for differentiating between unbleached and bleached fibers in pulp and paper. This method was submitted to the microscopic subcommittee of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry and officially adopted as a testing method by that association.

Envelopes purchased during 1936 totaled 80,962,000, of which number 3,987,350 were rejected.

The production of printing inks for the fiscal year 1936 was 360,249 pounds, an increase of 50,490 pounds over 1935. There were also produced a number of miscellaneous products such as 26,400 pounds of blue toner, 200 pounds of molding wax compound, 375 pounds of turpentine substitute for lithography, 450 pounds of electrotpe backing fluid, 1,852 quarts of ruling inks, 32,575 quarts of writing inks (all colors), 155 quarts of striping ink for tabulating cards, 1,720 quarts of special ink solvent, 640 quarts of lacquer thinner, and 254 quarts of mucilage.

The following inks and miscellaneous materials were furnished during 1936 to the various executive departments and independent Government establishments in the quantities indicated:

Material	1935	1936
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Mimeograph ink, black-----	87, 360	117, 342
Printing ink, black and colored, including multigraph----	7, 144	7, 354
Addressograph ink, blue and black-----	52	111
Writing ink (all colors)-----	¹ 19, 433	¹ 32, 424
Stamp-pad and numbering-machine ink-----	4, 327	6, 272
Molded glue, including canceling-stamp composition----	2, 647	2, 605
Paste-----	13, 347	12, 526

¹ Quarts.

The Division, at the request of the Treasury Department, developed an ink possessing certain physical properties making it suitable for use in check-signing machines; and for the Ordnance Department it developed red, orange, green, and blue machine-gun target-marking inks for use in spotting bullets to record accuracy of firing. The ink is applied to the ogives of the bullets, so that the cloth target is color-marked by the penetration of the bullet, thereby making it possible to identify each hit with the firing unit; also a new formula was

developed for half-tone black ink containing wax and antioxidants to retard skinning.

The introduction of titanium dioxide into certain inks has resulted in improved coverage and opacity, and the adoption of primrose-yellow pigment has greatly assisted in the matching of certain colors in the compounding of inks.

A solution of a chemical compound known as sodium sesquisilicate was substituted as a more effective agent than the sodium metasilicate formerly used for washing type forms. The form-washing solution now in use consists of 20 pounds of crystalline sodium sesquisilicate dissolved in 50 gallons of water.

The fire hazard in the Office has been reduced by the elimination of highly volatile gasoline for type cleaning and the partial substitution of a commercial solvent for motor gasoline in general cleaning operations. Thus the gasolines in use by the Office were reduced from three to two grades. The commercial solvent has proved satisfactory for use in the Machine Shop and for certain purposes in the Sanitary Section but has not been satisfactory for use on electric motors or as a type wash because of its low evaporation rate and the fact that a thin film is deposited upon the metal as a residue after evaporation.

The total amount of type metal standardized during the fiscal year 1936 was 9,933,784 pounds, an increase of 1,073,619 pounds over 1935. The total production of type metal during 1936 exceeds by 1,032,000 pounds the greatest weight of type metal standardized in this Office during any single year during the past 12 years.

In May 1936 the use of universal metal, containing 6 percent tin, 12 percent antimony, and remainder lead, was adopted for all stereotype work to replace the previous formula of 9 percent tin, 14 percent antimony, and remainder lead.

During the year 624,045 pounds of electrotpe shavings and trimmings were returned for remelting and 250,000 pounds of old electrotpe plates were exchanged in partial payment for 202,548 pounds of new electrotpe backing metal. Exchange was also made of 201,558 pounds of dross, 40,000 pounds of slug metal, and 47,978 pounds of assorted scrap metals, such as brass rules, electrotpe shells, flat and bar copper, in partial payment for 452,000 pounds of correction metals.

Routine control of electrotyping solutions and raw materials was continued. Although production was unusually heavy during the year, no trouble was experienced with equipment.

