

**Brief Histories of**  
**U.S. Government Agencies**  
**Volume Three**

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## About the Editor

Michael Erbschloe has worked for over 30 years performing analysis of the economics of information technology, public policy relating to technology, and utilizing technology in reengineering organization processes. He has authored several books on social and management issues of information technology that were published by McGraw Hill and other major publishers. He has also taught at several universities and developed technology-related curriculum. His career has focused on several interrelated areas:

- Technology strategy, analysis, and forecasting
- Teaching and curriculum development
- Writing books and articles
- Publishing and editing
- Public policy analysis and program evaluation

### Books by Michael Erbschloe

Social Media Warfare: Equal Weapons for All (Auerbach Publications)

Walling Out the Insiders: Controlling Access to Improve Organizational Security (Auerbach Publications)

Physical Security for IT (Elsevier Science)

Trojans, Worms, and Spyware (Butterworth-Heinemann)

Implementing Homeland Security in Enterprise IT (Digital Press)

Guide to Disaster Recovery (Course Technology)

Socially Responsible IT Management (Digital Press)

Information Warfare: How to Survive Cyber Attacks (McGraw Hill)

The Executive's Guide to Privacy Management (McGraw Hill)

Net Privacy: A Guide to Developing & Implementing an e-business Privacy Plan (McGraw Hill)

## Introduction

This book provides a brief history of U.S. Government agencies that were retrieved from the agency websites and other sources. The purpose is to preserve that documentation. The editor is not attempting to copyright public documents.

USA.gov is an interagency product administered by USA.gov (formerly the Federal Citizen Information Center), a division of the U.S. General Services Administration's Technology Transformation Service. It got its start when Internet entrepreneur Eric Brewer, whose early research was funded by the Department of Defense, offered to donate a powerful search engine to government. That gift helped accelerate the government's earlier work to create a government-wide portal.

In June 2000, President Clinton announced the gift from the Federal Search Foundation, a nonprofit organization established by Brewer, and instructed that an official U.S. web portal be launched within 90 days. USA.gov went online on September 22, 2000 under the name FirstGov.gov. The GSA and 22 federal agencies funded the initiative in 2001 and 2002.

USA.gov was legislatively mandated through Section 204 of the E-Government Act of 2002 (PDF, Download Adobe Reader). Since 2002, USA.gov has received an annual appropriation from the U.S. Congress. In January 2007, FirstGov.gov officially changed its name to USA.gov.

USA.gov links to publicly available websites that are government-owned or government sponsored, unless directed not to by the agency that owns the site. Acceptable federal government-owned or government-sponsored website domains include .gov, .mil and .fed.us.

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The USA.gov staff evaluates all links using the following criteria:

- Is the website an official government-owned or supported website? If not, does the website provide government information and/or services in a way that is not available on an official government website?
- Does the website complement existing information, products and services on USA.gov?
- Is the website accessible and applicable to a wide audience?
- Is the website's content relevant, useful and authoritative for citizens, businesses and/or government officials?
- Does the website's information appear to be accurate and current?
- Is the website's approach to the privacy of personal information consistent with the government's privacy and security policies?
- Is the primary intent of the website to educate and inform, rather than persuade, convert, or sell? The site may include advertising but must be free from heavy marketing or promotion of products.
- Does the website provide information free of charge?

USA.gov will not link to any website that exhibits hate, bias, discrimination, specific religious views, or social agendas. Furthermore, USA.gov reserves the right to deny or remove any link that contains misleading information or unsubstantiated claims, or is determined to be in conflict with USA.gov's mission or policies.

(Link: <https://www.usa.gov/about>)

# Federal Trade Commission

The Federal Trade Commission was created on September 26, 1914, when President Woodrow Wilson signed the Federal Trade Commission Act into law. The FTC opened its doors on March 16, 1915. The FTC's mission is to protect consumers and promote competition. As the FTC celebrates its 100th anniversary, thoughts turn to its unique mission, significant events in Commission history, and its staff, stakeholders and constituents – present and past. On January 12, 2015, President Barack Obama visited the Commission, the first presidential visit to the Commission since 1937

When the FTC was created in 1914, its purpose was to prevent unfair methods of competition in commerce as part of the battle to “bust the trusts.” Over the years, Congress passed additional laws giving the agency greater authority to police anticompetitive practices. In 1938, Congress passed a broad prohibition against “unfair and deceptive acts or practices.” Since then, the Commission also has been directed to administer a wide variety of other consumer protection laws, including the Telemarketing Sales Rule, the Pay-Per-Call Rule and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. In 1975, Congress gave the FTC the authority to adopt industry-wide trade regulation rules.

