

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

TO THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY
UNITED STATES CONGRESS

PURSUANT TO
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APRIL 1982

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Library of Congress
Congressional Research Service
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

April 20, 1982

Honorable Augustus F. Hawkins
Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library
United States Congress
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is a distinct pleasure to forward the Annual Report of the Congressional Research Service for the fiscal year 1981. It is a detailed summary of all phases of activities of the Congressional Research Service for the immediately preceding year.

The report covers our research and analytical services, documents our legislative activities and our information and reference services, and reviews our administrative operations. This represents the tenth consecutive year we have recorded the progress of the Service to meet the goals of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

Our continuous efforts to improve research and informational activities and to enhance the overall productivity of the Congressional Research Service are enabling us to meet the increasingly varied needs of the Congress. In these efforts, the continued guidance of the Joint Committee on the Library is much appreciated.

Sincerely,

GILBERT GUDE
Director

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PART I: HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

The advent of a new Congress always brings the Congressional Research Service a surge in information queries and related activities. The 97th Congress brought even more activity than usual. In December the director of CRS and a dozen senior analysts participated in a week-long seminar for forty-five new Members of Congress at Harvard University, cosponsored by the House Committee on Administration and the John F. Kennedy Institute of Politics.

Soon after the 97th Congress convened, CRS held its third annual Public Policy Issues Institute, a three-day series of briefings by CRS speakers on more than sixty key legislative issues in all fields. Congressional staff could choose to attend up to six of the two-hour briefings, which were held in the Library's James Madison Memorial Building. The convenience of the Capitol Hill location was clearly reflected in the attendance figures, as more than 550 congressional staff attended, twice the number of the previous year.

In fiscal 1981 the Congressional Research Service again found its attention focused on economic matters, especially tax reform and budget reduction. The President's budget held the spotlight, and the dominant legislative activity involved the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. Caps on open-ended programs, social security financing, and consolidation of programs into block grants that would radically change many existing health, social service, and education programs kept staff very busy. Research work was closely attached to the legislative process and included assistance at hearings and conferences, expert advice, analysis of issues, and written reports.

Another activity associated with the new Congress was the preparation of lists of subjects suitable for policy analysis by the committees of the 97th Congress, as mandated by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, an activity that involved staff of all CRS research divisions. With the change of majority party in the Senate, many divisions were asked to give briefings to new majority staff.

During the year, 373,000 requests were cleared in a wide variety of forms of response, a 9.5 percent increase over fiscal 1980. June and July were the busiest months in CRS history, with 46,000 (9,000 higher than the previous all-time high) and 41,000 requests cleared, respectively. The average daily number of queries received was 1,450.

Substantial reports were prepared on topics as diverse as U.S. policy in North Africa, metropolitan school desegregation, dairy price support, spouse abuse, energy supply options, and the credit union industry.

The Congressional Research Service continues to perform research on issue-oriented topics from multidisciplinary points of view. Interdivi-

sional projects resulted in reports on the strategic future, indexing of government program benefits, and analysis of post-Vietnam era veterans' educational benefits.

Among the CRS studies and reports included in congressional committee prints and reports were *Social Security and Economic Cycles*; *Genetic Engineering, Human Genetics, and Cell Biology*; *History of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*; and *Costs of Synthetic Fuels in Relation to Oil Prices*.

More than 240 new Issue Briefs—concise analytical pieces on some 370 subjects of current interest to Congress—became available during the reporting period. More than 204,000 Issue Briefs were distributed, a rate of more than 14,500 a month and a substantial increase over the previous period. New Issue Briefs covered U.S.-Soviet relations after Afghanistan, tax cut proposals in the 97th Congress, the fiscal 1982 defense budget, public opinion on nuclear accidents, the federal role in child day care, proposed cuts in U.S. foreign aid, wind energy, bilingual education, presidential emergency powers over domestic affairs, presidential compliance with the war powers resolution, and public opinion on abortion.

As an example of the ability of the Congressional Research Service to respond to changing events and to matters of intense congressional interest, immediately after the February 18 official release of the President's budget, CRS divisions were able to provide analyses and papers on the effects of the cutback proposals, to help both congressional committees and staff formulate their reactions. CRS also held a series of staff seminars on the Reagan administration budget. Nine events were held in a ten-week period as various aspects of the President's budget were analyzed from different vantage points—social programs, defense spending, tax cuts, and so on. Nearly nine hundred congressional staff attended.

An Information Distribution Center was opened in the Madison Building adjacent to the Madison Congressional Reading Room, where congressional staff may walk in to pick up prepackaged material on about one hundred current topics. This self-service facility provided congressional users with more than fifty thousand items during this period.

Many new Members of Congress have been added as subscribers to the Selective Dissemination of Information program, which alerts congressional offices to key publications in their areas of special interest. The number of subscribers is now 402. A novel production method using a laser printer has facilitated further expansion of the service by reducing printing time 80 percent. In addition, it provides copy that is much more legible and pleasing to the eye.

CRS Studies in the Public Domain—a semiannual listing of all the CRS research products that have been printed by the Congress and are available as committee prints, House or Senate documents or reports, or insertions in the *Congressional Record*—has now been made available to depository libraries by the Government Printing Office. Single copies are now available for sale through the Superintendent of Documents at \$1.50.

PART II: SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

A. INTERDIVISIONAL TEAMS

It was a very active year for the CRS Interdivisional Teams. Numerous meetings, seminars, and workshops were held. In January CRS reviewed all the Permanent Interdivisional Teams to evaluate whether the teams should continue for another year as presently constituted, certain of the teams should be discontinued, or existing teams reconstituted and their charters revised to better meet congressional concerns.

Teams which were especially active included the Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition Team, the Energy Team, the Oceans Team, and the Taxation Team. The Oceans Team and the Energy Team cosponsored monthly luncheons with professional organizations which supplemented their regular meetings. The Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition Team and the Taxation Team sponsored luncheon seminar series held monthly for team members and congressional staff. The Women's Issue Team, the Executive Organization Team, the Foresight Team, and the Retirement Income Program and Issues Team also held regular meetings throughout the year. The International Economic Policy Team and the Housing Team each held a seminar.

B. INTERAGENCY ACTIVITIES

Interagency liaison continued to expand in fiscal 1981. Dozens of meetings, seminars, and workshops were held with the support agencies. Following is an abbreviated calendar of events for fiscal 1981 which gives a representative sample of types of interagency meetings and activities:

October 1, 1980—CRS issued the October 1980 update of the *Active List of CBO, CRS, GAO, and OTA Contact Persons in Specific Areas of Specialization*.

October 7, 1980—Carolyn Brancato and David Cantor, Economics Division, met with General Accounting Office and Congressional Budget Office staff on interagency projects.

October 1980—Harry Gourevitch, senior specialist in taxation, held discussion with CBO and GAO on tax studies.

October 1980—Barbara Luxenberg, Science Policy Research Division (SPR), represented CRS at an Office of Technology Assessment meeting on OTA's space application study.

October 1980—Marvin Kornbluh, SPR, met with an OTA advisory panel to discuss a forthcoming assessment by OTA on technology for handicapped individuals.

November 1, 1980—Warren Donnelly, senior specialist in conservation and energy, participated in a GAO consultants panel discussion on nonproliferation.

November 3, 1980—John Stocker, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division (FAND), met with Peter Tarpgaard, principal analyst in the National Security and International Affairs Division, CBO, to

discuss the DDGX construction program and the surface combatant force.

November 7, 1980—Tom Woods of the Energy and Minerals Section of GAO spoke to the Energy Interdivisional Team on new data which he developed concerning trends in heat-rate for U.S. power plants.

December 16, 1980—Jonathon Medalia, FAND, discussed ABM issues with OTA's MX study team.

December 17, 1980—First RNS issue to contain index of bucket terms by subject area.

December 1980—SPR analyst Lani Raleigh attended the OTA Space Program Advisory Committee; Marcia Smith, SPR, attended final OTA advisory panel meeting on satellite power stations.

December 1980—John Hardt served as a member of the advisory panel of the OTA Technical Factors in Soviet Energy Study.

January 1981—Jerry Jantscher, GAO, chaired a meeting of the Interdivisional Team on Taxation.

January 1981—The CRS Ad Hoc International Technology Transfer Team had continuous liaison with OTA, CBO, and GAO. Dr. Hardt is coordinator of the Team.

February 18, 1981—Robert Chartrand, senior specialist in information policy and technology, was appointed to the OTA Advisory Council on Information Technology and Education (ex-officio capacity) at the request of John H. Gibbons, director, and attended a panel meeting focusing on the results and scope of this eighteen-month study.

February 1981—Members of the Transportation Section of the CRS Economics Division met with members of CBO's Transportation Team to discuss items of mutual interest and concern.

February 1981—Dick Nanto, International Section of Economics Division, met with GAO and OTA staff members to discuss Japanese automobile imports.

March 6, 1981—A meeting of the Interagency Liaison Group was held at CRS.

March 10-11, 1981—GAO held a conference on Transportation Issues in the 97th Congress. Members of the CRS Transportation Section served as discussants, together with CBO and committee staff.

April 1, 1981—CRS issued the APRIL 1981 update of the *Active List of CBO, CRS, GAO, and OTA Contact Persons in Specific Areas of Specialization*. The list of specialized data bases was deleted from this and future issues by mutual consent of the four agencies.

May 1981—Report entitled *Indexation of Federal Programs* was released as a committee print by the Senate Budget Committee. This report was prepared by CRS with Royal Shipp, senior specialist in income maintenance, as the coordinator. There was significant liaison with CBO on the preparation of this report.

June 1981—Bernevia McCalip, Economics Division, at the request of the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, attended a meeting with staff of GAO to discuss the possible review of costs of nine-digit technology for the U.S. Postal Service.

June 1981—Bernard Gelb, Economics Division, participated in an OTA advisory panel meeting on a study of industrial energy conservation.

June 30, 1981—Charlotte Breckenridge, Economics Division, briefed a GAO staff member on current urban and regional development issues.

June 30, 1981—Richard Grimmett, FAND, consulted with senior staff of the International Division and PSAD of GAO regarding an upcoming GAO report on the Saudi AWACS sale.

July 2, 1981—Alice Maroni, FAND, met with the newly created GAO Budget Task Force to discuss how CRS tracks the defense budget.

July 27, 1981—Joe Arata, CBO, was guest speaker at a luncheon held by the CRS Interdivisional Team on Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition. The subject of the meeting was the impact of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act on agriculture.

July 1981—GAO staff discussed plans with Kenneth De Jarnette and CBO staff members for a joint staff seminar.

August 7, 1981—Ronnie Golberg of OTA, and John Hardt of CRS reviewed the Soviet energy outlook for members of the CRS Interdivisional Team on Energy.

August 16, 1981—John Hardt addressed the GAO's International Division on U.S.-Soviet Relations.

September 1981—Bernard Gelb, Economics Division, participated in an OTA workshop on federal options to encourage energy conservation in the paper industry.

In addition, CRS continued to respond to its sister agencies and in fiscal 1981 handled over five thousand requests for information from GAO, CBO, and OTA.

C. LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

In October 1980, management and the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) reached a significant agreement regarding a flexitime plan for employees in CRS. This plan, which was negotiated in accordance with the provisions of the Master Collective Bargaining Agreement, became effective early in the fiscal year and has enabled many CRS employees to have work schedules under which they are "permitted to vary their working hours on a daily basis within general schedules of working hours and 'core hours' during which all employees are required to be at work."

In February 1981, following extensive bargaining, an extremely important agreement was signed with CREA concerning the impact of the move of CRS employees to the James Madison Memorial Building. This agreement, which supplemented the one previously reached in December 1979, concerned, among other issues, general health and safety and security matters.

In April 1981 a memorandum of understanding was signed with CREA setting forth the ground rules for negotiations for a new Master Collective Bargaining Agreement. Following the signing of that memorandum, management and CREA exchanged initial proposals and began the collective bargaining process, with the goal of reaching a new agreement for CRS employees.

D. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS

In fiscal 1981 the Congressional Research Service continued affirmative action efforts in a number of different areas, with emphasis on upward mobility training and recruitment activities. Three staff members completed "Program Crossover" training during the year, bringing to twenty-four the number of staff members who progressed from non-professional to professional positions during a rigorous multiyear program involving both on-the-job training and college-level coursework taken on the participant's own time. Program Crossover, once a separate component of the Library's affirmative action program, has evolved over the years and is now part of the Library-wide Career Bridges Program.

In the recruitment area, the Congressional Research Service continued its policy of keeping professional vacancy announcements open for a minimum of thirty days to facilitate wider recruitment, with emphasis on affirmative action efforts. At the beginning of the thirty-day period announcements are sent to some 200 institutions and professional groups representing minorities and women. General announcements are also placed in journals with high minority and female professional readership. Together, this gives the widest possible exposure for our vacancies and expands the pool of applicants. This policy is part of the fiscal 1982 Library-wide Affirmative Action Plan.

E. MEMBER AND COMMITTEE RELATIONS

(1) Institutes, Seminars, and Workshops

In addition to the regular training institutes for congressional staff, a special Capitol Hill Information Seminar was introduced in August. Designed particularly to help new staff of the 97th Congress find their way through the Washington information maze, the seminar drew 103 participants. The program covered the House and Senate as information sources; the services of the congressional support agencies; the resources of party organizations, informational groups and caucuses, executive agencies, and independent interest groups; and materials available in their own offices. The program was highly rated by the participants for its relevance to their daily work and will be offered about ten times in fiscal 1982.

During fiscal 1981, eleven institutes were conducted for Member and committee staff having legislative responsibilities and four for field office staff. In addition, a total of 3,644 staff attended the sixty-two seminars on major public policy issues—such as the federal budget, Social Security financing, indexing federal programs, labor problems, industrial policy, and foreign policy—which were offered during the period. A total of 168 Members participated in five Member seminars. Thus, although the total number of events declined from the previous fiscal year (108 in 1980 vs. 82 in 1981), the 1981 attendance increased by 900 to a new high of 5,789.

(2) *Briefing and Orientation Programs*

Besides several hundred tailored briefings on legislatively related topics, CRS staff gave briefings for 4,134 congressional staff to aid them in effectively using CRS resources. The orientation program for young people who work temporarily in Members' offices as interns was the most successful to date, with 3,080 students participating in the program between April and September.

There was a continued increase in the number of noncongressional visitors who were given briefings on CRS's mission and services. Among the 1,380 such visitors in the past six months were Members of Parliament and parliamentary librarians, cabinet-level officials of foreign governments, and U.S. librarians from research, academic, state, and local public libraries nationwide.