The temperature of the acid copper-sulphate solution in the semi-automatic tanks was raised to 95° F., the amount of sulphuric acid increased from 75 grams per liter to 80 grams per liter, and the specific

gravity of the copper-sulphate solution increased from 1.175 to 1.180 to facilitate more rapid deposition of the copper shells. In a few rush jobs the time of deposition of the shells was reduced, under these conditions, from the usual 55 to 60 minutes at 7 volts to 20 minutes at 10 volts.

Press rollers manufactured during the year totaled 4,512, as compared with 3,800 for 1935, an increase of 712 rollers.

Of the total number manufactured, 540 were mechanically coated upon a specially prepared core by a process whereby the core is rotated as the hot composition is poured upon it, and for this purpose 155 base rollers having a tough and highly resilient composition over the steel core were purchased during the year.

Several specially prepared nonmeltable composition rollers were tried out to replace the rubber rollers employed on the electric proof presses. These rollers gave satisfactory results and are now in use throughout the Office. Similar nonmeltable rollers were made for the multilith presses of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. These have given very good results at a considerable saving in expense to the Corporation.

A roller lubricant has been developed to prevent press rollers from cracking due to the drying of inks on the ends when not in use while running short forms. This has been utilized during the past year with very satisfactory results and has increased the durability of press rollers.

Research on a number of phases of bookbinding was continued in cooperation with the Employing Bookbinders of America and the Book Manufacturers' Institute, under the research associate plan. As a result of work conducted on starch-filled and impregnated bookbinding fabrics, Commercial Standard CS 57-36 for Book Cloths, Buckrams, and Impregnated Fabrics was promulgated by the United States Department of Commerce, effective from March 1, 1936, and approved by the American Standards Association. This standard includes general characteristics of the cloths and definitions of terms, together with directions for sampling and testing. The standard classifies the bookbinding fabrics into six groups and gives specific requirements for weight, thread count, and breaking strength.

The study to determine the effectiveness of using glue of a high-jell strength and high viscosity, which was started last year, was continued. As a result of this study two of the three grades of glue formerly purchased have been eliminated from use and only one grade retained. This change to a higher grade of glue has resulted in requiring less glue in the formulas to produce effective adhesion in

bindery use. The general use of this high-jell-strength glue has also assisted certain machine operations and speeded up the rate of production. An example of this is the work accomplished on one of the case-making machines, which, due to the better working qualities obtained with the new type glue, can be operated at a higher rate of speed and with less delay due to the necessity of hand repairing of improperly glued covers. Therefore, although the cost of this glue is somewhat higher than those of lower jell strength, its use has resulted in considerable economy to the Office, and the formulas for flexible glues for bindery use have been modified to permit the economical use of this high-jell-strength and high-viscosity glue as based upon its best performance in bindery operations.

The manufacture of molded glue during the fiscal year 1936 totaled 112,388 pounds, as compared with 92,794 pounds in 1935. The manufacture of glucose-glycol paste amounted to 21,000 pounds and of flour paste to 85,000 pounds.

An investigation pertaining to the qualities of commercial grades of end papers has been undertaken for the purpose of developing a commercial standard for this type of paper. Such a standard would furnish the consumer a technical basis for comparing the products of different manufacturers.

The cooperative research with the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, instituted last year to develop more permanent bookbinding leathers, was continued this year.

Research work by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils has shown that both chrome-tanned leathers and combination vegetable-chrome-tanned leathers are more resistant to acid rot than leathers of a straight vegetable tannage, the latter type alone having been used for bookbinding. Accordingly, a specially made lot of chrome-tanned sheepskin leather was purchased by this Office to determine the possibility of its substitution in binding operations for the long-used vegetable-tanned law sheep leather, which is usually lacking in durability. This leather was found to lend itself readily to the various operations of the bindery, and it is, therefore, planned to give further consideration to tannages of this character.

Several chrome-tanned goatskin leathers have also been submitted to tests in the laboratory and bindery with promising results, indicating that satisfactory tannages of this type can be produced in this country.