The FTC established its headquarters at 600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., with President Franklin D. Roosevelt laying the cornerstone himself. Roosevelt remarked, “May this permanent home of the Federal Trade Commission stand for all time as a symbol of the purpose of the government to insist on a greater application of the golden rule to conduct the corporation and business enterprises in their relationship to the body politic.”

The building which is particularly known for its two art deco style statues, called “Man Controlling Trade,” is located at the apex of the Federal Triangle, and was the culmination of the massive Depression-era government building project. Commissioners and staff officially moved in on April 21, 1938, and the building continues to function as the FTC’s headquarters, serving the agency’s adjudicative, executive, policy, and administrative functions.

Under legislation sought by President Theodore Roosevelt, the FTC's predecessor, the Bureau of Corporations, was created on February 14, 1903. To commemorate the 100th anniversary of that event, the Bureau of Economics held a roundtable on September 4, 2003. More information about the roundtable, including a transcript, is available.

## The FTC Mission

To prevent business practices that are anticompetitive or deceptive or unfair to consumers; to enhance informed consumer choice and public understanding of the competitive process; and to accomplish this without unduly burdening legitimate business activity.

## The FTC Vision

A U.S. economy characterized by vigorous competition among producers and consumer access to accurate information, yielding high-quality products at low prices and encouraging efficiency, innovation, and consumer choice.

## FTC Strategic Goals

1. Protect Consumers: Prevent fraud, deception, and unfair business practices in the marketplace.
2. Maintain Competition: Prevent anticompetitive mergers and other anticompetitive business practices in the marketplace.
3. Advance Performance: Advance the FTC's performance through organizational, individual, and management excellence.

## How FTC Benefits Consumers

As a consumer or business person, you may be more familiar with the work of the Federal Trade Commission than you think. The FTC deals with issues that touch the economic life of every American.

The FTC is the only federal agency with both consumer protection and competition jurisdiction in broad sectors of the economy. The FTC pursues vigorous and effective law enforcement; advances consumers' interests by sharing its expertise with federal and state legislatures and U.S. and international government agencies; develops policy and research tools through hearings, workshops, and conferences; and creates practical and plain-language educational programs for consumers and businesses in a global marketplace with constantly changing technologies. FTC's work is performed by the Bureaus of Consumer Protection, Competition and Economics. That work is aided by the Office of General Counsel and seven regional offices. Learn more about the FTC's Competition mission...

When the FTC was created in 1914, its purpose was to prevent unfair methods of competition in commerce as part of the battle to "bust the trusts." Over the years, Congress passed additional laws giving the agency greater authority to police anticompetitive practices. In 1938, Congress passed a broad prohibition against "unfair and deceptive acts or practices." Since then, the Commission also has been directed to administer a wide variety of other consumer protection laws, including the Telemarketing Sales Rule, the Pay-Per-Call Rule and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. In 1975, Congress gave the FTC the authority to adopt industry-wide trade regulation rules.

Competition in America is about price, selection, and service. It benefits consumers by keeping prices low and the quality and choice of goods and services high. By enforcing antitrust laws, the FTC helps ensure that our markets are open and free. The FTC will challenge anticompetitive mergers and business practices that could harm consumers by resulting in higher prices, lower quality, fewer choices, or reduced rates of innovation. We monitor business practices, review potential mergers, and challenge them when appropriate to ensure that the market works according to consumer preferences, not illegal practices.

## FTC Bureaus

The Bureau of Competition seeks to prevent anticompetitive mergers and other anticompetitive business practices in the marketplace. By enforcing the antitrust laws, the Bureau promotes competition and protects consumers' freedom to choose goods and services in an open marketplace at a price and quality that fit their needs.

Bureau of Consumer Protection's mandate is to protect consumers against unfair, deceptive or fraudulent practices. The Bureau enforces a variety of consumer protection laws enacted by Congress, as well as trade regulation rules issued by the Commission. Its actions include individual company and industry-wide investigations, administrative and federal court litigation, rulemaking proceedings, and consumer and business education. In addition, the Bureau contributes to the Commission's on-going efforts to inform Congress and other government entities of the impact that proposed actions could have on consumers.