(3) *National Debate Topics*

In compliance with P.L. 88-246, CRS compiled the manuals to be used in high school and college debates during the 1981-82 school year. The high school debate manual, *How Can the U.S. Elementary and Secondary Education Systems Best Be Improved?*, was issued as Senate Document No. 97-3. The manual on the college debate topic, *Resolved: That the Federal Government Should Significantly Curtail the Powers of Labor Unions in the United States*, was sent to the Government Printing Office in September, to be published as House Document No. 97-89. More than seventy-seven thousand copies of each of these documents will be distributed nationally by Members of Congress and the U.S. Superintendent of Documents.

(4) *Publications*

The *CRS Review* and the *CRS Update* are information vehicles from the Office of Member and Committee Relations. They are supplemented by special announcements, such as one-page issues of the *Update* to call attention to new studies on pending major issues before Congress.

The *Review*, first published as the *CRS Bulletin*, is in magazine format and now has a circulation of 5,400 copies. The *Review* appears ten times a year. Both publications are basically digests and are designed to announce available CRS material on legislative topics. In addition, they provide references to further studies, including those by GAO, CBO, and OTA. Articles are generally adapted from existing new reports, committee prints, Issue Briefs, and other studies.

The *Update*, in typescript, is published monthly. In addition to announcing upcoming seminars and institutes also featured in the *Review*, the *Update* lists new Issue Briefs and the Issue Brief "menu," CRS reports, and other congressional publications. Various items of congressional interest appear as well in the *Update*—for example, room and telephone numbers of CRS offices for Intern and SCORPIO automated information training. Both publications are printed at GPO.

F. AUTOMATED INFORMATION SERVICES

Automated information services provided by CRS to the Congress and to the CRS research and reference activities include on-line computer information systems, batch searching and processing services, systems analysis and programming, statistical analysis, computer graphics, word processing systems, micrographics, copier technology, and a variety of audiovisual systems and products.

Although at least four CRS divisions play significant roles in the development and use of automated services, general coordination as well as considerable operational control is exercised by the Office of Automated Information Services (AIS). This office has three sections: the Information Systems Section, the Issue Briefs Section, and the Audiovisual and Office Systems Section.

Within CRS, AIS performs both staff and line functions. Directly responsible to the Director of CRS, AIS's automation specialists advise the Director and the research divisions on all matters pertaining to automation applications in the information and analysis environment. In addition, AIS provides direct support to the CRS research effort and to congressional offices in the form of data processing, data base utilization and training, word processing and micrographics, and audiovisual training, briefing, and orientation aids. The CRS Major Issues System—undoubtedly one of the most effective CRS services to the Congress—is directly administered by AIS.

Automated Information Services personnel are active participants in the program of the Senate-House-Library of Congress Policy Coordination Group (PCG). The AIS coordinator serves as the Library's principal member of this group.

(1) Computer and Computer-Related Services

Whenever a new Congress convenes, major efforts are required to update various information files within the Library's SCORPIO information retrieval system to reflect the new situation. Careful planning by the Information Systems Section resulted in a very smooth transition from the 96th to the 97th Congress. Both the *Bill Digest* and *Congressional Record* files for the 97th Congress were in full production on schedule. These were supported by news announcements, extensive new documentation, and SCORPIO New Features Seminars.

A full year's evaluation of the PLATO computer-assisted instruction system for basic SCORPIO training was completed. The results clearly showed a high level of user satisfaction, as well as user achievement at least equal to that resulting from classroom instruction. Among the reasons for high user satisfaction is the fact that with the PLATO system, instruction can be more readily tailored to an individual user's need, relieving him of the necessity of comprehensive training in areas not needed for a particular job assignment. Consequently, training time per student has been reduced without loss of proficiency. As a result, the Information Systems Section (ISS) was able to provide training to almost 1,800 students during the year—about 50 percent more than during the

previous year—without any increase in the training staff. Of even greater importance is the fact that the training staff, largely relieved of the need to provide basic training, was able to concentrate more upon advanced training seminars and specialized training in non-SCORPIO data bases. This would not have been possible without PLATO. Currently, virtually all basic SCORPIO training is conducted on the PLATO system.

The ISS staff were also able to conduct 117 separate visits to congressional offices to obtain vital user feedback on automated services and to carry out 131 specialized data base searches in support of the CRS research mission.

At the year's end, SCORPIO users in the House, the Senate, and CRS were averaging more than twenty thousand SCORPIO searches per month, utilizing more than three thousand hours per month of computer time. This is a highly effective utilization rate.

A major data processing project was carried out in support of the [REDACTED]. Machine-readable as well as person-readable data on water projects spending were collected from four federal agencies. Special computer programs were written to process these data on the Library's main computer system. A total of thirty-eight computer reports were delivered to the committee showing state and regional spending patterns and comparing them to the projected S.621 grant formula allocations of funds.

The ISS staff also made substantial progress in developing several CRS in-house small system programs for internal record-keeping purposes.

(2) Major Issues System

At the end of fiscal 1981, the Issue Brief Section of AIS was maintaining on-line 378 Issue Briefs via the Major Issues System. These were being kept current by more than three hundred CRS research analysts. They are maintained on-line in the Library's SCORPIO system and are supplied to congressional offices in printed form on an hour-by-hour basis upon request. In addition, more than 450 formerly active Issue Briefs were kept available off-line in printed form only for historical reference as archived Issue Briefs.

During the year, some 215 new Issue Briefs were added to the file, and there was a spectacular increase in the number of printed Issue Briefs distributed to congressional offices. In fiscal 1981, 204,513 Issue Briefs were distributed as compared to 135,050 in 1980, an increase of almost 73 percent. The reason for this increase was the addition of Information Distribution Centers in CRS reference centers, plus the inclusion of Issue Briefs as a major component of CRS Infopaks—a new way of optimizing the distribution of prepared information on key topics.

A total of 787 different congressional offices were served by the Major Issues System during the year.

(3) Office Systems

Management of CRS copying requirements involved a major effort on

the part of the Audiovisual and Office Systems staff. Increasing CRS reliance upon the prepackaging of information to meet greater congressional demands has resulted in the doubling of copier output from 1977 to 1981. The copier configuration designed and implemented for the Madison Building has more than met expectations, and unit costs have steadily decreased. The growth in volume, on the other hand, has steadily increased the costs charged to our copier budget to the point of near-crisis. Various measures to keep the costs manageable are under study.

The congruence of data processing, word processing, and copier technologies was exemplified by several projects. The mating of word processors with the IBM 6670 laser printer—essentially a copying machine—was highly successful. With a machine temporarily acquired for the purpose, CRS was able to demonstrate that the 6670 could produce higher quality print output than word processor printers and could produce it faster and at lower cost. Recommendations have been made to acquire a 6670 as a permanent part of the CRS office systems output configuration. Similarly, CRS has successfully developed and implemented a number of small housekeeping data processing and record-keeping applications with software available on stand-alone word processors.

(4) Micrographics

The primary micrographics application in CRS is the production of on-demand prints of articles cited in the Selective Dissemination of Information file of bibliographic citations contained in the Library's SCORPIO system. Copies of original articles are requested in large volume by congressional SCORPIO users. CRS retrieves the articles on microfiche storage, prints them on Xerox 970 microfiche printers, and forwards the printouts to the requesting offices. This high-volume operation is handicapped by the slowness and obsolescence of the available equipment. Consequently, over the past several years, CRS has, in collaboration with the General Accounting Office and the Teknekron Corporation, demonstrated a prototype operational system for the automated creation, storage, retrieval, and high-quality transmission of microfiche images either to high-resolution screens or to high-resolution printers. It had been hoped that a working pilot model of this system could be implemented in several Capitol Hill offices during fiscal 1981, but budgetary constraints rendered this project infeasible. Consequently, CRS is considering a postponement of plans to extend SDI services to additional congressional offices until such time as the equipment necessary to support such extension can be made available.

(5) Audiovisual Development

Two new sound-slide programs were completed by the limited CRS in-house staff. One was a briefing and orientation program for House Information Systems; the other, a training aid for the Senate's Correspondence Management System. In addition, a CRS contractor completed revisions of two existing CRS orientation sound/slide programs.

Seven new Audio Briefs were added to the inventory. Subjects covered were acid rain, Indian fishing treaties, the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress, basic options for the MX missile, U.S. and Soviet relations with the so-called Third World, and a background discussion of the Reagan economic program.

The television "bulletin board" entitled "House Weekly" was continued through the year. In addition, CRS produced three Video Briefs, on the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress, basic options for the MX missile, and key Supreme Court decisions during the term ending in October 1981. Each of these programs has been aired several times on the House of Representatives cable television system.

Planning was completed for regularly scheduled television programming each day on the House cable system. Plans call for use of the House Broadcasting System's portable television camera in taping CRS seminar and other presentations and for the production of panel discussion programs on legislative issues at the studio of the General Accounting Office. It was anticipated that CRS would provide sufficient programming under these conditions to occupy two hours per day on the House cable system.

G. ASSIGNMENT, REFERENCE, AND SPECIAL SERVICES

Ten years have passed since the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 was signed into law. As might be expected, it has had an enormous impact on the direction and operations of the Legislative Reference/Congressional Research Service. During the same period, there have also been some dramatic changes in the environment on Capitol Hill: the creation and growth of new legislative support agencies, the tripling of congressional staff, and the consequences of general congressional reorganization. All of these have influenced CRS and the way it goes about the business of serving the Congress. From the vantage point of 1971 plus ten, it seemed useful to look back over the past decade to get an idea of what changes those years have brought, particularly to the CRS units in Assignment, Reference, and Special Services. The following pages, then, cover fiscal 1981 activities plus a quick glance backward over the last decade.

(1) Congressional Reference Division

In the ten years since the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the Congressional Reference Division (CRD) has undergone revolutionary changes. What was once a small band of reference librarians and technical information specialists who answered primarily constituent requests has become a division with responsibility for a variety of functions which require the skills of librarians, resources development specialists, library technicians, library aides, and clerk/messengers.

The composition of those requests has also changed over the

years. For example, in 1977 the division stopped providing the hard copy for articles requested from the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service and also stopped supplying CRS reports requested by number. Both of these functions were absorbed by the Library Services Division. However, CRD over the years began taking in more and more of the complex reference requests from Members and committees which had formerly been assigned to the subject divisions. This left the subject research divisions more time to concentrate on policy analysis and substantive committee support as directed by the Legislative Reorganization Act. The shift, along with the development of prepackaged kits, necessitated more active cooperation between CRD and the research divisions. As early as 1971 members of the CRD staff were consulting with analysts in the research divisions to use their expertise in selecting the best possible available CRS reports or pamphlets for the "kit-memos," the forerunners of CRS Infopaks. Today, the basic ingredients in Infopaks are CRS reports and Issue Briefs, and there is ongoing communication between CRD staff members and analysts in the various subject fields.

Perhaps the most noticeable change in CRD in the past ten years has been the development of the reader services facilities operated by the division. There had always been a Congressional Reading Room, which was attached to CRD when the division was established in 1967. The Congressional Reading Room, too, has undergone many changes in the ten years since the Legislative Reorganization Act. For example, the hotline service, which is used for any inquiry that can be answered "while the asker waits" and supplies many of the who, what, when, and where replies that are needed each day, was in its infancy in fiscal 1971, when 9,504 hotline questions were received.

Other changes in reader services began on January 11, 1971, when the Rayburn Reference Center was opened. The reference center concept is aimed at providing improved reference service to congressional offices through the establishment of on-the-spot reference facilities in their own buildings. In fiscal 1972, in its second year of operation, the Rayburn Reference Center cleared 8,728 requests. Since that time, reference centers have been opened in the Russell Senate Office Building, in the Longworth House Office Building, and in House Annex #2. Corollaries to the reference centers, called Information Distribution Centers, were set up in the Senate Reference Center and next door to the Madison Congressional Reading Room in 1980. These Information Distribution Centers—stocked with multiple copies of CRS products like Infopaks, Issue Briefs, and CRS reports—can be used by congressional staff members to get an immediate response to requests for background information on current legislative issues. The combined output of the reference centers, the Jefferson Congressional Reading Room, and the Information Distribution Centers in fiscal 1981 was just under 120,000—more than fourteen times greater than the number cleared by the Rayburn Reference Center alone ten years earlier.

Some of the work handled in the reference centers in fiscal 1981 was generated through a process in the division known as "streamlining."

Through this process, some requests which came into the division were referred to the reference centers as the most effective way of handling those queries in a timely manner. Another significant streamlining technique which has evolved over the years is the production of anticipatory prepackaged information on areas of current legislative interest or topics of recurrent interest. In fiscal 1971 kit-memos covered 49 topics; today there are 162 Infopaks on legislative issues that include abortion, social security, tax indexing, and the MX missile, as well as other informational topics such as "hotlines," resume writing, and Washington, D.C. Since December 1980, well over 50,000 Infopaks have been distributed to congressional offices.

The subjects of kit-memos and Infopaks reflect the concerns of Congress over the years. It is interesting to note that twenty-four of the "kit-memos" from 1971 were on subjects which still generate Infopaks today: abortion, aged, budget, busing, cabinet, campaign financing, capital punishment, careers, Congress, drug abuse, electoral college, gun control, jobs overseas, lobbying, national health insurance, pensions, air pollution, water pollution, prisons and prison reform, school prayer, student financial aid, taxation, Washington, D.C., and women's rights (ERA).

As CRD evolved, it took on new responsibilities as well, such as the operation of the CRS Delivery System in 1974 and the integration of the Reserved Book and Duplicates Collections in 1979 into division activities. CRD also underwent a reorganization in 1975 in order to make its growing and more sophisticated functions more manageable. Although the past ten years have brought many changes to CRD in both its organization and responsibilities, the division has not changed either its purpose or its goal—a firm commitment to providing accurate and useful information to congressional staff as quickly as possible.

(2) Library Services Division

Ten years ago the Library Services Division could be accurately characterized as an internal bibliographic support service for the rest of the staff of the then Legislative Reference Service. It ordered and checked in books and magazines, clipped and sorted journal and newspaper articles of interest, alerted the staff to new publications in their fields, and kept track of the stock of CRS reports. The intervening years—and the division's whole-hearted embrace of automation and other new technologies—have dramatically altered the way Library Services does business.