Some American tanners also have been requested to make, for experimental use, chrome-tanned cowhide leathers. One tanner has

manifested considerable interest in producing bookbinding leather of this type.

Certain difficulties have been experienced when employing high percentages of chrome in the tannage processes, the resultant leather being soft and mushy and without a firm grain. It is felt that further research will reveal an optimum and critical concentration of chrome (chromic oxide, Cr_2O_3) during the tanning to produce maximum resistance of the leather to acid rot and thus assure a greater degree of permanence.

Cooperation with the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and American tanners will, therefore, be continued, to acquire further data concerning the optimum chrome content for producing not only wholly chrome-tanned leathers but also combination vegetable-chrome-tanned leathers, which may possess the desirable attributes of both types of tannage.

Consideration has been given to developing an effective roach-exterminating solution to replace the commercial products, which have been found either ineffective or excessive in cost. An insecticide solution has been prepared and tested in actual use by the Sanitary Section and found to give most satisfactory results in comparison with commercial insecticides of various qualities.

The Division of Tests and Technical Control has from time to time rendered valuable assistance to other organizations in the printing, binding, and allied industries.

Acting upon a request of the British Federation of Master Printers, this Division cooperated with them in an investigation into the possible danger to health in the use of wax sprayers for preventing set-off of printing inks. A technical report on the subject, based upon a thorough search of the medical literature and citations of American usage, was made to the Federation, concluding that the suggested industrial hazard of cancer or silicosis resulting from the use of wax sprays had been greatly exaggerated and was not founded upon precedent in theory or practice. The conclusions drawn were accepted for adoption by the technical committee of the Federation.

The Government Printing Office was requested to assist in a survey of research in the printing and binding industries undertaken by the Graphic Arts Research Bureau. This Division presented a history of technical research conducted at the Government Printing Office and a description of the research work conducted in cooperation with other printing organizations under the research associate plan.

As in previous years, this Division has continued to cooperate with the mechanical department of the American Newspaper Publishers

Association on problems pertaining to the printing of newspapers. During the year many samples, including newsprint, news ink, and type metals, were analyzed for members of the association from many parts of the United States.

The Division has been consulted on a number of occasions by the staff of the United Typothetae of America for information and assistance in regard to various problems pertaining to ink, metals, paper, bookbinding, and the various printing processes.

This Division has also maintained cooperative contacts with the Lithographic Technical Foundation, International Association of Electrotypers, Tag Manufacturers Institute, American Standards Association, and Printing and Allied Trades Research Association of Great Britain.

The conference of the Graphic Arts Research Bureau of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was held this year at the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 11 to 13, inclusive.

The Technical Director was honored with appointment by the Public Printer to serve on the visitation committee, which arranged for those attending the conference to visit the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The program of the meeting consisted of four technical symposiums covering Paper and Ink, Metals, Evaluation of Processes, and General Technical Matters.

The Technical Director presented a paper on The Technical Status of Permanence and Durability of Printing Papers, and the Assistant Technical Director presented a paper on The Technical Qualifications of Photoengraving Zinc at this conference. Widespread interest in these subjects has been shown since the addresses were given. Copies of both papers may be obtained gratis upon request.

As in previous years, the Division rendered valuable assistance to other Government departments, including the Post Office, Treasury, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce, and to the Veterans' Administration and the Library of Congress on problems pertaining to forgeries, paper, ink, glues, tabulating cards, type metals, etc.

Approximately 1,200 letters from commercial printers, bookbinders, and manufacturers of various printing and binding supplies, requesting information on technical subjects related to printing and assistance in the solution of industrial problems, were received during the year. The specific assistance given to the printing trades at large relating to paper, inks, metals, printing processes, and methods is recorded in the many letters of appreciation for technical help given in response to these requests.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

The records of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents show a decided increase in the number of orders received, the number of publications sold, and in receipts from sales during the past fiscal year. Receipts from the sale of publications for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, amounted to \$680,725.69, as compared with \$637,414.43 for 1935; \$594,007.64 for 1934; and \$540,532.29 for 1933, or an increase in receipts for the 4-year period of \$140,193.40. The number of orders increased during the same period 67,553.