The Bureau of Economics helps the FTC evaluate the economic impact of its actions. To do so, the Bureau provides economic analysis and support to antitrust and consumer protection investigations and rulemakings. It also analyzes the impact of government regulation on competition and consumers and provides Congress, the Executive Branch and the public with economic analysis of market processes as they relate to antitrust, consumer protection, and regulation.

#### FY 2015 HIGHLIGHTS

- The FTC collected \$707 million for redress disgorgement, including \$458 million from an antitrust settlement and \$120 million from two Bureau of Consumer Protection settlements.
- The FTC returned more than \$49 million in redress funds to consumers and over \$155 million to the U.S. Treasury derived from fees, redress disgorgements, and fines.
- The FTC saved consumers over \$3.4 billion through its merger and nonmerger actions and over \$717 million through its consumer protection law enforcement actions.
- The FTC and its data contributors added over 7.1 million consumer complaints to the agency's Consumer Sentinel Network (CSN) database. CSN is currently accessible to more than 2,000 law enforcement partner agencies worldwide.
- The FTC increased the number of partners using consumer and business education materials to over 16,000 in FY 2015.
- The FTC continues to rank highly in various categories of OPM's Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey. Compared to 37 other federal agencies with over 1,000 employees, the FTC ranked first on the Employee Engagement Index, second on the Diversity and Inclusion – New IQ Index, and sixth on the Global Satisfaction Index.
- The FTC ranked fourth out of 23 mid-size agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's 2015 "Best Places to Work in the Federal Government" survey.

#### FY 2014 HIGHLIGHTS

- The FTC returned more than \$38 million in redress funds to consumers and over \$147 million to the U.S. Treasury derived from fees, redress disgorgements, and fines.
- The FTC and its data contributors added over 5.62 million fraud, identity theft, financial, and Do Not Call complaints to the agency's Consumer Sentinel Network (CSN) database. CSN is currently accessible to more than 2,000 law enforcement partner agencies worldwide.

- The FTC saved consumers over \$1.4 billion through its merger and nonmerger actions and over \$701 million through its consumer protection law enforcement actions.
- The agency took action against mergers likely to harm competition in markets with a total of \$18.6 billion in sales.
- The FTC increased the number of partners using consumer and business education materials to over 12,000 in FY 2014.
- The FTC continues to rank high in various categories of OPM's Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey. Compared to 37 other federal agencies with over 1,000 employees, the FTC ranked first place in Results-Oriented Performance Culture and Leadership and Knowledge Management, second place in Talent Management, and fifth place in Job Satisfaction.
- The FTC ranked 4th out of 25 mid-size agencies in the Partnership for Public Service's 2014 Best Places to Work in the Federal Government survey.

#### FY 2013 HIGHLIGHTS

- The FTC returned more than \$36 million in redress funds to consumers and nearly \$153 million to the U.S. Treasury derived from fees, redress disgorgements, and fines.
- This year marked the 10th anniversary of the National Do Not Call (DNC) Registry, which gives consumers the opportunity to limit telemarketing calls. At the end of the fiscal year, there were more than 223 million active registrations on the DNC Registry. The FTC continued aggressive law enforcement against companies responsible for illegal robocalls, and held its first public challenge - the Robocall Challenge - to spur technological innovations to help stop illegal calls. Judges selected three winners, two of whom split the \$50,000 prize for Best Overall Solution to block illegal robocalls. A third winner received the Robocall Challenge Technology Achievement Award.
- The FTC shared the more than 23 million consumer fraud, identity theft, financial, and DNC Registry complaints it has collected during the past five years with more than 2,000 law enforcement partner agencies worldwide.
- Over 11,000 unique organizations requested consumer education publications from the FTC. One new publication is "Safeguarding Your Child's Future" about child identity theft. The FTC distributed over a quarter of a million copies in FY 2013.
- The FTC saved consumers over \$1 billion through its merger and nonmerger actions.
- The agency took action against mergers likely to harm competition in markets with a total of \$21.0 billion in sales.
- The agency achieved a prompt pay rate of 99.1 percent for all invoices processed.
- The FTC continues to rank highly in various categories of OPM's Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey. Compared to 37 other federal agencies with over 1,000 employees, the FTC received first place in the category of Results-Oriented Performance Culture, second place in Talent Management, third place in Leadership, and fourth place in Job

Satisfaction. The FTC was also ranked fourth overall in the Partnership for Public Service's 2013 Best Places to Work in the Federal Government survey.