Bibliographic Services.—In 1971 the division had just begun to provide its automated Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service to the CRS staff and to offer it to a handful of committee subscribers. By 1980, the division had realized its goal of making the SDI available to every Member of Congress, and at election time in the fall of 1980 the number of congressional subscribers to this current awareness service on topics of legislative interest had risen to 349. While the unusually large turnover of seats following the elections temporarily reduced that number, by the end of fiscal 1981 the number of congressional sub-

scribers had reached the unprecedented high of 402. Five SDI workshops were held during the fiscal year to acquaint prospective congressional users with the service, whose successful expansion was greatly facilitated by programming adjustments and system refinements made by the Library's Automated Systems Office. Citations added to the bibliographic data base in fiscal 1981 totaled 22,705, as compared to 22,587 in fiscal 1980 and 25,908 in fiscal 1971.

Technology has changed the whole process by which copies of SDI-cited articles are made available to congressional subscribers. Initially, a master file of all of the articles was clipped and maintained. The article was pulled and laboriously copied, page by page, whenever it was requested. The master file was transferred to microfiche in 1974-75, so that now each original article is filmed in the division, processed into microfiche by the Library's Photoduplication Service, and then, on demand, "blown back" into readable hard copy by a high-speed microfiche reader-printer in Library Services. The massive paper files of the past were thus eliminated, and copies of requested items can be produced more efficiently.

Going on-line with the bibliographic data base in 1974 and then with the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary (LIV) in 1975, making manipulation of the data base much simpler and faster, were other achievements of the past ten years. A direct result has been the increase in the number of computer-generated bibliographies produced by the division. Of the 4,900 produced in fiscal 1981, 2,716 were in response to congressional requests and 2,184 were prepared for the CRS research staff.

Services to the CRS Staff.—An important innovation to improve links with the CRS subject divisions and to provide better services to researchers was the creation of the information resource assistants (IRAs) in the early seventies. Based in the various divisions, but administratively part of the Library Services Division, the IRAs maintain and service divisional book and magazine collections, order and check in publications, and help researchers find the data they need.

In an attempt to speed up delivery of important research materials to the CRS research staff, daily publications such as newsletters are no longer individually checked in, thus saving considerable time between receipt and delivery of these time-dependent ephemeral information sources. For the provision of service to the research divisions from the Library's general collections, the division has made extensive use of the Library's new Automated Book Paging and Delivery System with gratifying results. Division staff have also been instrumental in surveying various research division reference collections and obtaining missing issues in order to complete valuable sets of government documents, such as the *U.S. Statutes-at-Large* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*.

In collaboration with other CRS units, the division staff initiated and participated in an innovative approach to the provision of information support to CRS researchers by presenting a number of SCORPIO information workshops in fiscal 1981. During these meetings, researchers learned about subject-oriented approaches to automated data bases, search and retrieval techniques, hard copy procurement of cited

documents, availability of specialized journals, and finding tools for legislative documents, and received mini-thesauri prepared to facilitate retrieval of references to materials relevant to research in their respective specialized subject areas.

Collections.—One of the division's major undertakings during fiscal 1981 was the implementation of a number of recommendations of an ad hoc Main Files Advisory Group for improving the usefulness of the Main Reference Files. This unique research resource for the CRS staff, with its collection of over one million newspaper and magazine clippings, government documents, pamphlets, CRS reports, and other valuable nonbook materials, had grown so rapidly that it practically filled all the file cabinet drawers, and its bulk had become an impediment not only to efficient utilization by CRS researchers but to files maintenance by division personnel as well. The recommendation to reduce the standard retention period for file contents from the traditional five years plus a growing sixth to three years plus a growing fourth was adopted after management and research staff alike endorsed the proposal. The ensuing purging of files contents—triple the extent of the customary annual weeding—provided sufficient new space to enable the division to absorb and incorporate major elements of the Futures Information Retrieval System, (FIRST) files, which were originally compiled and maintained by the former CRS Futures Research Group. Included in these materials are 12,000 specific events forecasts and time series projections, articles and monographs concerning scenarios, futures issues, and emerging technologies as well as published listings of individual futurists.

Other Main Reference Files improvements that were implemented included the provision of rolling tables to serve as movable temporary working spaces for researchers; the experimental establishment of a reference service desk, staffed by bibliographers, to assist files users; the continuing refinement of the biographical portion of the files; and the intermittent "targeting" of local newspapers throughout the nation for the temporary coverage of important local and regional news events. A number of important file subject areas were also subdivided to facilitate access to topics of current legislative interest. The number of pieces added to the Main Reference Files rose from 148,929 in fiscal 1980 to 159,358 in fiscal 1981. This contrasts with 153,340 in fiscal 1971.

Acquisitions.—In light of continuing inflation and an increasingly constrictive budgetary situation, the Library Services Division has tried to obtain as many free research materials as possible for the CRS staff. Illustrative of this effort is the fact that while the number of items purchased for the CRS research collections has decreased considerably, the number of free copies acquired came close to double the fiscal 1980 figures. In a related effort to obtain the greatest value for the acquisitions dollar, the capabilities of both word processing machines and other automated equipment and machines were explored and utilized. The division found these helpful in producing a variety of listings and accounting reports to assist both CRS and research division managers in the monitoring and more effective expenditure of allocated acquisitions funds, especially for serial publications. Subscriptions in force were

reevaluated for their current research potential, and a considerable number were canceled as a result. At the same time, the number of new subscriptions initiated was far below that of the previous year.

One of the largest and most important acquisitions of the fiscal year was part 3 of the *CIS/U.S. Congressional Committee Prints on Microfiche*. Heavily used in CRS for both reference and research, the original hard copy documents had become increasingly difficult to locate. This acquisition completes the division's retrospective collection of committee prints on microfiche, and the collection as a whole should prove highly beneficial to the staff in the years to come.

The ongoing project for the conversion of serial control from a manual to an automated system by means of the OCLC serials check-in system (its first use in the Library of Congress) was completed; all serial titles are now routinely being checked in on-line. Other possible applications of the OCLC subsystem (such as claiming missing issues) are being investigated for streamlining other acquisitions operations in the future.

Services to Congressional Staff.—Ten years ago the Library Services Division provided virtually no direct services to congressional staff. That picture is now dramatically changed. Requests for on-demand (usually computer-generated) bibliographies, numbered CRS reports, CRS reports appearing in congressional publications, data base searches, and requests for cited "limited-availability" articles from the SDI are all answered routinely by the division.

And there was not even a column for congressional inquiries in the annual report for fiscal 1971. The Research Notification System, which keeps the various legislative support agencies apprised of what studies and reports each is working on, was taken over and automated by Library Services Division in 1976.

For congressional staff, information support was enhanced by the preparation of a number of research guides designed to introduce the user to information sources as well as selected writings on topics of current and potential legislative concern, such as the Clean Air Act, Social Security financing, and the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS). In addition to compiling a number of significant major bibliographies, division bibliographers also prepared nearly fifty concise bibliographies-in-brief, many of which were included in packets of CRS-prepared, public-issue-oriented, background material distributed by the Congressional Reference Division for responding to congressional inquiries. The installation of additional computer terminals in the division facilitated many of these operations and contributed in no small measure to a noticeable increase in staff productivity.

Publications.—In its continuing program of information support to both Congress and the CRS divisions, the Library Services Division issued two editions of the *Subject Catalog of CRS Reports in Print* in fiscal 1981; prepared listings of new CRS reports, bibliographies, and congressional publications for the monthly *CRS Update*; issued the thirteenth edition of the *Legislative Indexing Vocabulary*; and compiled two semiannual issues and a cumulated version of *CRS Studies in the Public Domain*. This last publication was made a depository library item by the

U.S. Government Printing Office and was also made available for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents (a great breakthrough in getting CRS-prepared reports appearing in hearings, committee reports, or the *Congressional Record* into the hands of the general public). The Legislative Indexing Vocabulary, which serves as the standard thesaurus for all CRS automated data bases, has grown to more than double its original size; it now contains 8,187 indexing terms.

(3) *Inquiry Section*

The Inquiry Section is the central switching-yard for the Congressional Research Service. It is here that the inquiries from the Congress—by phone and by letter—are received, clarified, and assigned to the appropriate division for response. The Inquiry Section projects a totally different image today than it did ten years ago. Then it was located cheek-by-jowl with the Director's Office, with barely room to squeeze in between the desks. The inquiry recorders typed incoming congressional requests on standard fanfolds, after eliciting as much information as possible from the caller. The phones rang incessantly during the busy times of the day. The office was reminiscent of the stereotypical newspaper city room or the stock exchange on a frantic day.

Today's Inquiry Section is dramatically different: contemporary desk arrangements are located neatly around a spacious room, and the phone system provides for fifteen calls to be handled while others are answered and stacked waiting for an available Inquiry Recorder. The "reference dialogue" is still the same, but the section no longer uses typewriters; instead the requests are input directly into a special mini-computer via cathode ray tube terminals. The requests are reviewed for accuracy of assignment, explanation of the request, and deadline and are then printed. The entire effect one gets when entering the room is one of quiet control.

The number of requests coming into the section has risen steadily since 1971, and additional staff and telephone lines have been added to handle the increased business.

In addition, the unit is now staffed for the peak periods of the day using a mix of full-time and part-time workers.

During the last ten years, greater attention has been focused on the orientation and training of both supervisors and inquiry recorders in the section. Supervisory staff spend a week in the Library's Legislative Liaison Office to learn how they relate to the Congress and the problems they have to deal with, as well as a month in the CRS American Law Division. The latter experience provides some basic knowledge of the principles of legal citation and the methodology of legal searches and helps to ensure the accurate assignment of requests to this division. Inquiry recorders spend one month working in the Congressional Reference Division in order to see what it takes to answer a request and one month in the American Law Division. They also have a chance to sit in on the briefings given for congressional staff. All of these efforts have

helped to give the Inquiry Section staff a better sense of the overall job of the Congressional Research Service and a greater feel for how they fit into the total picture.

A major innovation in CRS since 1971, of course, has been the greatly expanded briefing and orientation program for congressional staff. The Inquiry Section has participated, along with other CRS staff, in the Legislative Institutes and the office briefings to explain the role they play in the Congressional Research Service.

(4) Language Services Section

The translating services offered by the Language Services Section have changed over the past decade in response to congressional needs. Although translating from the major foreign languages into English still occupies most of the section's time, some additional language services, such as research and interpreting assistance, are now provided as well. Ten years ago most of the translating requests were for simple letters; now the staff deals with many longer and more complex works on a variety of subjects. Topics of current interest range from nuclear energy and economics to the aerospace industry and Latin American politics. An average of one major project is cleared each month.

One of the most popular services of the section, offered only in the last few years, is the translation into Spanish of Members' newsletters, speeches, press releases, and correspondence—a real boon to those whose districts comprise large Hispanic populations.

H. OFFICE OF SENIOR SPECIALISTS

Senior specialists served the Congress during fiscal 1981 in a number of principal areas: tax legislation; Federal budget procedures; inflation, recession, and productivity studies; energy policy; international economic policy; nuclear proliferation; income maintenance policies; Federal regulation; water project proposals; and the Arms discussions. In addition to such issues of legislation and policy for particular committees, the following topics were addressed: election law, recession, agricultural policy, information sciences, developments in genetic engineering, technology and diplomacy, Latin American economics, housing, education, and the Polish debt. In many of these areas of senior specialist involvement, specific legislation was passed and signed into public law during recent sessions of Congress.

By coordinating interdivisional and interdisciplinary processes in Federal Retirement Benefits, congressional and executive reorganization, energy, East European economies, electric utilities, the Potomac River Basin, international space developments, and foresight, the senior specialists expanded their unifying role within the Service and for the Congress as a whole.

Workshops for Members and staff, hearings, seminars, closed-circuit television, and informal meetings arranged and led by senior specialists in such diverse areas as the Federal budget, the U.S.-Soviet

military balance and negotiations, inflation, legislative oversight, energy, and the Supreme Court decisions proved to be increasingly useful media for informing the Congress.

Senior specialists were also involved in the Legislative Assistants Institutes of CRS. Coordination with the other congressional service agencies (GAO, CBO, and OTA) was related to professional contacts in the executive branch and the nongovernmental and academic communities. Senior specialists often provided the professional bridge for Congress to the specialized communities in a variety of ways. Senior specialist ranks were not expanded in fiscal 1981; indeed, due to deaths, retirements, and resignations, the numbers were reduced.

Foreign policy issues such as crises in the Middle East and Caribbean highlighted the increased congressional attention generated by international affairs. The wide range of issues in foreign affairs and armed forces committees occupied relevant senior specialists throughout the year. Paralleling the more extensive involvement of the Congress in foreign policy determination, there were greater and more direct assessments and international policy determinations and evaluations.

The range of international issues were of heightened interest to Congress and expanded development of relevant senior specialists. These included: increased deficits and the trade with countries such as Japan; the value of the dollar; the impact of interest rates; monetary reform; and energy demand and alternative supply sources.

With the formal Presidential proposals on budgetary and appropriations reductions, the multitude of issues under that broad rubric continued to be of first-order attention. Congressional concern ranged among matters such as social security, income maintenance, retirement income, defense expenditures, and other budgetary issues. The uncomfortable trilogy of budgets, taxes, and deficits continued to draw particular senior specialist involvement.

Senior specialist lawyers served the committees and Members in a wide range of legal issues. Every major congressional issue, whether a policy matter, a treaty, new legislation, or a Supreme Court decision, involved one or another of the senior specialist lawyers in some active consultative role to Congress. Election and constitutional law came in for particular attention, as did ethical standards for Member conduct.

Heightened interest in technology transfer to the USSR, the relationship of technology to diplomacy, nuclear non-proliferation, and national materials policy provided incentive for active congressional and senior specialist involvement in new legislation, hearings, analyses, and publications. Scientific issues, such as genetic, engineering, research and development, and information technology were high on the agenda of senior specialist contributions to Congress.

A number of senior specialists continued to assist Congress directly in the functioning of special studies and committee actions. The role of staff consultant for various committees involved several senior specialists during the last year. Some joined congressional delegations on trips abroad in special staff capacities to assist the relevant committees and Members.

I. RESEARCH SERVICES

(1) American Law Division

The American Law Division serves the needs of Congress for legal assistance not otherwise provided to it by law. To this end, during fiscal 1981 the division not only performed many of the services characteristic of the attorney-client relationship but also afforded legal reinforcement to other CRS divisions; completed work on the biennial supplement and continued the decennial revision of the *Constitution of the United States of America—Analysis and Interpretation (Constitution Annotated)*; participated in the presentation of legislative institutes and other forums designed to illuminate the intricacies of congressional operations and major public issues for congressional staffers; published and maintained the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*; and assisted in the preparation of several congressional publications.

To provide more expeditious and efficient delivery of these services, the division made more extensive use of paralegal assistants and of sundry automated research systems. Section heads continued the practice of extensive cross-sectional assignment and review in order to adjust to the shifting demands of Congress and to ensure the most effective use of division resources.