There was also an enormous increase in the distribution of publications and other material during the past fiscal year for the several executive departments and independent Government establishments. In 1936 the number of pieces of printed matter mailed out by the Division of Public Documents was 862,754,462, which was 433,803,555 more than for the fiscal year 1935. Much of the material that was shipped out last year for the emergency agencies of the Government consisted of blank forms and circulars, which were shipped in bulk; otherwise the force of the Division of Public Documents would not have been able to handle the work.

For the Post Office Department the Division distributed approximately 20,000,000 pieces of printed matter in connection with the adjusted-service bonds to the entire satisfaction of the Department, as evidenced by the following letter from the Third Assistant Postmaster General:

I desire to express my deep appreciation of your assistance in the handling of adjusted-service bond supplies. The tremendous task of supplying all postmasters with the forms needed in connection with the redemption of adjusted-service bonds was handled by you in a manner that reflects great credit upon your efficient organization.

Depository Libraries. Prior to the establishment of designated depositories, or before any systematic method for the distribution of public documents had been adopted, special acts of Congress were passed at various times providing for the printing of a sufficient number of copies of the public journals of the Senate and House of Representatives for distribution to the executives of the several States and each branch of the State and Territorial legislatures. Provision was also made at times for supplying these journals, the acts, and sometimes the documents and reports, to each university and college incorporated in each State, as well as to the incorporated historical societies throughout the country.

During the second session of the Thirteenth Congress (Dec. 27, 1813) a resolution was adopted embodying these provisions, which

had theretofore been covered by special legislation, which not only directed distribution for a Congress but "for every future Congress."

The 1895 Printing Act provided that all publications of the executive departments not intended for their especial use, but for distribution, should be distributed to libraries. Congressional hearings have always been omitted from distribution to depositories. Under the provisions of the act approved January 20, 1905, the distribution to depositories of reports on private bills and simple and concurrent resolutions was discontinued. Private bills were defined as "all bills for the relief of private parties, bills granting pensions, bills removing political disabilities, and bills for the survey of rivers and harbors." The exceptions as to congressional committee hearings and reports on simple and concurrent resolutions should be removed, as there is no more important publication than a hearing if one is interested in the legislation to which it relates. Approximately 50 depository libraries are sufficiently interested in congressional hearings to purchase them, this being, it would seem, sufficient evidence that committee hearings should be made available for depository distribution.

Important legislation is frequently reported on by simple or concurrent resolution, and the failure of libraries to receive copies of Senate and House reports on such resolutions means an important omission in depository distribution. For example, the following important matters were covered by simple or concurrent resolution and none of them were distributed to depository libraries on account of the prohibitory clause that prevents the distribution of reports on simple and concurrent resolutions: Senate Report No. 776, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, *Morro Castle* and *Mohawk* Investigations; Senate Report No. 1456, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, Activities and Operations of the Federal Farm Board; House Report No. 1, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, Wildlife Conservation; and House Report No. 153, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, Investigation of the Nazi and Other Propaganda.

Depository libraries were also deprived of certain other publications, and it is believed that the law governing depository distribution should be amended in order that the larger libraries of the country may be assured of receiving complete sets of certain publications. The limitation imposed by law, whereby only three copies of the Journals of the House and Senate are distributed in each State, should be removed, and there should be some way of furnishing depository libraries with such publications as the set of naval documents (Quasi-War with France); also duplication should be permitted when separates appear far in advance of a consolidated volume as in the case of

the weekly Treasury Decisions, the monthly Decisions of the Comptroller General, and the separate decisions or signatures of the several agencies that issue rulings in this form.

Depository libraries might also be glad to receive the lettered Senate executive documents and the numbered Senate executive reports as issued. Distribution of these two confidential series, however, would be difficult to arrange, as these executive documents and reports are generally not released until sometime after printing.

