

## ***United States Government Documents:***

### ***Microform in the University Library***

#### **CIS Microfiche, 1976-1986**

Collection contains U.S. Congressional publications supplied by the Congressional Information Service (CIS). The CIS Microfiche include U.S. Congressional committee and subcommittee hearings, reports, special publications, executive reports and public laws. Documents are sorted first by year, and then according to the CIS Index designation, consisting of the letter indicating the section of Congress (H-House of Representatives, S-Senate, and J-Joint Committee, and a number designating the subject (e.g. 140 – aging, 860 – taxation). An index of Congressional publications (1970- ) is available at the University Library: [CIS Index to Publications of the United States Congress](#) [University Library / GovDoc - Reference: Z 1223 A25X] and through the database LexisNexis® Congressional.

#### **Major Studies and Issue Briefs of the Congressional Research Service, 1916-2007**

The Congressional Research Service (CRS), previously known as the Legislative Research Service until 1974, was established in 1914 as a research branch within the Library of Congress. The objective of the CRS is to provide nonpartisan analytical information and research for Congressional members and committees on topics including defense and national security, human rights, economics and trade, environment, energy, foreign policy, law, terrorism, U.S. politics and government, science, health and technology, and international affairs. The University Library has catalog records for the CRS Supplement publications on microfilm. The catalog also contains a record for the entire series, which includes references to 2 guides with reel and subject indexes. The microfilm can be found in [University Library / GovDoc – Microfilm: JK 1108 M35]. CRS reports are also available full text from 1993 to present through the library database GalleryWatch CRS reports. Some individual studies or briefs can be found in Minerva by searching for a particular author.

#### **Non-Decennial U.S. Census, nos. 1311-4061 (1820-1967)**

Non-decennial census reports are published individually and contain a greater degree of detail than the decennial census. Non-decennial census publications are also produced on a more frequent basis, rather than every ten years, so statistical information or studies on a given topic may be available for multiple years or a range of years. Non-decennial census reports contain a broad spectrum of information regarding agriculture, business, foreign trade, government, financial statistics, housing, and industry. Searches can often be narrowed by geographic location (region, states, counties, etc.) or subject (e.g. retail, wholesale trade, processed goods).

Reports are sorted alphabetically by subject and assigned numbers sequentially. The Bureau of the Census Catalog of Publications 1790-1972 (available in the University Library government documents section) provides a comprehensive list of both decennial and non-decennial census reports, as well as an index to all census publications. The non-decennial census reports on Foreign Trade for 1946-1967 (report nos. 3707-3786) are filed separately in an adjacent drawer.

The website for the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis [<http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/publications/SCB/>] also has PDF versions of *Survey* issues from 1921-1999. This website also has comprehensive alphabetical and subject indexes.

### **Survey of Current Business, 1956-1977**

*The Survey of Current Business* is produced monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, a division of the Department of Commerce. This series summarizes analyses of the U.S. economy by the Office of Business Economics, as well as private and public entities. Analyses include industry trends and outlook, economic indicators, and Current Business Statistics on national, international, and regional levels.

The Most recent issues of the *Survey of Current Business* are available electronically (from 1994- ) on the Bureau of Economic Analysis website [Online / GovDoc: J 85 C 59.11]. Access is also available from 1996- through University access to Business Search Premier. The University Library also has CD-ROM versions of the *Survey* available from 1994-2000, with selected articles dating back to 1987.

### **United States Bureau of American Ethnology Annual Reports, v.1-81 (1879-1964)**

Collection contains microfiche of annual reports containing information on North American Indian tribes, including culture, language, archaeology, religion, and history. Report no. 48 contains an index to all reports nos. 1-48.

The Bureau of American Ethnology was established by Congress in 1879 as a research unit of the Smithsonian Institute. In 1965 it combined with the Museum of Natural History Department of Anthropology to form the Smithsonian office of Anthropology. After the publication of the 48<sup>th</sup> annual report, all subsequent ethnological research papers and Bureau research reports were published in the Bulletin.