Administrative Law Section.—Jurisdiction of the section includes the legal aspects of abortion, energy, government contracts, communications, freedom of information, copyright, bankruptcy, and administrative law generally. During fiscal 1981, congressional and administration activities in regulatory reform generated a considerable demand for legal analysis and other forms of support, including assistance in production of a committee print entitled *Presidential Control of Agency Rule-making: An Analysis of Constitutional Issues That May Be Raised by Executive Order 12291*. Abortion issues, particularly constitutional issues raised in the context of proposed right-to-life statutes and constitutional amendments, continued to be prevalent and to stimulate requests for both objective analysis and support for individual positions. Judicial consideration of the legislative veto, the decennial census, and the constitutionality of state energy severance taxes, among others, resulted in congressional calls for assistance to facilitate participation in the judicial proceedings and to formulate possible legislative responses to various anticipated results. A substantial percentage of the section's efforts involved individual issues as to the existence and expense of agency authority arising because of the revised congressional budgetary process and the change in administrations.

Commercial and Environmental Law Section.—This section covers legal issues arising in the areas of the environment, antitrust, banking, securities, taxation, consumer protection, and the military. Illustrative of issues handled during the last fiscal year are the following: proposed modifications in the Clean Air Act, revision of the tax laws and the effects of those revisions, Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction and activities, agent orange litigation, federal preemption of state usury laws, and legal aspects of federal management of mineral and water

resources on federal lands. A study prepared within the section on judicial interpretation of the Clean Air Act, entitled *The Clean Air Act in the Courts*, was issued as a committee print during the fiscal year.

Congressional Operations and International Law Section.—The section's responsibilities include campaign financing, contested elections, the electoral college, congressional ethics and immunity, lobbying with appropriated funds, committee investigations, and congressional rules, procedures, and precedents. During fiscal 1981, requests for analysis and consultations associated with the possible extension of certain provisions of the Voting Rights Act, the alleged misconduct of certain Members, and the congressional budget process were particularly numerous. The section was also involved with three publications periodically issued under agreement with the Federal Election Commission: *The Federal-State Election Law Updates*; *The Election Case Law*; and *The Campaign Finance Law*. The section also assisted in the production of a committee print entitled *Ethics Manual for Members and Employees of the U.S. House of Representatives*.

Criminal Justice and Civil Liberties Section.—This section deals with the legal issues in the fields of civil rights, criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, evidence, labor law, domestic relations, Indian law, and First Amendment matters. During the 1981 fiscal year, division attorneys provided extensive analysis and other legal assistance in connection with congressional interest in revision of federal criminal law, the nomination of Sandra O'Connor to the Supreme Court, congressional consideration of the District of Columbia sexual offenses statute, proposal for federal tuition tax credits, possible reorganization of federal law enforcement agencies, and a number of substantive amendments to agency authorizations and appropriations dealing with school prayer and busing.

Bill Digest Section.—Since 1936 the Bill Digest Section has compiled information on federal legislation for publication in the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*. Since 1975 this information has been available not only in the publication but also in the SCORPIO on-line computerized system. During fiscal 1981, the section has continued in its statutory responsibility of preparing analytical summaries of all legislation introduced in the 97th Congress. Each piece of legislation is also indexed and tracked as it receives congressional action. In the 97th Congress, for the first time, the Bill Digest Section is trying to include in its on-line data base the full text of each public law.

The section has also continued in its statutory responsibility of compiling information on programs and activities, within the jurisdiction of each congressional committee, that are scheduled to terminate on an ascertainable date within the coming Congress. Work is under way to make the terminating program information an on-line file in the Library's computer system.

The section has also responded to numerous inquiries from Congress relating to legislation in a wide range of subject areas.

(2) *Economics Division*

Domestic and international economic problems and policy issues continued to absorb congressional interest and activity during fiscal 1981.

The division responded to over fifteen thousand congressional requests for assistance in fiscal 1981, up almost 3 percent over the previous year. Of these, more than forty-six hundred were rush requests requiring a response within twenty-four hours. Nearly fourteen hundred original written analyses, reports, Issue Briefs, and memoranda were completed during the year, the products varying from short analytical memoranda to major in-depth studies. Two hundred and fifteen major projects were completed, ninety-three involving substantial coordination with other divisions within the Service, other support agencies, or committees of Congress. A total of ninety-one major projects continued in progress at the end of the fiscal year. The trend toward an increasing number of personal briefings, consultations, and expert testimony at hearings as requested by Members continued. In addition, twelve congressional seminars and workshops on a wide array of economic topics were sponsored by the division during the year.

Business and Government Relations Section.—The effect of government regulatory policy on the business community dominated the activities of the section during fiscal 1981. Section members wrote substantive analyses for a major interdivisional study of the consequences of phasing out the manufacturing clause in the copyright law and participated in a series of interdivisional roundtable discussions on travel and tourism. Legislative initiatives concerning the communications industry were the subject of several reports and briefings. Reports on bankruptcies, on business failures, and on the role of expectations in contemporary inflation were also prepared. The regulation of businesses was analyzed in reports, memoranda, and briefings dealing with the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the National Consumer Cooperative Bank, the Small Business Administration, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Postal Rate Commission, and other agencies.

Besides a noticeable increase in telephone and in-person briefings of Members and staff, the section prepared reports on regulatory aspects of corporate mergers, including the acquisition of U.S. companies by foreign investors, and contributed to an interdivisional report on the problems and prospects for an economic recovery. Research is now under way on the role of private philanthropy in the economy, the inflationary effect of federal regulation, and venture capital in the capital formation process.

Energy and Industry Analysis Section.—The section addresses domestic and international energy issues as well as domestic industries such as automobiles, steel, and insurance. During the year, the section analyzed the economic effects of decontrolling crude oil prices and of accelerated decontrol of natural gas prices. It also monitored and analyzed a variety of windfall profit tax proposals, measures of oil company profitability, and incentive proposals to encourage industrial energy conservation. It participated in several interdivisional projects, including a project on energy demand perspectives for the 1980s. Other

interdivisional projects involved analyses of strategic aspects of energy and the economy, population growth, foreign direct investment in developing countries, disruption of oil supplies in the Persian Gulf, and the Export-Import Bank's position on the nuclear industry. Analyses of electric utilities involved the economics of nuclear power and of uranium enrichment subsidies, the apportionment of certain costs of electric power between shareholders and ratepayers, and financial analyses of the Bonneville Power Authority and of the electric utility industry. Significant work was completed on mergers and acquisitions, divorce-ment of retail gasoline stations by major integrated oil companies, over-charging by oil companies, and "Canadianization" of U.S. energy companies.

Reports were completed on the automobile and on the machine tool industry. Work was initiated on specialty steels and on the coke industry. The section assisted congressional staff in preparing hearings on state insurance antirebate laws and provided information on federal flood insurance, the domestic and international reinsurance industry, and nuclear accident insurance. Finally, the section initiated a series of profiles on industries serving the defense establishment to ascertain their major economic characteristics and whether they have the capability of expanding to meet increased defense requirements.

Government Finance Section.—The section prepared a series of reports evaluating the assumptions underlying congressional interest in an assistance program for distressed industries. These reports provided the focal point of a seminar on industrial policy, attended by representatives of Congress, the executive branch, and research organizations. Another report reorganized information in the federal credit budget from a listing by budget function to a listing by economic objective in order to facilitate congressional intent to reduce federal credit. Estimates of federal outlays to and receipts from the states continued to be an indispensable tool for hundreds of legislative offices. The economic effects of state severance taxation of energy sources were assessed as the dispute between energy-consuming and energy-producing states became heated. Reports analyzed the incidence of the 30 percent Montana coal severance tax and the impact of interstate tax exportation on the allocation of federal grants to the states. As the administration's revenue turnback proposal assumed a central role in intergovernmental relations, a report was prepared which evaluated its likely influence on the major economic objectives of the administration's budget cuts on federal aid to states, cities, and counties. As always, the section completed numerous requests on the perennially popular topics of balancing the budget, raising the ceiling on the national debt, and constitutional restrictions on fiscal policy.

Housing Section.—Congressional interest in housing matters focused on problems in the homebuilding and real estate industries, institutional weakness and structural changes in housing finance, alternative provisions of assistance to low- and moderate-income households, and changes in use of the existing housing stock. The section analyzed the Mortgage Subsidy Bond Tax Act of 1980 and amendments to that act, alternative mortgage instruments (especially adjustable mort-

gages), housing vouchers as an alternative to other federal housing programs for lower-income households, block grants as an alternative delivery system for housing subsidies, and the extent and significance of elderly households occupying quarters better suited to families. Also examined were the major issues and precedents set in the 1980 Housing and Community Development Act, housing aspects of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, housing for black Americans, and the state of the housing industries. In addition, the section assisted in a seminar on housing block grants and continued work on a government-wide project, initiated by a congressional committee, to develop a land price index for the United States.

International Economics Section.—Major products of the section ranged from general analyses of U.S. trade policy to specific reports on U.S. imports and their effects on the domestic economy.

The general analyses included an overview of U.S. trade policy, prepared as a background paper for hearings on a wide range of trade issues, and a major report and an Issue Brief on proposals to reorganize the executive branch's trade policymaking functions. Two reports addressed U.S. export policy: one an analysis of selected issues in export financing and the other of policies to promote exports from U.S. service industries.

Industries experiencing particularly adverse effects from import competition were examined specifically by the section. One report concerned the effects of local content laws on automobile imports. An Issue Brief analyzed three industries facing serious import competition—steel, footwear, and textiles. Two other Issue Briefs dealt with the steel trigger price mechanism and the textile trade negotiations.

Bilateral trade relations with important trade partners also received attention. The economic implications for the United States of an expansion of the European Common Market are the subject of one report. Three articles, to be included in committee prints, examine various aspects of East-West commercial relations, and a new Issue Brief deals with U.S.-Japanese trade relations.

The section allocated more time than in the past to international financial questions, such as the U.S. trade and payments balances, the impact of foreign assistance and defense transactions on the U.S. balance of payments, and foreign indebtedness to the United States. Foreign investment issues between the United States and Canada, incentives to foreign direct investment in the United States, and foreign direct investment in the U.S. current account were the subjects of other reports. The section also participated in the preparation of *A Reference Guide to Banking and Finance*, an interdivisional project which was released as a committee print, and contributed articles on most-favored-nation treatment and restrictions on imports of automobiles to the *CRS Review*.

Finally, the section completed several comparative analyses of economic conditions and policies in other countries. Two reports compared industrial policies and tax rates in various Western industrial countries.

Labor Section.—The subminimum wage for youth workers, limiting the powers of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, reforming or

repealing the Davis-Bacon Act, and revising the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, once again took up much of the section's time in fiscal 1981. The section provided Senate and House committees with background materials, witness lists, and questions for hearings. In addition to assisting committees, the section prepared numerous Issue Briefs and has been a major contributor to *Major Legislation of the Congress*. Other studies examined the economic rationale for wage subsidization through the tax system, labor-management-government cooperation, the position of Hispanics in the U.S. labor force, implementation of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, legislation regarding air traffic controllers (several months before the strike), strike-related violence under the Hobbs Act, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in state and local government employee disputes, worker protection clauses for railroad workers, the youth unemployment problem, and robots and the labor force. The section also prepared analyses of the enterprise zone concept and the need for nonmetropolitan areas to diversify their economic bases.

The 1981 collegiate debate topic manual was prepared in the Labor Section. The section produced seven seminars on major labor issues in the 97th Congress, and section members also participated in a Member breakfast seminar on the topic of youth employment problems.

Money and Banking Section.—Use of monetary policy as a primary tool of government economic policy, the adjustment of financial markets to persistent inflation and high interest rates, and the changing relationships of borrowers and savers to financial institutions were of major interest in Congress during fiscal 1981. These interests were reflected in studies of monetary policy and budget deficits, rate-of-return incentives on personal saving, statutory and regulatory requirements for depository institutions, and legislative initiatives to deal with increasing competition among depository institutions and other financial institutions.

The rapid changes and increasing complexity of the nation's financial system created substantial demands for explanatory research materials. Representative of these materials was *A Reference Guide to Banking and Finance*, requested by the House Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs and issued as a committee print. Section members also continued to provide research support for the monetary policy oversight process, carried out semiannually in accordance with statutory requirements by Congress and the Federal Reserve.

Quantitative Analysis Section.—The section prepared several major reports examining the macroeconomic implications of evolving economic issues such as expectations in the inflation process, the implications of sizable budget deficits, and the economic effects of sharp increases in interest rates. Other major reports included an analysis of indexation procedures for federal programs, an analysis of trends in the distribution of family income, and an evaluation of the leading economic indicators. The section continues to participate in the debate on the size and importance of the "underground" economy. These reports have received considerable attention in the Congress, in the press, and at seminars. The section also responded to the normal heavy load of

inquiries about the rate of inflation, price behavior of specific commodities, forecasts of the economic outlook, and application and methodology of various statistical techniques.

Taxation Section.—The primary focus of the section's activity was the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the alternative legislative proposals. Section members conducted seminars and Member and staff briefings and wrote research reports and memoranda on subjects related to the 1981 tax cut, including the economic background for a tax cut in 1981, the economic effects of prior tax cuts, the expected effects of the tax cut and inflation on individual tax liabilities, the economic effects of the depreciation policy changes, the expected effects of the tax revisions on specific industries (e.g., public utilities, energy extraction), the effect of the tax revisions on the marriage tax penalty, and the effect of the tax revisions on savings and investment. Other studies examined taxation and research and development, the effect of taxation on the elderly, the estate and gift tax, tax shelters, the windfall profits tax, energy tax incentives, investment tax credit, taxation of small business, and excise taxes. In addition, the section continued its work with the Quantitative Analysis Section in further development of a computer model which assesses the effects of tax policy changes and inflation on personal tax burdens.

Transportation Section.—Two major topics dominated the activities of the section in fiscal 1981. The first of these was the potential effects of federal budget reductions on the various transportation programs supported through federal spending and subsidies. Programs coming under budget-cutting scrutiny included highway construction, improvement and maintenance (including bridge rehabilitation), airport and airway development, capital grants and operating subsidies for mass transit, ship construction and operating subsidies for the merchant marine, funding for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which affects commercial navigation on the waterways and harbors, reconstruction of the Northeast rail corridor, subsidies for Amtrak and Conrail, and operation assistance for unprofitable railroad operations in other parts of the country. The second major area of attention focuses on assessing the early consequences of the relaxation of federal economic regulation of airlines, trucking companies, and railroads, brought about by the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978, the Motor Carrier Act of 1980, and the Staggers Rail Act of 1980. Dramatic changes have occurred in all three industries, and even greater consequences are anticipated.