(Link: <https://www.ftc.gov/about-ftc/our-history>)

# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

NOAA History is an intrinsic part of the history of the United States and the development of its science and commercial infrastructure. The ancestor agencies of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration include the United States Coast Survey established in 1807, the United States Weather Bureau established in 1870, and the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries established in 1871.

These organizations were the first physical science agency in the United States, the first agency formed specifically for observation and study of the atmosphere, and the first agency formed to study and conserve natural resources. Under these agencies and their descendants the United States has become recognized as a world leader in the sciences of geodesy, geophysics, metrology, oceanography, meteorology, climatology, marine biology, and marine ecology. Additionally, the impetus given to various types of engineering and the advancement of the mathematical sciences by these organizations was and still is a major contribution to the welfare and well-being of our Nation.

Besides the science that has grown up in these organizations, they have also been great humanitarian agencies concerned with the saving of life both on our shores and within the interior of the United States. Millions of passengers and trillions of tons of cargo have safely come to our shores while guided by the charts of the Coast Survey and its descendant organizations. The American citizens whose lives have been saved by the warnings of the Weather Bureau and its descendants and the dollars saved by our national economy as a result of better forecasting are beyond measure. And the fight to save our fisheries for future generations has been led by the Fish and Fisheries Commission and its descendants.

The personnel of these organizations served in peace and war; worked in the remote and frontier regions of our Nation; and experienced rough seas, violent weather, various and sundry hardships in accomplishing their mission, and separation from family and friends. But through all of this they persevered with quiet courage and a fierce loyalty to their organization and the Nation. Within the NOAA History Site you will find the stories of many of these dedicated public servants, the stories of their agencies, and the stories of the development of a major segment of American science.

## **Historic Timeline**

1807 - Survey of the Coast established by President Thomas Jefferson. This was to become America's first physical science agency. Ferdinand Hassler's plan, based on scientific principles, was selected by Government as the best of many presented. Hassler, later selected to be Superintendent of the Coast Survey, imbues the organization with standards of accuracy, precision, and integrity.

1811-1815 - Ferdinand Hassler procures books and instruments for the United States Survey of the Coast.

1814 - Surgeon General orders surgeons to keep weather diaries; first government collection of weather data.

1816 - First field work accomplished by the United States Survey of the Coast.

1832 - An Office of Weights and Measures, the forerunner of the National Institute of Standards and Technology is formed under the U.S. Coast Survey.

1836 - Survey of the Coast renamed to U.S. Coast Survey.

1842 - James P. Espy appointed first official U.S. Government meteorologist.

1843 - Ferdinand Hassler, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and America's first professional full-time scientist, passes away. Alexander Dallas Bache, a great grandson of Benjamin Franklin, is appointed second Superintendent of the Coast Survey

1845 - U.S. Coast Survey begins systematic studies of Gulf Stream, first systematic oceanographic project for studying a specific phenomenon commenced by any government or organization. Physical oceanography, geological oceanography, biological oceanography, and chemical oceanography of the Gulf Stream and its environs were covered in the initial orders serving as a model for all subsequent integrated oceanographic cruises.

1847 - Naturalist Louis Agassiz sails on Coast Survey Steamer BIBB to study fish and fauna of offshore New England area.

1848 - Volunteer Weather Observers recruited through the Smithsonian Institution.

1849 - Smithsonian Institution supplies weather instruments to telegraph companies and establishes extensive weather observation network.

1851 - U. S. Coast Survey commissions Louis Agassiz to conduct first scientific study of the Florida Reef system.

1853 - First Tide Prediction Tables published.

1854 - United States Coast Survey begins using self-recording tide gages. One installed at San Francisco has begun the longest continuous series of tide observations in the Western Hemisphere.

1854-1855 - James McNeill Whistler employed by the U.S. Coast Survey as an engraver.

1861-65 - United States Coast Survey serves with Union Army and Navy in all theaters of the Civil War and with all major commanders. Coast Surveyors served as hydrographers, topographers, and scouts oftentimes in advance of the front lines. In the Army, Coast Surveyors were given assimilated military rank while attached to a specific command.