Access to an online version of the complete bibliography of Bureau publications is available through the University Library: List of publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology provided by the Smithsonian Institution Libraries [Online / E 51 U64X 1997 WWW or <http://www.sil.si.edu/DigitalCollections/BAE/Bulletin200/200title.htm>]. The bibliography includes all bureau publications since 1877, including Bulletins, Annual reports, and miscellaneous publications.

### **United States Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletins, no.1-157 (1887-1955)**

Collection contains microfiche of bulletins published by the Bureau from 1887-1955. The Bulletin consists of all research from the Bureau, including bibliographies of languages, tribal texts, the

*Anthropological Papers* series, *River Basin Surveys Papers*, and lists of BAE publications with title and author indexes. Publication of the Bulletin was authorized by Congress in 1886. After Bulletin no. 200 all BAE publications are superseded by the *Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology* series.

## United States Congressional Record, 1873-1999

The *Congressional Record* is a verbatim daily account of the debates and proceedings of the United States Congress. During active sessions of Congress the *Congressional Record* is published daily by the Government Printing Office. Microfiche are arranged by Congressional year and term.

The *Congressional Record Index* (1983- ) can be viewed on the GPO Access website. Daily congressional records and daily digests can also be accessed online via the database LexisNexis® Congressional from 1985-present. The THOMAS electronic resource [Online / GovDoc: J 85 LC 1.54/2] provides access to full text of the *Congressional Record* for the 103<sup>rd</sup> Congress to the present, as well as additional legislative publications and information.

### *The Congressional Globe, 1833-1873*

Contains abstracts and verbatim records of congressional activity from the 23<sup>rd</sup>-42<sup>nd</sup> Congresses. It is succeeded by the U.S. Congressional Record (1873-present), preceded by the Annals of Congress (1<sup>st</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Congress) and the Register of Debates (18<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> Congress). *The Register*, unlike *The Globe*, does not contain a verbatim record of congressional proceedings, but only summaries of major debates.

## United States Decennial Census, 1790-1960

The U.S. Constitution provides that a complete census of the United States be conducted every ten years, in years ending in "0", in order to determine apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives, redraw state legislative and congressional districts, and to provide criteria for the appropriate distribution of funding for government programs.

The decennial census provides statistics regarding housing and population characteristics, specifically education, income, home ownership, employment, population demographics (age, race, marital status, citizenship, etc.), and household characteristics (utilities, year of construction, number of bedrooms, farm residence, vehicles available, etc.). The University's microfilm collection is sorted by year and alphabetically by subject (e.g. agriculture, population, manufacturing, etc.). The Bureau of the Census Catalog of Publications 1790-1972 (available in the University Library government documents section) provides a complete list and index of all census publications. Historical decennial census information is also available through the Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/hiscendata.html>.

### **United States Geological Survey Monographs, no. 1-55**

Monographs cover topics related to geology and paleontology, including ecology, water resources, pollution, natural resources, natural disasters, geographic analysis and mapping. Monographs were first published by the USGS in 1882 as outlines in the Annual Report. The Government Printing Office officially published Monographs 1-40 by 1900, and numbers 41-54 between 1902 and 1915. Monograph No. 55, published in 1929 was the last USGS Monograph to be issued.

### **United States Geological Survey Professional Papers, no. 1-200**

The publication of professional papers written by the USGS researchers was first authorized by a Joint Resolution of Congress in 1902 and the first nine papers were produced that same year by the Government Printing Office. Several professional papers are published each year and are issued numbers sequentially. Professional papers and USGS monographs both contain basic and applied research in geology and paleontology.

Many recent U.S. Geological Survey and related publications are cataloged in Minerva and are accessible via the U.S. Government Printing Office.

### **United States Supreme Court Records and Briefs, 1973-Present**

Collection contains microfiche for cases argued before the Supreme Court. Records and briefs describe the entire history of a legal case. Each case contains briefs, which state the legal arguments behind the case, and records, including pleadings, transcripts, testimonies, and motions. Cases are sorted by docket number (term year-number).

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