(3) Education and Public Welfare Division

To an extraordinary degree, the work of the Education and Public Welfare Division was dominated by one piece of legislation—the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35). Nearly all social programs were affected by that act or by the budget reductions contained in accompanying appropriations actions. With a long tradition of providing analytical support to the legislative process, the division adapted its working procedures to meet the unique needs of a process that was budget-oriented from start to finish. This involved

regular, comprehensive updating of Issue Briefs and other analyses at key points in the budget process. The result of such intense interest across the entire range of social programs, compressed into a short time period, was that fiscal 1981 was one of the busiest years ever experienced by the division staff. As one example, the division had over forty-eight thousand Issue Briefs produced and distributed in 1981 compared with fewer than twenty-three thousand estimated for fiscal 1980.

Health Section.—The Health Section focused its attention on major changes in Medicare and Medicaid, four new block grant programs in health, and the numerous reauthorizations of programs contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA). The section worked closely with the staffs of several committees in this effort, while producing five committee prints and presenting three seminars on health issues.

Education Section.—Education programs were fundamentally altered by OBRA. The act restructured programs for higher education student aid, and simplified and consolidated a number of elementary and secondary education programs under the aegis of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981. The section also analyzed proposals to change the status of the Department of Education. Not since 1965 was there such extensive debate over the role of the federal government in education.

Income Maintenance Section.—The Income Maintenance Section spent much of its energy analyzing budget reductions proposed for Social Security, food stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, unemployment insurance, and other programs. Section analysts produced a comprehensive report on federally indexed programs that was well received by the Senate Budget Committee. In addition, the section presented seminars on Social Security financing and on indexing and assisted committee staff in analyzing proposals to deal with financing problems in Social Security, railroad retirement, and the black lung program and to reauthorize food stamps and low-income energy assistance on revised terms.

Social Services Section.—All social service programs received legislative action this year. Assistance was provided to committees making major changes in child nutrition, social services under Title XX of the Social Security Act, and community services. The Social Services Section is responsible for supplying Congress with analyses on across-the-board issues in human resource programs and has developed reports on the budget for human resource programs and alternatives to federal support for social programs. An intense interest in such subjects as the handicapped, the aged, and children and families prompted analysts to create about fifty reports covering these areas. For example, three committee prints were prepared on aging issues and legislation. The social services section coordinated interdivisional analyses for congressional committees in the areas of manpower and veterans' education.

Crime and Immigration Section.—Analysts dealing with issues in the area of crime and immigration provided assistance to both House and Senate committees in their extensive hearings on the report of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy and, subsequently, on

the Reagan Administration's proposed policy in these areas. General congressional interest in immigration remains high, with a particular focus on illegal aliens, refugees, and Cuban/Haitian entrants.

Division Administrative Section—Methodology Unit.—Special assistance using advanced methodological techniques or the computer was devoted to child nutrition programs, higher education student aid, aging, low-income energy assistance, crime, Medicaid, education for disadvantaged children, and a variety of other areas in the division. Two large-scale computer models were developed or refined to assist the division in the analysis of complex policy issues.

(4) Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

The division's activities in fiscal 1981 were dominated by congressional reaction to the administration's proposals to reduce federal spending. Proposals to reduce the budgets for the broad spectrum of federal resource and environment programs were analyzed by division analysts to determine their impacts and to identify policy alternatives. In addition to providing responses to demand for specific information from Members and committees of the Congress, division analysts continued to support CRS's role through consultations, background briefings, and participation in the organization and conduct of seminars and workshops on current and emerging natural resource and environmental issues.

Environmental Protection Section.—The section, with assistance from associated senior analysts, dealt with numerous environmental issues, the most prominent of which concerned reauthorizations of the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts; the impacts on environmental programs of the administration's budget cuts, regulatory reform, and the "new federalism"; and the industrial and energy implications of environmental requirements.

A number of written products concerning these issues were prepared, including "families" of Issue Briefs on air and water pollution issues, comprehensive reviews of the laws administered by the Environmental Protection Agency and the EPA's budget, and an analysis of implications of the new federalism for environmental policy. More narrowly focused products included an analysis of air pollution control programs in selected nations (issued as a committee print), a review of Canadian acid rain regulatory activities, comparisons of draft administration amendments to the Clean Air Act, and an evaluation of changing automobile emission standards on the industry.

The section worked closely with committee staffs during oversight hearings on the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and the Ocean Dumping Act, as well as during preparation of reauthorization bills in these areas.



Section members also dealt with water resource issues. Major projects concerned analyses of the geographic distribution of federal

funds for several water resource development programs, review of the costs and benefits of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Project, Issue Briefs on water supply problems and on budget constraints, and studies of California water programs and water rights transfers.

Looking ahead to 1982, the section anticipates continuation of a basic shift in its activities that occurred this year as a result of the change in administration, together with maturation of environmental protection programs. In previous years a significant part of the section's work concerned study and analysis of new legislative issues. Now the section is almost exclusively focused on existing programs, with particular emphasis on how well they are working, what experiences in trying to implement them imply, and what is happening to the programs as a result of administration policies.

Oceans and Natural Resources Section.—The section was heavily involved in preparation of the statutorily mandated biennial list of subject and policy issues of interest to the Congress, as well as with analyses relating to impacts and implications of the administration's budget proposals, rescissions, and deferrals for programs involving oceans and natural resources. Staff participated in the CRS seminar series on the budget and the economy, in the CRS Public Policy Institute, and in the August CRS "Congress," which dealt with energy development and the public lands.

A senior analyst was instrumental in developing and analyzing data relating to nonfuel minerals policy and to strategic and critical materials required for the national defense stockpile.

Section staff produced new Issue Briefs on fisheries and marine mammal issues, OCS lands leasing for oil, an overview of natural resource issues, and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions of the Clean Air Act. In addition, section analysts prepared CRS reports dealing with the Land and Water Conservation Fund and land disposal policies of federal land management agencies and contributed to an interdivisional report on Indian treaty fishing rights. Analytical work was also performed in support of congressional interest in issues affecting agricultural lands, public and private forestry, recreation lands, payments in lieu of taxes, economic impacts on the domestic fishing industry, and reauthorization of fisheries and wildlife legislation.

Fuels and Minerals Section.—Analysts in the Fuels and Minerals Section spent much time and effort in responding to questions arising out of broad changes in administration energy policy—from previous empha-

sis on the federal government's perceived role as designer and overseer of the nation's energy future to the present administration's insistence that energy decisions should, in the main, be made in the marketplace. Broad overview pieces such as "The President's Energy Program: Changing the Federal Role in Energy Policy" provided early insight into the direction of the changes and the philosophy behind them. One of the early actions taken by the President to implement his policy was the decontrol of crude oil and gasoline ahead of schedule. The section's analysis of this action provided one of the first insights into its probable impact on gasoline prices.

Continued and accelerated use of coal remains a subtheme in the current energy picture. Much effort was devoted to examining potential obstacles to increasing coal exports, coal severance taxes, and other coal-related issues.

National preparedness to deal with energy emergencies required considerable section support. Issues included funding for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and the form of legislation (if any) needed to allow the country to deal successfully with any future oil curtailment.

Committee and Member interest has been strong in the area of natural gas. The form of any potential accelerated decontrol of natural gas and the impact of such action occupied much of the section's time. Issues surrounding the proposed construction of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System also received much attention.

Nuclear issues dealt with included disposal of radioactive wastes, Three Mile Island recovery options, and general questions of the viability of the nuclear power option.

Finally, international energy-related issues such as the exchange of Mexican for Alaskan oil, Canada's energy policy, and acid precipitation were examined.

Food and Agriculture Section.—The Agriculture Committees and Members of Congress were faced with the prospect that the authority for many farm commodity programs, as well as for U.S. food assistance programs, would expire at the end of fiscal 1981 unless new legislation was enacted. In anticipation of debate on an omnibus farm bill, the section organized a series of seminars. Numerous reports were prepared, and Members and staffs were briefed to explain existing farm programs and clarify the complex and controversial issues associated with the farm programs.

In an often confusing round of budget issues, including the budget resolution, rescissions, deferrals, and appropriations, the section provided considerable assistance to the Congress by isolating and explaining the impacts of various budget-related measures on agriculture.

The nation's dominant role as a producer and exporter of agricultural products came into sharp focus in fiscal 1981, with bumper crops and record foreign sales. However, large carryover stocks and economic stress at home and abroad left farmers with low commodity prices and, consequently, depressed farm income. The section provided assistance to Congress with information and analyses on the farm economy, farm financial conditions, and policy options to help minimize the adverse impacts on family farms.

(5) *Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division*

The division continued in fiscal 1981 to refine an approach that emphasizes diverse types of responses to meet the distinctive needs of individual clients with respect to a broad range of foreign and defense issues. Relatively long lead times made possible the advanced preparation of a wide range of written materials on the sale of Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft to Saudi Arabia. These were supplemented by seminars for both Members and staff, direct support for committee hearings, and consultations with individual Members and their staffs. The assassination of President Sadat and the Israeli raid on Iraq, in contrast, struck suddenly and called for immediate responses. Division task forces were formed to respond to both events so that the combined expertise of numerous analysts could be pooled to produce prompt information and analysis to Congress. Other congressional needs have called forth still different patterns of response, illustrated by the following discussions of the major activities of the division's research sections.

Asia/Latin America Section.—Central America continued to be a major focus of congressional interest in Latin America. The section maintained Issue Briefs on El Salvador and Nicaragua, which took into account local and international developments as well as the evolving policies of the Reagan administration. The section also produced a handbook on the Caribbean.

Long-term consequences of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan continued to occupy congressional attention, particularly as the Reagan administration moved toward a new security relationship with Pakistan. In August the section initiated a new Issue Brief on arms sales and military assistance to Pakistan. In cooperation with the Defense Policy and Arms Control Section, the Asia/Latin America Section also produced a report for a committee on issues concerning the sale of the F-16 aircraft to Pakistan. The report, which was cited frequently by committee members in hearings and briefings, was later published as a CRS report.

The section work on East Asia included reports on the implications of the increased U.S. military sales to China and Japanese attitudes toward defense, as well as Issue Briefs on China's future development and U.S.-Japan relations.

The section also dealt with continuing congressional interest in Southeast Asia. It produced papers on the conflict in Kampuchea (Cambodia), U.S. policy toward Vietnam, and the internal situation in the Philippines.

International Organization, Development, and Security Section.—Congressional interest in the administration's foreign aid and arms sales proposals and in human rights, international organizations, treaties, economics, and resources directed the workload of this section. It produced reports on the congressional role in the formulation of foreign assistance and international financial policies, the impact of the reconciliation bill on foreign aid levels, and the size and characteristics of the foreign aid programs of other major contributing nations. Section

analysts also completed an extensive study of the implementation of the New Directions policies by the Agency for International Development.

One of the major issues in Congress was the proposed sale of AWACS aircraft and equipment to Saudi Arabia. The section prepared for the debate by writing a major Issue Brief and several memoranda on the issue. Two seminars, several Member briefings, and numerous staff consultations were also conducted. The changing perspectives of U.S. arms sales policies were the subject of another major report by these researchers, who also analyzed the impact of U.S. arms embargoes on trade with Argentina and Chile.

Section analysts also wrote Issue Briefs on current controversies surrounding human rights and U.S. foreign policy, international terrorism, and the Law of the Sea Treaty negotiations.

Policy Management, Manpower, and Budget Section.—Preparation for hearings

provided this section with opportunities to support committee staff with a broad mix of consultative and informational support. Analysts attended planning meetings, suggested witnesses, prepared proposed questions, and gathered other material in advance of the hearings. In addition, some members of the section also personally briefed the committee chairman prior to the hearings and helped coordinate GAO participation in the project.

The section also developed a number of new Issue Briefs during the year, featuring such topics as the fiscal 1982 defense budget (a group effort), U.S. defense industrial preparedness, and current issues in U.S. intelligence.

Reports were also published on such subjects as recruiting, retention, and quality in the all-volunteer force, Department of Defense selected acquisition reports, and the payment of foreign real estate taxes by the Department of Defense.

Defense Policy and Arms Control Section.—The advent of a new administration generated increased interest in a broad range of military issues. The section provided a variety of types of products to reach a wide audience. A good example of this approach was the section's response to the strategic weapons debate. A well-attended seminar on assessing the options for preserving ICBM stability was held and a printed transcript of the proceedings subsequently produced. In addition to maintaining Issue Briefs on individual strategic weapons systems, the section produced a new Issue Brief on antiballistic missiles. Using a similar approach to chemical weapons issues, the section organized a seminar and produced a primer on chemical agents and an Issue Brief that tracks current chemical weapons issues.

The section provided technical support for the CRS response to interest sparked by the proposal to sell arms to Saudi Arabia. Notable in this effort were three brief reports on the AWACS, the F-15, and the AIM-9L Sidewinder missile. Technical assistance was provided by the section to committee staff who were reviewing the request for sale of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan.

A workshop entitled "The Navy and National Defense: Are the Shipyards Ready?" provided a unique opportunity for representatives

of both the executive and legislative branches, as well as private industry, to exchange ideas on a major defense and economic topic. Finally, the section coordinated a major interdivisional effort to assist a committee in its investigation of the Coast Guard. Briefing books and questions were prepared for hearing support, and analysts worked closely with committee staff in preparing for the hearings. The diverse nature of the subject matter led the section to draw on support from members of the American Law, Education and Public Welfare, Science Policy, Environmental Policy, and Government Divisions.

Europe/Middle East/Africa Section.—A series of crises in the three regions and the responses to them by a new administration and Congress occupied the full resources of the section.

A division task force was set up to analyze information provided on the assassination of Egyptian President Sadat. Within less than twenty-four hours of the event, a policy alert (subsequently turned into an Issue Brief) was available to Congress, outlining the Egyptian succession and exploring consequences for U.S. interests. A CRS report on U.S.-Egyptian relations, prepared a few months earlier, also strengthened the section's ability to respond to congressional inquiries. Similar quick responses were provided by Issue Briefs and policy papers on the Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the Lebanese missile crisis, the U.S.-Libyan conflict, and the Saudi Middle East peace plan. The section's contributions to the division's effort in support of Congress's deliberations on the AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia included a major report on U.S.-Saudi relations.

A report and Issue Brief on theater nuclear forces and another Issue Brief on NATO burden sharing provided the main vehicles for responding to congressional concerns over the strains in Atlantic alliance relations. The section also produced electoral analyses in advance of the Greek elections and within a few days of the French elections. An Issue Brief on Northern Ireland was prepared to respond to continued congressional concern over the dispute in that country. The crisis in Poland remained an important issue throughout the year. An Issue Brief provided the main CRS response on that subject.