1870 - President Ulysses S. Grant signs a bill passed by Congress to establish a national weather warning service under the Secretary of War. The weather service was established within the Army Signal Corps.

1871 - President Ulysses S. Grant signs a bill authorizing America's first conservation agency, the U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries (COF); administratively it is placed under the Smithsonian Institution. The Army Signal Service published the first daily weather maps, a series that has continued up to the present day. Ulysses S. Grant signs a bill authorizing the Coast Survey to carry geodetic surveys into the interior of the United States and begins the continent-spanning survey of the 39th Parallel.

1872 - Fur seal research begins on Pribilof Islands under Treasury Department - marks beginnings of U.S. marine mammal studies and protection. Publication of Monthly Weather Review begun by Army Signal Service. Fish culture begins at Baird Station on McCloud River near Mt. Shasta, California.

1873 - The Commission of Fish and Fisheries utilizes the Coast Survey steamer BACHE for first deep water sampling and dredging cruises. This cooperative relationship continued for many years until the Fisheries Service obtained its own deep water steamers.

1874-1878 - Many major innovations made on Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer BLAKE including Sigsbee sounding machine and use of steel cable for oceanographic operations. The BLAKE also pioneered deep ocean anchoring during Gulf Stream studies and was perhaps the most innovative oceanographic vessel of the Nineteenth Century.

1875 - Permanent fisheries laboratory structure erected at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, although all modern facilities not completed until 1885.

1874-1877 - The great naturalist John Muir employed as guide and artist by Coast Survey on Survey of the 39th Parallel across the Great Basin of Nevada and Utah.

1878 - U.S. Coast Survey name changed to U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to reflect role of geodesy and earlier authorization to conduct geodetic surveys in the interior of the United States.

1882 - U.S.S. ALBATROSS launched - first government research vessel built exclusively for fisheries and oceanographic research; first volume of the Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission is published, a publication which is continued today as the Fishery Bulletin.

1885 - Wood Hole, MA, first purpose-built marine fisheries research lab. Coast and Geodetic Survey Ship BLAKE pioneers deep sea anchoring. Anchors in up to 2200 fathoms during classic Gulf Stream studies.

1888 - U.S. Fish Commission established as independent agency of the Federal Government.

1890 - Cooperative Weather Observer Network established a system that now has over 11,000 observers nationwide.

1891 - Congress transfers weather service from Army Signal Corps to Department of Agriculture; a civilian weather service, termed the United States Weather Bureau begins.

1893 - U.S. Fish Commission becomes responsible for northern fur seal research. Sea Islands Hurricane devastates African-American Communities on Sea Islands between Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, killing approximately 2,000 people (Clara Barton placed total between 4,000-5,000) on August 28. On October 2 the Cheniere Caminada Hurricane occurred

striking the Louisiana coast and killing another 2,000. These two storms account for the second worst hurricane casualty year on record.

1898 - Weather Bureau begins regular kite observations for studying upper-air ; last flight made in 1933. Weather Bureau begins hurricane warning network.

1899 - Coast and Geodetic Survey opens field office in Seattle, WA, to support ships and survey field expeditions; future Pacific Marine Center.

1900 - Galveston Hurricane kills over 6,000. The greatest single natural disaster to affect the United States or its territories. President Roosevelt signs bill authorizing construction of the second fisheries laboratory at Beaufort, North Carolina Fisheries Laboratory.

1901 - National Bureau of Standards (now the National Institute of Standards and Technology) established from U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Office of Weights and Measures.

1903 - Commission of Fish & Fisheries transferred to Bureau of Fisheries (USBF) in Commerce and Labor Dept. Coast and Geodetic Survey transferred from Treasury Department to Commerce and Labor Department.

1909 - Weather Bureau begins balloon observations.

1912 - First Fire Weather Forecast issued.

1914 - Aerological Section of Weather Bureau begins.

1915 - First radio broadcast of a weather forecast from Illiopolis, Illinois.

1917 - U. S. enters WWI. Commissioned Officers Corps created from field corps of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; that organization is the forerunner of NOAA Corps. Half of commissioned officer service transferred to Armed Services, ships SURVEYOR and BACHE transferred to Navy. Ship ALBATROSS from Bureau of Fisheries transferred to Navy. Numerous personnel from Weather Service serve as meteorologists during WWI.

1918 - The Weather Bureau begins issuing bulletins and forecasts for domestic military flights and for new air mail routes.

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