This history of the early legislation dealing with depository libraries shows it was the intent of Congress to have the distribution made in such a manner that a like quantity of material should be distributed to each congressional district. In theory this was logical, but those familiar with the depository situation realized that the avalanche of Government publications that descended upon the depositories as a result of this legislation was not serving the purpose for which intended. The result was that thousands of publications were never unsacked or made available to the public, as only a comparatively few of the libraries could provide the necessary shelf room. To correct this waste the selective plan, which had long been under consideration, was finally made effective by Public Act No. 171, Sixty-seventh Congress, approved March 20, 1922. This act provided that no part of the appropriation of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents should be used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books, or other printed matter not requested by such libraries.

On account of the number of new classes of publications that have been issued during recent years it was found necessary to prepare a new Classified List of United States Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries. This list was issued by the Superintendent of Documents on December 31, 1935, and it superseded all lists previously issued.

The selections made by many of the libraries appear to have been carefully, and in the main, wisely made with a view to serving the particular constituencies of such libraries. The only criticism that can be offered is that a number of libraries have made so few selections that it is impossible for them to make public documents very useful in their communities. The question might be asked, Why does not the Superintendent of Documents revoke the depository privilege from this class of libraries? It is true that section 70 of the Printing Act of 1895 provides that "the Superintendent of Documents shall thoroughly investigate the condition of all libraries that are now designated depositories and, whenever he shall ascertain that the number of books in any such library, other than college libraries, is below 1,000, other

than Government publications, or it has ceased to be maintained as a public library, he shall strike the same from the list and the Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall designate another depository that shall meet the conditions herein required." The fact is, however, no appropriation has ever been made for an investigation of the libraries, and the answers received to a questionnaire are not satisfactory.

The American Library Association Committee on Federal Relations published as part 2 of the January 1936 Bulletin of the American Library Association a statement entitled "The Need for a Federal Library Agency." Included in this statement is an elaborate list of functions suggested for such an agency connected with the Federal Office of Education, as advocated by the American Library Association. Some of the suggested functions are: The collecting and making available statistics and other information concerning libraries; the making of surveys of States or localities on request, and general studies in the library field; and promoting correlation of the work of Federal libraries.

Such a Federal library agency was established as of July 1, 1936, in the Office of Education and it is hoped that this agency may be able to collaborate with the Superintendent of Documents in making a survey of public-document conditions in the depository libraries, and to accomplish what the Superintendent of Documents has never been able to do for lack of appropriation and lack of an adequate staff to carry out in detail the provisions of section 70 of the Printing Act of 1895.

A special library agency such as is provided for the Office of Education is needed to make a thorough study of the whole depository situation and to work in conjunction with the Superintendent of Documents and the State Library Commission or other authorized body of each State.

Obviously there should be some fact-finding agency of the Government to assist the libraries and make the necessary survey that would be the basis for improving the depository system. The libraries play an important part in the field of education and our industrial and social problems call for an increase in educational facilities.

Plans to remedy the defects in library legislation have been discussed at a number of the meetings of the public-documents' committee of the American Library Association and there have been special bills introduced in Congress proposing changes in the methods of designating depository libraries, but as yet no suggestion appears to have been of sufficient merit to bring about remedial legislation. These defects in our present depository system have been the subject of discussion for

the past 30 years and the only change effected has been the introduction of the selective plan.

This country undoubtedly is more generous in its free distribution of Government publications than any other country; but unless waste in distribution is prevented there is danger that free distribution may be curtailed. The value of Government publications in colleges, universities, and public libraries cannot be disputed, and therefore in recommending changes in legislation for depository libraries provision should be made for proper supervision and reasonable assurance given that the publications will be properly shelved and made available to the public.