The section prepared a number of reports on important African issues, including a paper on U.S. aid to Africa, a CRS report on the European role in Africa, and a study on South African-Israeli relations. An Issue Brief on Angola was prepared in advance of the congressional debate over repeal of the Clark amendment. The section also prepared two major case studies on congressional-executive consultations on foreign policy, one focusing on Turkey, Greece, and Cyprus and the other on Rhodesia.

(6) Government Division

Researchers in the Government Division responded to more than 7,600 requests during fiscal 1981. Of these, 288 were major projects completed during the year, of which 193 were interdivisional. At the end of the year, 74 major projects were pending. Of those completed, 156 were for committees and Members.

The Government Division served as the coordinating division for several interdivisional projects during fiscal 1981 that demonstrated CRS capacity to quickly assist Congress in its policymaking role when faced with new challenges. With the assumption of a new majority in the Senate for the 97th Congress, the staff of the Government Division, with the assistance of the American Law and Senior Specialist Divisions, responded to the request of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A series of seminars were held on committee organization, staffing and procedures, committee workload and planning, and rules governing committee activities and staff, as well as on holding hearings for legislation, oversight, and nominations.

Given the unprecedented extent of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 and the fact that a significant portion of the measure was amended on the House floor, the House Leadership requested as comprehensive an analysis as possible on the measure as passed by the House on June 26, 1981. The Government Division coordinated an effort involving all research divisions of CRS which resulted in a 124-page summary analysis, released on July 10. This report was requested by a large number of Members and committees and was used by both the House and Senate Budget Committees for the conference.

In addition, under the general direction of the Office of Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs, the Government Division coordinated a report receiving contributions from each CRS research division on prospective legislative issues of the 97th Congress. This report contained brief discussions of issues likely to receive consideration and included issue definitions, background, and legislative options as well as further references.

Analysts of the Government Division serve as the core staff for CRS's Basic, Advanced, and Graduate Legislative Institutes and contribute significantly to district and state institutes for the staffs of Representatives, Senators, and committees.

At the close of the year the division had thirty-six Issue Briefs and five minibriefs on line, together with six MLC Briefs and nine Audio Briefs. Twenty-five new Issue Briefs were written or substantially revised in fiscal 1981. An additional sixty-nine are archived. The division contributed to ten committee prints, reports, and other congressional documents. Thirty-three research staff participated in preparing subject and policy lists for the 97th Congress. The division coordinated lists for five committees.

Administrative, Survey Research, and Special Assignment Section.—The section assisted committees and Members in the design and administration of surveys, in the evaluation of survey research findings, in congressional review and oversight of the federal statistical system, in understanding and gaining access to the detailed results of the 1980 census, and in the use of social science research methods. One survey research analyst also developed a new series of public opinion briefs for the CRS Issue Brief system. Specialists in the section developed a series of congressional oversight seminars for committee staff, prepared brief-

ing manuals for the leadership, managed several legislative simulations for congressional staff, and prepared major analyses of government corporations and enterprises and of the proposal to establish a Commission on More Effective Government patterned after the two Hoover Commissions.

Civil Rights Section.—The Civil Rights Section provided assistance and analytical reports to congressional committees and Members on: federal Equal Employment Opportunity programs; proposals for congressional voting representation for Puerto Rico; political status options for the Virgin Islands; Compact of Free Association with Micronesia; Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians; compilation of black and Hispanic federal judges from 1900 to present; compilation of black Members of Congress; a study of impact of budget cuts on minorities and women; privacy protection; women's issues (Equal Rights Amendment, women in the political process, social and economic problems, discrimination in employment and education); current proposals to amend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as amended; religion and public policy (religious aspects of abortion, prayer in public schools); seminar on values, religion, and the 1980s; and current programs and issues relating to Indian policy (seminar on Indian treaty fishing rights and east coast land claims, committee print for Senate Indian Committee entitled *Federal Programs of Assistance to American Indians*).

Congressional Organization and Operations Section.—The section responded to inquiries from committees and Members relating to committee organization, bill referral practices, committee histories, committee jurisdiction, committee and member staffing and organization, congressional pay and allowances, congressional ethics, and issues related to congressional reform generally.

Executive Organization and Administration Section.—Staff of the Executive Organization Section produced analytical reports and provided assistance to committees and Members on: proposed presidential reorganizations; various aspects of regulatory reform; improved procedures for exercising program oversight, including the structuring and use of the legislative veto and alternatives to it; freedom of information legislation, disclosures, and implementation; relationship of the federal government to the news media; proposals for improvement of government organization and operation; federal law enforcement reorganization; presidential protection and the Secret Service; U.S. Coast Guard history and operating programs; congressional disapproval of rules and regulations; and information security procedures in Congress and the executive branch. In addition, the section staff prepared studies on executive department growth and change, the role of inspectors general, archival administration, records management practices of committees in the House, activities of the Executive Office of the President, federal intelligence operations, efforts at controlling terrorism, private intelligence organizations, and the relationship between government and amateur and professional sports matters.

Governmental Operations, Urban Planning, and Intergovernmental Relations Section.—The Government Operations Section provided major

analytical reports and consultations with committees and Members on the changing relationships between federal, state, and local governments, the impact of current and proposed budget policies on block grants in general and community and urban grant programs in particular, the process and problems involved in the implementation of the Civil Service Reform Act, the impact of policies relating to reductions-in-force and federal salaries, impoundment, deferral, rescission, and reprogramming concepts, identification of federal agencies' unvouchered accounts, national study commissions, and the legislative veto. Other analyses produced by the section's staff related to the appointment and removal of presidential nominees, collection of debts owed the government, public buildings policy, federal procurement policy, benefits to former Presidents, waste and fraud in the federal system, implementation of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, federal payment to the District of Columbia, the image of the public servant, and legislative/executive relationships.

Legislative Process Section.—The Legislative Process Section continued to assist the Congress on matters affecting its legislative operations and procedures. In light of the congressional emphasis on fiscal questions during the past year, the section devoted considerable attention to such matters as permanent appropriations, continuing resolutions, and multiyear budgeting proposals. The meaning and effects of reconciliation in the context of the Congressional Budget Act and the relationships among reconciliation legislation, budget resolutions, and the authorization-appropriation process were also of major interest. In addition, the section prepared analyses and provided appropriate assistance on issues such as mechanisms for improving congressional oversight, the potential consequences of broadcasting Senate floor proceedings, and a variety of proposed changes in House and Senate rules. Members of the section continued to consult frequently on questions of House and Senate procedures.

Political Institutions and Processes Section.—The section provided analytical assistance to congressional committees and Members concerning the federal campaign finance laws (including a major study on political action committees), proposals for uniform voting hours, the presidential nominating process, reapportionment and redistricting, constitutional convention petitions, presidential tenure, congressional awards and medals, the inauguration of the President and Vice President, and the disability section of the Twenty-fifth Amendment.

(7) Science Policy Research Division

The division continued its support of Congress in a broad range of science- and technology-related issues. A major portion of the inquiries continued to come from congressional committees. The division's work this year emphasized the areas of energy policy, commercialization of biotechnologies, critical and strategic materials import dependency/vulnerability, and national science policy. The multidisciplinary nature of many of the division requests has continued to result in an extensive involvement in interdivisional projects, as well as in a growing multidisciplinary capability within the division.

The division continues to cover well over a hundred different subject areas, and in the past year the staff was involved in over two hundred major projects. The efforts of division researchers resulted in the preparation of all or part of twenty committee prints, eighteen CRS printed reports, 189 other special reports, over two hundred other written products, ten CRS seminars and workshops, and numerous personal briefings and consultations with Members and staffers. During the fiscal year, division analysts also maintained in a current status a total of approximately eighty new and continuing Issue Briefs on topics of intense current interest.

Energy, Aerospace, and Transportation Technology Section.—As in prior years, the major portion of the workload of this section involved energy-related assignments. However, continuing efforts and new assignments relating to aerospace issues garnered a larger share of the section's resources than in years past. Among the many activities in the energy area were seminars on the Reagan administration's impact on the nuclear breeder reactor and fuel reprocessing programs and on the administration's overall research and development budget. The section participated in several multiauthor studies, including one designed to assist the Joint Economic Committee in identifying cost-effective energy strategies for the 1980s and beyond and a report which traced the history of alcohol-fuel use in this country and worldwide. Other studies included reports on the organization of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and on congressional intent with respect to the federal photovoltaic program. Several new Issue Briefs were initiated, including two in the district heating/cogeneration field (a new area of responsibility for the section), one on the Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank, and one which addressed selected aspects of the nuclear power industry.

Aerospace work was highlighted by the publication of the first volume in a comprehensive two-volume study of the U.S. civilian space program; significant work was also completed on the second volume of the study. In addition, a biographical and statistical report on astronauts and cosmonauts was revised and updated, two reports on the 1979 World Administration Radio Conference were prepared, and an Issue Brief on antisatellites was put into the system. Also, with the death of Charles Sheldon, the section assumed overall responsibility for tracking the Soviet space program, on which Dr. Sheldon was the Free World's preeminent authority, as well as certain specific responsibilities for the completion of a comprehensive Soviet space study which Dr. Sheldon was preparing.

Geosciences, Materials, and Industrial Technology Section.—Major committee support activities in this section centered around geosciences, materials, and energy resources and technologies. In geosciences, committee support work included assistance in amendment and passage of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act reauthorizing legislation, continuing assistance in oversight of the National Climate Program, and preparation of committee documents on oceanic and atmospheric programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The section contributed substantially to a CRS-wide effort to analyze the posture and status of U.S. Coast Guard programs. A major study was

undertaken of interagency coordinating committees and advisory structure in federal oceanic affairs.

Materials-related support for Congress during fiscal 1981 focused on background support for legislation to establish a national materials policy and analysis of the current status of U.S. materials and minerals import dependency. A series of workshops and seminars was held to explore various aspects of national materials policy. Both the workshops and the proceedings of a conference on this subject were published as committee prints. Also, a comprehensive handbook was prepared to analyze the essential elements of U.S. materials import dependency/vulnerability.

Major committee support activities in energy resources and technology development included support of oversight hearings on the Synfuels Corporation and DOE's synfuels program, support of committee oversight and investigation of regulation and licensing of hydro-power plants and ocean thermal energy facilities, and assistance to hearings on amending and streamlining of geothermal leasing provisions. The section also contributed to committee prints on energy supply options, synfuels and the national synfuels production program, and energy in Soviet policy. Other reports were on domestic natural gas and unconventional gas, enhanced oil recovery, Soviet oil prospects, and energy conservation.

Life Sciences Section.—Work in this section continued to be responsive to a high level of Member and committee interest in biomedical research policy, environmental health and safety, human nutrition and food safety, and the area of risk assessment, with a considerable portion of the section's activity being devoted to congressional support in the areas of risk assessment and food safety. Published studies included: a report on food safety policy issues; several reports on risk assessment, including a summary of hearings on the Comparative Risk Assessment Act of 1980, a study of the coordination of federal regulatory risk analysis, and the proceedings of a CRS seminar on the topic of risk assessment, acceptability, and management; the proceedings of a CRS seminar on perspectives on current food safety policy; a report on the use of drugs in horse racing; a background paper on the orphan drug issue; a new Issue Brief on the commercialization of biotechnology; a summary of hearings on the university role in marketing genetic research; and the summary and proceedings of a CRS workshop on biotechnology. Other support included development of background analysis and comprehensive questions for congressional oversight and appropriations hearings for the National Institutes of Health programs, and general support in the areas of disease research, cancer, genetics, aging, human nutrition, and drug research policy.

Policy, Information, and Behavioral Sciences Section.—In the science policy area, a report on hearings on long-range planning for national science policy was prepared and brief analyses of some 140 emerging issues were coordinated and prepared for inclusion in a committee print surveying present and future science and technology policy issues. A similar project was coordinated and major inputs prepared for a committee print on anticipating future strategic crises. Comprehensive

studies were prepared on the National Science Board and the National Bureau of Standards, as was a report on the National Technology Foundation Act of 1980. Other policy studies included an examination of the organizational and administrative aspects of fourteen selected federal research and development programs. An analysis of President Carter's industrial innovation initiatives was prepared for inclusion in a committee print. Extensive committee support was provided for hearings on the subjects of the implementation of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act, human factors in industrial innovation, and government patent policy.

Studies prepared on specific aspects of telecommunications policy included two committee prints on international flow and on telecommunications R & D, as well as reports on the provision of electronic funds transfer (EFT) services by the federal government, on the International Communications Reorganization Act of 1981, and on hearings on a coordinated health information system. A series of meetings was arranged for a committee with several federal agencies to provide a forum for those agencies to discuss their computer security activities. Reports were also prepared on crime laboratory management policies and on FBI information systems issues.

A CRS report was prepared on the behavioral aspects of U.S. presidential assailants and assassins and their victims, as were a report on the views of the handicapped community regarding technology to aid handicapped persons and a committee print on the relationship of sodium consumption (in salt) to hypertension (high blood pressure). Major contributions also were made to a special congressional study on economic change dealing with human resources and demographics and to a report on rapid population growth in third world countries.

APPENDIX A
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Listing of All Supergrade Positions by Title, Grade Level, and Incumbent at the Beginning and End of FY 1981.

	As of October 1, 1980			As of September 30, 1981		
	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
	Director, Congressional Research Service	Statutory Rate	Gilbert Gude	Same	Same	Same
(40)	Senior Specialist in Environmental Policy and Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division	Title V US Code 3104 (a)(7)	David E. Gushee	Same	Same	Same
	Senior Specialist in Space and Transportation Technology	Title V US Code 3104 (a)(7)	Charles S. Sheldon, II	Same	Same	Vacant
	Deputy Director, Congressional Research Service, and Senior Specialist in American Government	GS-18	Thomas W. Novotny	Associate Director for Management Studies and Senior Specialist in American Government	Same	Same

<i>Position</i>	As of October 1, 1980		<i>Position</i>	As of September 30, 1981	
	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>		<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Associate Director for Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs and Senior Specialist in American Public Law (Elections)	GS-18	Elizabeth Yadlosky	Same	Same	Same
Associate Director for Senior Specialists and Senior Specialist in Soviet Economics	GS-18	John P. Hardt	Same	Same	Same
Assistant Director for Assignment, Reference and Special Services and Senior Specialist in Social and Information Sciences	GS-17	Basil T. Owens	Same	Same	Same
Assistant Director for Policy, Planning and Review and Senior Specialist in Social and Information Sciences	GS-17	Hugh L. Elsbree, Jr.	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Health Policy	GS-17	Vacant	Deputy Director and Senior Specialist in American Government	Same	Same

<i>Position</i>	As of October 1, 1980		<i>Position</i>	As of September 30, 1981	
	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>		<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Senior Specialist in American Public Law and Chief, American Law Division	GS-17	Joseph E. Ross	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Transportation and Chief, Economics Division	GS-17	Leon M. Cole	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Social Welfare and Chief, Education and Public Welfare Division	GS-17	William H. Robinson	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in International Affairs and Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division	GS-17	Stanley J. Heginbotham	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in American National Government and Chief, Government Division	GS-17	Frederick H. Pauls	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Science and Technology and Chief, Science Policy Research Division	GS-17	James M. McCullough	Same	Same	Same

As of October 1, 1980			As of September 30, 1981		
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Senior Specialist in American Public Law	GS-17	Robert L. Tienken	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in American Public Law	GS-17	Raymond J. Celada	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in American Public Law	GS-17	Johnny H. Killian	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Taxation and Fiscal Policy	GS-17	Harry G. Gourevitch	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Housing	GS-17	Morton J. Schussheim	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in International Economics	GS-17	Alfred Reifman	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Labor	GS-17	Everett M. Kassalow	Same	Same	Vacant
Senior Specialist in Mineral and Regulatory Economics	GS-17	Alvin Kaufman	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Price Economics	GS-17	John B. Henderson	Same	Same	Same

As of October 1, 1980			As of September 30, 1981		
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Senior Specialist in Social Welfare (Income Maintenance)	GS-17	Philip Royal Shipp, Jr.	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Education	GS-17	K. Forbis Jordan	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Conservation and Energy	GS-17	Warren H. Donnelly	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Agriculture	GS-17	Leo V. Mayer	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Energy Resources Policy	GS-17	John J. Schanz, Jr.	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Engineering and Public Works	GS-17	Warren Viessman, Jr.	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Environmental Policy (Mining and Mineral Resources)	GS-17	Allen F. Agnew	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in International Affairs (National Defense)	GS-17	John M. Collins	Same	Same	Same

As of October 1, 1980			As of September 30, 1981		
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Senior Specialist in International Affairs (National Security)	GS-17	Charles R. Gellner	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in International Affairs (Soviet Union)	GS-17	Joseph G. Whelan	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in American Government and Public Administration	GS-17	Allen Schick	Same	Same	Vacant
Senior Specialist in American Government and Public Administration	GS-17	Roger H. Davidson	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Information Policy and Technology	GS-17	Robert Lee Chartrand	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Science and Technology	GS-17	Vacant	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Science, Technology, and Futures Research	GS-17	Walter A. Hahn, Jr.	Same	Same	Same

As of October 1, 1980			As of September 30, 1981		
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Automated Information Services	GS-16	James R. Price	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Management and Administrative Services	GS-16	Vacant	Same	Same	Susan C. Finsen
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Member and Committee Relations	GS-16	Edward Mason	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Review	GS-16	James W. Robinson	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Chief, Congressional Reference Division	GS-16	Catherine Ann Jones	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Chief, Library Services Division	GS-16	Jack McDonald, Jr.	Same	Same	Same

As of October 1, 1980			As of September 30, 1981		
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Specialist in American Public Law and Assistant Chief, American Law Division	GS-16	Charles Doyle	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Financial and Fiscal Policy and Assistant Chief, Economics Division	GS-16	George K. Brite	Specialist in Economics and Assistant Chief, Economics Division	Same	William A. Cox
Specialist in Social Legislation and Assistant Chief, Education and Public Welfare Division	GS-16	Earl Canfield	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Environmental Policy and Assistant Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division	GS-16	Robert E. Wolf	Specialist in Natural Resources Policy and Assistant Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division	Same	Same
Specialist in International Politics and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division	GS-16	Alva M. Bowen	Specialist in International Policy and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division	Same	Louis C. Fisher

As of October 1, 1980			As of September 30, 1981		
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Specialist in American National Government and Assistant Chief, Government Division	GS-16	Vacant	Same	Same	Daniel P. Mulhollan
Specialist in Science and Technology and Assistant Chief, Science Policy Research Division	GS-16	Gail H. Marcus	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in American Public Law	GS-16	Daniel Zafren	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in American Public Law	GS-16	Vacant	Same	Same	Morton Rosenberg
Specialist in Commerce and Industry	GS-16	Vacant	Same	Same	Carolyn K. Brancato
Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions	GS-16	Vacant	Same	Same	Donald W. Keifer
Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions	GS-16	Vacant	Same	Same	Roger S. White

As of October 1, 1980			As of September 30, 1981		
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Specialist in Business and Labor	GS-16	Charles V. Ciccone	Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in US Foreign Policy	GS-17	William W. Whitson	Specialist in Industry Analysis and Finance	GS-16	Vacant
Specialist in Social Legislation	GS-16	Vacant	Same	Same	David S. Koitz
Specialist in Social Legislation	GS-16	Glenn R. Markus	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Social Legislation	GS-16	Robert M. Guttman	Same	Same	Vacant
Specialist in Social Welfare Policy	GS-16	Margaret S. Malone	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Environmental Policy	GS-16	Harvey R. Sherman	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Environmental Policy	GS-16	Vacant	Same	Same	Joseph P. Biniek
Specialist in US Alliance Relations	GS-16	Vacant	Same	Same	Stanley R. Sloan

As of October 1, 1980			As of September 30, 1981		
<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Incumbent</i>
Specialist in National Defense	GS-16	James P. Wootten	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in US Foreign Policy	GS-16	Ellen C. Collier	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Congress and Legislative Systems	GS-16	Vacant	Specialist in American National Government	Same	Walter J. Oleszek
Specialist in Public Administration and Executive Organization	GS-16	Vacant	Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration	Same	Ronald C. Moe
Specialist in American National Government	GS-16	Clay H. Wellborn	Specialist in American National Government (Urban Affairs)	Same	Same
Specialist in Aeronautics and Space	GS-16	George N. Chatham	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Earth Sciences	GS-16	Joseph P. Riva, Jr.	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Life Sciences	GS-16	Christopher H. Dodge	Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Science and Technology	GS-16	Langdon T. Crane, Jr.	Same	Same	Same

Supergrade Position Changes in FY 1981

As of October 1, 1980		As of September 30, 1981	
Deputy Director, Congressional Research Service, and Senior Specialist in American Government	GS-18	Associate Director for Management Studies and Senior Specialist in American Government	GS-18
Senior Specialist in Health Policy	GS-17	Deputy Director, Congressional Research Service, and Senior Specialist in American Government	GS-17
Senior Specialist in US Foreign Policy	GS-17	Specialist in Industry Analysis and Finance	GS-16
Specialist in Financial and Fiscal Policy and Assistant Chief, Economics Division	GS-16	Specialist in Economics and Assistant Chief, Economics Division	GS-16
Specialist in Environmental Policy and Assistant Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division	GS-16	Specialist in Natural Resources Policy and Assistant Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division	GS-16
Specialist in International Politics and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division	GS-16	Specialist in International Policy and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division	GS-16
Specialist in Congress and Legislative Systems	GS-16	Specialist in American National Government	GS-16
Specialist in Public Administration and Executive Organization	GS-16	Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration	GS-16
Specialist in American National Government	GS-16	Specialist in American National Government— Urban Affairs	GS-16

FY 1981 Specialist and Senior Specialist Personnel Actions

- Joseph P. Biniek, promoted to Specialist in Environmental Policy, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division
- Alva M. Bowen, who was temporarily promoted to Specialist in International Politics and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, returned to his regular position.
- Carolyn K. Brancato, promoted to Specialist in Commerce and Industry, Economics Division.
- George K. Brite, Specialist in Finance and Fiscal Policy and Assistant Chief, Economics Division, retired after a distinguished career as an Army officer and economist with the Congressional Research Service.
- William A. Cox, appointed as Specialist in Economics and Assistant Chief, Economics Division.
- Louis C. Finch, appointed as Specialist in International Policy and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division.
- Susan C. Finsen, promoted to Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Management and Administrative Services.
- Robert M. Guttman, Specialist in Social Legislation, resigned to become Counsel to the Senate Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity.
- Everett M. Kassalow, Senior Specialist in Labor, retired after a distinguished career in the labor movement, academia, and government.
- Donald W. Keifer, promoted to Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions, Economics Division.
- David S. Koitz, promoted to Specialist in Social Legislation, Education and Public Welfare Division.
- Ronald C. Moe, promoted to Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration, Government Division.
- Daniel P. Mulhollan, promoted to Specialist in American National Government and Assistant Chief, Government Division.
- Thomas W. Novotny, reassigned as Associate Director for Management Studies and Senior Specialist in American Government.

Walter J. Oleszek, promoted to Specialist in American National Government, Government Division.

Morton Rosenberg, promoted to Specialist in American Public Law, American Law Division.

Allen Schick, Senior Specialist in American Government and Public Administration, resigned to pursue other opportunities.

Charles S. Sheldon II, Senior Specialist in Space and Transportation Technology, died on September 11, 1981, after a distinguished career as a teacher, scholar, and public servant.

Stanley R. Sloan, promoted to Specialist in U.S. Alliance Relations, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division.

Roger S. White, promoted to Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions, Economics Division.

William W. Whitson, Senior Specialist in U.S. Foreign Policy, resigned to pursue other opportunities.

APPENDIX B

The activities of the Senior Specialists and Specialists in support of Congress often comprise extensive consultations with Members and staff, the production of short analyses and memoranda, as well as the administration of staffers in research work. For this reason this listing of accomplishments and recognition is indeed selective, and although it in no way gives the complete picture of the very extensive professional activities of senior Congressional Research Service staff, it does demonstrate the varied types of tasks and achievements of a representative group of these professional researchers.

Selected Professional Accomplishments and Recognition

JOSEPH P. BINIEK, Specialist in Environmental Policy

Committee Prints:

- *Some environmental aspects of the steel revitalization proposal*. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. *Report of the steel tripartite committee*. Hearings, 96th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 95-119.
- *Improving our regulatory system*, by Joseph Biniek and John Blodgett. In *The domestic policy review of industrial innovation: public in- and outputs*, prepared for the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. p. 304-305. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Member of the Faculty and Advisor to the Committee on Science and Engineering, USDA Graduate School

CAROLYN K. BRANCATO, Specialist in Commerce and Industry

Committee Prints:

- *Selected economic effects of the January 1981 decontrol of domestic crude oil prices: an input-output analysis*, prepared by Carolyn Brancato for the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 50 p. (Committee print 97-R)

- *The economy and energy: issues for the future*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 200–218. (Committee print 97–U)
- *Economic incentives to increase U.S. industrial efficiency*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *U.S. energy outlook: a demand perspective for the eighties*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 493–520. (Committee print 97–Q)

Books Contributed to:

- *An economic profile of major presidential and congressional initiatives to deal with the energy crisis*. In *Energy independence for the United States*, edited by Nake Kamrany. Santa Monica, Fundamental Books, 1981. p. 99–120.

Honors and Awards:

- Distinguished Alumnus Award, New York University, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Urban Center
- Reappointed by the Governor of the State of New York (confirmation by the State Senate) to the Board of Trustees, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York

ROBERT LEE CHARTRAND, Senior Specialist in Information Policy and Technology

Committee Prints:

- *Information technology in education: perspectives and potentials*, prepared by Robert Chartrand and Jerry Borrell for the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology of the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 346 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- *Information and telecommunications: an overview of issues, technologies, and applications*, prepared by Robert Chartrand, Jean-Paul Emard, and Jerry Borrell for the Subcommittee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 138 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

Books Contributed to:

- *Legislative uses of information technology*. In *Computers and the law* (3rd ed.), edited by Robert Bigelow. Chicago, Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 1981. p. 107–114.

- *Extracts from federal management of scientific and technical information (STINFO) activities*. In *Special librarianship*, edited by Eugene Jackson. Metuchen, N.J., The Scarecrow Press, 1980. p. 641-653.
- *An overview of state legislative information processing* (with Jane Bortnick). In *Legal and legislative information processing*, edited by Beth Krevitt Eres. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 1980, p. 49-73.

Articles:

- *Notes from the advisory board*. Hazard Newsletter, September 1981: 2.

Honors and Awards:

- Cited for special advisory assistance in the creation of the "Communication" exhibit recently opened at the Capital Children's Museum

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Served on the National Research Council's Committee on Emergency Management and contributed to its forthcoming report
- Reappointed to a three year term on the Advisory Board of the Chemical Abstracts Service
- Appointed to the Engineering Index, Inc. Board of Trustees
- Appointed to the Interagency Information Exchange Group
- Member of the Information Advisory Committee for the College of Public and International Affairs, The American University
- Consulting Editor, *Bulletin* of the American Society for Information Science
- Executive Committee, Interagency Committee on ADP
- Editorial Board, *The Information Society* journal
- Advisory Board, *Hazard Newsletter*
- Member, Steering Committee for ASIS Annual Meeting

LEON M. COLE, Senior Specialist in Transportation and Chief, Economics Division

Honors and Awards:

- Award for Distinguished Service, National Academy of Sciences, Transportation Research Board

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Chairman, Group I Council of the Transportation Research Board, National Academy of Sciences
- Advisor to the State of Alaska on air-cushion vehicle demonstrations and related transportation

ELLEN COLLIER, Specialist in U.S. Foreign Policy

Committee Prints:

- *Congress and foreign policy—1980*, by the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division; edited by Ellen Collier. Prepared for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 149 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)
- *Executive-legislative consultation on foreign policy; strengthening executive branch procedures*, prepared by J. T. Kendrick under the direction of Ellen Collier for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 77 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)
- *Congressional-executive relations and the Turkish arms embargo*, prepared by Ellen Laipson under the direction of Ellen Collier for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 60 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

Articles:

- *El Salvador and the War Powers Resolution*. Congressional Research Service Review, June 1981: 2-3, 27.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Executive Committee, Washington Chapter, International Studies Association
- Women in Development group, Society for International Development

WILLIAM A. COX, Specialist in Economics and Assistant Chief, Economics Division

Committee Prints:

- *Statement of William A. Cox, Acting Chief Economist for the Department of Commerce*. In Congress of the United States, Joint Economic Committee. *Employment-unemployment-part 18*. Hearings, 97th Cong., 1st. sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 193-202.

Articles:

- *Changing consumption patterns: getting ready for the baby bust*. American Demographics, May 1981: 18-19, 44.