Catalogs.—The opening of the calendar year 1936 marks another milestone in public-document cataloging. Beginning with the Monthly Catalog for January 1936, any current processed¹ publication that seems of sufficient importance to the general public to warrant an entry is included in the Monthly Catalog. Processed material of a confidential character, or of interest only to the Government department issuing it, is necessarily omitted from the Monthly Catalog, but will be entered in the Document Catalog. It is true that many of these publications, because of both type and paper, are not in all probability of permanent value. It is considered, however, that since the information given is often the result of careful research the public is entitled to know of its existence. Many of the departments and bureaus issue material for the press in this form. Unless press releases are issued regularly or in a numbered series entries are not made in the Monthly Catalog for such material, as it is considered that the information is obtainable from newspapers and other periodicals.

There will be no distribution of this processed material from the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, and those libraries desiring to obtain such publications should ask to be placed on the mailing lists of the various issuing offices.

Publications produced at the Government Printing Office by the "offset" method carry the Government Printing Office imprint, and such publications are not designated "processed" in the entries in the Monthly Catalog.

The Printing Act of 1895 provided that a catalog of Government publications be prepared by the Superintendent of Documents on the first day of each month which should show the documents printed during the preceding month, where obtainable, and the price of each if listed for sale. Only one reason can be given for this law, namely, to provide a means for keeping the public and the libraries informed

¹ By processed publication is meant any publication that is produced by the mimeograph, multigraph, multilith, or any similar process.

as to the publications being issued by the Government. The word "printed" is used in the 1895 act. Since the passage of this act many kinds of reproducing machines have been invented, and since existing law does not define a Government publication, the Superintendent of Documents gives the broadest interpretation possible by ruling that the law refers not only to printed material but also to material reproduced by any duplicating process.

Congress attempted to provide a safeguard against any omissions in the Monthly Catalog by directing that both the Public Printer and the issuing offices should furnish the Superintendent of Documents one copy of every publication issued. In the absence of any orderly arrangement or numbering of publications by the various departments it is impossible to establish any check that will insure the receipt of everything published. It is also realized that unless the cooperation of the departments can be secured, the desire to make the Catalog complete may be defeated. The Public Printer, recognizing the importance of this work, addressed a letter to every issuing office of the Government calling attention to the provision of the law requiring that one copy of every publication be forwarded to the Superintendent of Documents, and at the same time invited attention to the importance of the Superintendent of Documents receiving copies of all publications printed or otherwise produced.

The growth of processed material creates a rather serious problem. Its importance is recognized by the Catalog and Library Section, and it is the intention of this Section to check every available source to make sure of the receipt of these processed publications so that the official catalogs may be as nearly complete as possible.

Unless processed material is properly recorded the libraries of the country are deprived of some very valuable documents. This processed material includes regular numbered series of publications, reports of investigations, a number of periodicals, bibliographies, and indexes, reports of operations, statistical statements, and miscellaneous pamphlets of importance. The great value and amazing growth of processed material issued by the Government service are indicated by a List of Processed Material Added to the Public Documents' Library during November 1935. The total number of publications included in that list was 1,300, making 9,749 pages. Of this number 209 publications contained illustrations, composed of 149 separate plates, 2 facsimiles, and 9 maps. This list was prepared by the Catalog Section of the Superintendent of Documents' Office, at the request of the Public Printer, for his own use and that of the Joint Committee on Printing, and it is not available for distribution.

Before leaving the subject of processed material it is suggested that there should be some permanent arrangement for supplying copies of processed publications to depository libraries for the reason that so much important material is now produced in a manner not covered by the printing law.

The following statement shows the number of copies of publications on hand July 1, 1935; the number received and distributed during the fiscal year 1936; and the number of copies on hand June 30, 1936, for the various executive departments and independent establishments of the Government:

Department or establishment	Copies on hand July 1, 1935	Copies received during year	Copies distributed during year	Copies on hand June 30, 1936
Executive departments:				
State.....	3,429	23,225	25,465	1,189
Treasury.....	947,250	57,425,460	57,423,018	949,692
War.....	782	4,826	4,302	1,306
Justice.....	1,813	473,040	471,849	3,004
Post Office.....	46,650	30,687,806	30,725,818	8,638
Navy.....	24,027	31,619	47,249	8,397
Interior.....	637,045	2,047,644	1,943,362	741,327
Agriculture.....	10,795,281	22,955,336	23,092,035	10,658,582
Commerce.....	1,274,343	52,481,810	52,476,269	1,279,384
Labor.....	729,715	2,345,965	2,428,337	647,343
Independent offices:				
Employees' Compensation Commission.....	2,394	11,995,250	11,996,749	895
Federal Communications Commission.....	601			601
Federal Power Commission.....	2,189	1,400	1,253	2,327
Federal Reserve Board.....	940	230,857	226,153	5,644
Federal Trade Commission.....	102,721	120,633	84,890	138,464
General Accounting Office.....	17		17	
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	20,505	3,565,890	3,511,021	75,374
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	1,252	1,100	1,421	931
The National Archives.....		14,368	11,928	2,440
Personnel Classification Board.....	2,188			2,188
Smithsonian Institution.....	159,949	60,301	79,264	140,986
Veterans' Administration.....		633	633	
Judiciary:				
Supreme Court of the United States.....		44,252	44,252	
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.....	487	379	458	408
Congressional:				
Bicentennial Commission.....	1,164	1,000	48	2,116
Congress.....		34,846	14,032	20,814
Government Printing Office.....		911	911	
Library of Congress.....	125,126	25,363	27,152	123,337
Emergency relief organizations:				
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.....	10,000	172,686,702	172,673,702	23,000
Commodity Credit Corporation.....		16,245,584	16,238,234	7,350
Emergency Conservation Work.....	2,490	125,000	125,000	2,490
Farm Credit Administration.....	888,781	2,103,747	2,030,293	962,235
Federal Emergency Relief Administration.....		63,361,425	63,361,425	
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....		48,104	48,104	
National Planning Board.....		2,000	320	1,680
National Recovery Administration.....	19,834	7,400	27,234	
National Resources Commission.....	6,452	21,117	15,091	12,478
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.....		2,139,550	2,139,550	
Resettlement Administration.....		31,310,022	31,310,022	
Rural Electrification Administration.....		204,125	204,125	
Works Progress Administration.....		375,752,537	375,752,537	
Total.....	15,807,416	848,580,727	848,563,523	15,824,620
Superintendent of Documents.....	3,323,492	14,473,316	² 14,190,939	3,605,869
Grand total.....	19,130,908	863,054,043	862,754,462	19,430,489

¹ This total includes 256,672 copies of discarded obsolete publications, deducting which reduces the actual distribution for the year to 848,306,851 copies.

² This total includes 1,189,908 copies of discarded obsolete publications, deducting which reduces the actual distribution for the year to 13,001,031 copies.

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

The Maintenance Division is composed of the Building, Carpenter and Paint, Electrical, Machine, Pipe and Sheet Metal, Power, and Sanitary Sections. It is the function of this Division to maintain all buildings and equipment in an efficient operating condition; to handle all problems of an engineering character; to prepare specifications for new machinery and equipment; to make all building alterations and repairs, or to supervise those that are being made under contract; to install all new machinery and equipment; to clean all buildings occupied by the Office; and to operate all machinery and equipment for power conversion and distribution, emergency electric generating, heating, lighting, ventilating, refrigerating, compressed-air service, signal systems, elevators, conveyors, and laundry.

During the past year the Division handled 91,566 jobs. Of this number 71,172 were classed as repairs, while the remaining 20,394 included inspections, adjustments, servicing of various kinds, and new work. These 91,566 jobs covered a vast variety of work, from the repairing of a window curtain to the removal of 14 old and the installing of 14 new printing presses and the making of metal and wooden equipment of various kinds for use by the several production divisions of the Office.

Under authority of the act approved February 28, 1933 (Public, No. 381, 72d Cong.), the practice of printing supplementary records and statistics in the Annual Report of the Public Printer has been discontinued, and original copies of such information as has been prepared for transmission to Congress are on file for public inspection.

A. E. GIEGENGACK,
Public Printer.