LANGDON CRANE, Specialist in Science and Technology

Committee Prints:

- *Solar energy issues*, by Langdon Crane and others. In *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*, prepared for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 88-104. (Committee print 97-U)
- *Conservation*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization. *A congressional handbook on U.S. materials import dependency/vulnerability*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 255-278. (Committee print 97-6)
- *The role of production, fabrication, and processing*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization. *A congressional handbook on U.S. materials import dependency/vulnerability*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 372-380. (Committee print 97-6)
- *Innovation in the basic materials industries: proceedings of the sixth annual engineering foundation conference on materials policy, 1980*, prepared by Langdon Crane, L. Harold Bullis, and Jan Van der Voort for the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 571 p. Serial 1. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)
- *Energy conservation research, development, and demonstration: will current programs meet long-term needs?* In U.S. Congress, House of Representatives. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *U.S. energy outlook: a demand perspective for the eighties*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 461-492. (Committee print 97-Q)
- *Energy conservation/efficiency*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *Pursuing energy supply options: cost effective R. & D. strategies*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 257-269. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
- *Analysis and discussion*, by Langdon Crane, L. Harold Bullis, and John J. Schanz, Jr. In *Pursuing energy supply options: cost effective R. & D. strategies*, prepared for the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1981. p. 333-352. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

ROGER H. DAVIDSON, Senior Specialist in American Government and Public Administration

Committee Prints:

- *Televising legislative assemblies: experience at home and abroad*. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Rules and Administration. *Television and radio coverage of proceedings in the Senate chamber*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 101-135, 153-155. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

Books Written:

- *Congress and its Members* (with Walter Oleszek). Washington, Congressional Quarterly Press, 1981. 470 p.

Books Contributed to:

- *Two avenues of change: House and Senate committee reorganization*. In *Congress Reconsidered*, 2nd ed., edited by Lawrence C. Dodd and Bruce I. Oppenheimer. Washington, Congressional Quarterly Press, 1981. p. 107–133.
- *Subcommittee government: new channels for policy making*. In *The New Congress*, edited by Thomas E. Mann and Norman J. Ornstein. Washington, American Enterprise Institute, 1981. p. 99–133.

Honors and Awards:

- Elected member, National Academy of Public Administration

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- National Chairman, Legislative Studies Group
- Member, Editorial Board, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*
- Book Review Editor, *Congress and the President: A Journal of Capital Studies*
- Co-Investigator, Legislative Studies Group project for conferences and papers leading to publication of a *Handbook of Legislative Research*
- Chairman, Section on Legislative Processes and Institutions, Western Political Science Association Annual Meetings (1981–82)
- Reviewer, manuscripts/proposals for the National Endowment for the Humanities and for several professional journals

CHRISTOPHER H. DODGE, Specialist in Life Sciences

Committee Prints:

- *Survey of science and technology issues present and future*. Staff report with contributions by Christopher H. Dodge and others for the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 533 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)
- *The space life sciences*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science and Technology. Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications. *United States civilian space programs 1958–1978, vol. 1*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 641–713. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

- *Selected science and technology trends*, by Christopher H. Dodge, Timothy Biggs, and Dennis L. Little. In *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*, report prepared for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 36-38. (Committee print 97-U)

Articles and Papers:

- Issue paper on United States radiation safety and protection policy. U.S. Radiation Policy Council. *Roles and functions of the Federal government*. August 1981 (in press).
- *Electric power from orbit. A critique of a satellite power system*. National Academy of Sciences/National Academy of Engineering/Institute of Medicine. Appendix H. p. 291-304.

LOUIS C. FINCH, Specialist in International Policy and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

Honors and Awards:

- Department of Defense, Meritorious Service Award (for work in support of NATO's discussions on modernization and arms control related to theater nuclear forces)

HARRY GOUREVITCH, Senior Specialist in Taxation and Fiscal Policy

Committee Prints and other Congressional Documents:

- *Statements of Harry Gourevitch, Congressional Research Service*. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance. *Tax reduction proposals*. Hearings, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 819, 872-883.
- *Individual tax burdens in the United States and other industrial countries*, by Harry Gourevitch, Donald W. Kiefer, and David Culp. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance. *Tax reduction proposals*. Hearings, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 820-872.
- *Memorandum to Senator Charles H. Percy on the proposed taxation of commodities futures contracts*. In *Remarks of Senator Charles H. Percy*. Congressional Record [semi-monthly ed.] v. 127. July 22, 1981. S8172.

Books Contributed to:

- In October of 1980 was participant in a two day conference at the Brookings Institution on the Value-added tax. Proceedings published in book form, *The value-added tax: lessons from Europe*. Washington, Brookings, 1981. 107 p.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Served on the Committee on U.S. Activities of Foreigners and Tax Treaties of the Tax Section of the American Bar Association and prepared written comments on several projects relating to U.S. rules as to source of income, the new U.S.-British Virgin Islands Tax Treaty, and the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act

JANE GRAVELLE, Specialist in Industry Analysis and Finance

Books Contributed to:

- *The social cost of non-neutral taxation: estimates for nonresidential capital*. In *Depreciation, inflation and taxation of income from capital*, edited by Charles Hulten. The Urban Institute (in press).

Articles:

- *Inflation and the taxation of capital income in the corporate sector*. National Tax Journal, v. 33, December 1980: 473-474.

Honors and Awards:

- National Tax Association/Tax Institute of America 1981 Award for Outstanding Doctoral Dissertation

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Program Committee member for the 1980 Annual Conference of the National Tax Association/Tax Institute of America
- Referee for the *National Tax Journal* and *Public Finance Quarterly*

DAVID E. GUSHEE, Senior Specialist in Environmental Policy and Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Division

Committee Prints:

- *Congress and energy demand management—can it cope?* In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *U.S. energy outlook: a demand perspective for the eighties*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 554-562. (Committee print 97-Q)
- *Soviet and United States policy options*, by David E. Gushee and John P. Hardt. In *Energy in Soviet policy*, prepared for the Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 140-157. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)

- *Natural resource issues*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 31–34. (Committee print 97–U)

Books Contributed to:

- *Comparative policy issues of two major energy producing/consuming nations: U.S. and U.S.S.R.*, by David E. Gushee and John P. Hardt. In *East and West in the energy squeeze: prospects for cooperation*, edited by Christopher T. Saunders. Vienna, Institute for Comparative Economic Studies, 1980. p. 169–191.

Articles:

- *Cost of synfuels vs. oil price* (with R. V. Jelinek). In COGLAC Proceedings (Eighth Annual International Conference on Coal Gasification, Liquefaction, and Conversion to Electricity), August 4–6, 1981.

Honors and Awards:

- George Morgan Award for Outstanding Alumni Service, MIT Alumni Association

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Member, Legislative Affairs S/C, ACS Committee on Chemistry and Public Affairs
- Consultant, AIChE Government Programs Steering Committee
- Chairman, Public Affairs Committee, ACS Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry

WALTER A. HAHN, Senior Specialist in Science, Technology and Futures Research

Committee Prints:

- *Introduction*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *Special study on economic change, v. 3, research and innovation: developing a dynamic nation*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)
- *Congress and the emerging perspective of science*, by Walter A. Hahn and Timothy C. Biggs. In *Survey of science and technology issues present and future*, staff report of the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 411–416. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)
- *Science and technology issues*, by Walter A. Hahn, and Timothy C. Biggs. In *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*, report

- prepared for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 34-36. (Committee print 97-U)
- *Crisis, complexity, public opinion and the Congress*, by Walter A. Hahn, Dennis L. Little and Timothy C. Biggs. In *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*, prepared for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 1-19. (Committee print 97-U)
 - *Implications for Congress*, by Walter A. Hahn with contributions from Dennis L. Little and Timothy C. Biggs. In *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*, prepared for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 288-301. (Committee print 97-U)

Articles:

- *Technological change and the public work force*. In *The changing character of the public work force*. U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Document no. 134-59-7, March 1981. p. 44-65.
- *Science, technology and the American Congress—II*. *Parliamentarian*, v. 62, January 1981: 1-17.
- *Parliament and the scrutiny of science policy—the report of a study group of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association*. *Parliamentarian*, v. 62, October 1981. Entire issue.
- *Thinking about the future when the present is unthinkable*, by Walter A. Hahn and Dennis L. Little. *Congressional Research Service Review*, May 1981: 8-10.
- *An emerging perspective*, by Walter A. Hahn and Dennis L. Little. *What's Next*, v. 8, October 1981: 1-2.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Board Member and Vice Chairman of the U.S. Association for the Club of Rome
- Chairman of the Panel on ADP Management for the Department of the Treasury, National Academy of Public Administration
- Member of the Nominating Committee, National Academy of Public Administration

JOHN P. HARDT, Associate Director for Senior Specialists and Senior Specialist in Soviet Economics

Committee Prints:

- *East European economic assessment, a compendium of papers*, coordinated and edited by John P. Hardt, submitted to the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington,

- U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 2 v. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
- *East European economies in crisis*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *East European economic assessment, part 1—country studies, 1980, v. 1*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 1–13. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
 - *East European economies in flux: an assessment*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *East European economic assessment, part 2—regional assessments, v. 2*, Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 1–18. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
 - *Energy in Soviet policy*, edited and organized by John P. Hardt, prepared for the Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 179 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
 - *Overview*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics. *Energy in Soviet Policy*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 3–18. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
 - *Soviet economic policy toward West Europe*, by John P. Hardt and Ronda Bresnick. In *Energy in Soviet policy*, prepared for the Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 84–100. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
 - *Soviet and United States policy options*, by John P. Hardt and David E. Gushee. In *Energy in Soviet policy*, prepared for the Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 140–157. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint Committee print)
 - *Soviet energy debate and scenarios for coping with their energy problems*, by John P. Hardt and Ronda Bresnick. In *Energy in Soviet policy*, prepared for the Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 158–165. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
 - *Implications for U.S. policymakers*, by John P. Hardt and Ronda Bresnick. In *Energy in Soviet policy*, prepared for the Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 166–179. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
 - *Pacific region interdependencies*, a compendium of papers, edited by John P. Hardt and Robert Barnett, submitted to the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 148 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)

- *The Persian Gulf: are we committed? at what cost?* by John P. Hardt and others, submitted to the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 52 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)

Books Contributed to:

- *Comparative policy issues of two major energy producing/consuming nations: U.S. and U.S.S.R.*, by John P. Hardt and David E. Gushee. In *East and West in the energy squeeze: prospects for cooperation*, edited by Christopher T. Saunders. Vienna, Institute for Comparative Economic Studies, 1980. p. 169–191.

Articles and Papers:

- *Implications of low growth in the Soviet system: economic reform* (with Kate Tomlinson). Discussion paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Asilomar, California.
- *Soviet energy policy in the 1980's: implications for the West* (with Ronnie Goldberg). Discussion paper presented for the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, Paris.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Chairman, Awards Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies
- Chairman, Executive Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies

JOHN B. HENDERSON, Senior Specialist in Price Economics

Committee Prints:

- *The business cycle and public policy, 1929–1980, a compendium of papers*, edited by John B. Henderson and William R. Buechner, submitted to the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 379 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)
- *Indexation-rationale and critique*. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Budget. *Indexation of federal programs*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 123–127. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

ALVIN KAUFMAN, Senior Specialist in Mineral and Regulatory Economics

Committee Prints:

- *Selected issues in regulation and utilities*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *The strategic future:*

- anticipating tomorrow's crises*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 239-248. (Committee print 97-U)
- *U.S. energy sectorial analysis electric utility markets*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *U.S. energy outlook: a demand perspective for the eighties*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 243-267. (Committee print 97-Q)
- *Economic considerations of coal-based synfuels production*. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. *Synfuels from coal and the national synfuels production program: technical, environmental, and economic aspects*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 258-275. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

Books Contributed to:

- *Apples, oranges and the comparison of alternative energy technologies*. In *Long term energy resources*, edited by R. F. Meyer and J. F. Olson. Boston, Pitman Publishing Co., 1981.

Articles:

- *Supplemental sources for natural gas: an economic comparison* (with Susan J. Bodilly). *Energy Journal*, October 1981: 63-83.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Board of Editors, *The Energy Journal*

DONALD W. KIEFER, Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions

Committee Prints:

- *The automatic stabilization effects of the federal tax structure*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *The business cycle and public policy, 1929-80*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. p. 172-208. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)
- *Individual tax burdens in the United States and other industrial countries*, by Donald W. Kiefer, Harry Gourevitch and David Culp. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance. *Tax reduction proposals*. Hearings, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 820-872.

Articles:

- *The diminishing federal income tax burden of the public utilities: measurement and analysis*. *National Tax Journal*, v. 33, December 1980: 393-412.
- *The effects of alternative regulatory treatments of the investment tax credit in the public utility industry*. *Journal of Business*, v. 54, October 1981: 549-577.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Member, Board of Directors, National Tax Association/Tax Institute of America

DAVID KOITZ, Specialist in Social Legislation

Committee Prints:

- *The indexing of social security*. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Budget. *Indexation of federal programs, part II, subpart A*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 131-192. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)
- *Social security and economic cycles*, prepared by David Koitz for the Subcommittee on Social Security of the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 21 p. (WMCP 96-75)
- *Summary of recommendations and surveys on social security and pension policies*, prepared by David Koitz with special assistance from Nancy L. Miller for the Special Committee on Aging, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 48 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)

GAIL H. MARCUS, Specialist in Science and Technology and Assistant Chief, Science Policy Research Division

Committee Prints:

- *Energy technology issues*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 21-23. (Committee print 97-U)
- *Domestic nuclear issues*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 63-75. (Committee print 97-U)
- *Synfuels from coal and the national synfuels production program: technical, environmental, and economic aspects*, reviewed by Gail Marcus, printed at the request of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 304 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)
- *A congressional handbook on U.S. materials import dependency/vulnerability*, reviewed by Gail Marcus, a report to the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 405 p. (Committee print, 97-6)

Articles:

- *Quantitative risk assesment: why the controversy?* Congressional Research Service Review, April 1981: 23-24.
- *Special issue: a review of energy developments*, edited and coordinated by Gail Marcus. Congressional Research Service Review, December, 1981: entire issue.
- *Energy: a time of transition*. Congressional Research Service Review, December 1981: 1-2.

Honors and Awards:

- International Who's Who in Energy and Nuclear Sciences
- Who's Who in Technology Today
- American Men and Women of Science

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- American Nuclear Society Honors and Awards Committee
- Nominated for American Nuclear Society Board of Directors
- MIT Club of Washington Board of Directors
- Women's Advisory Committee, Library of Congress
- Participant in Science and Literature Symposium, Library of Congress
- Computer Graphics Committee, Library of Congress
- Energy Team, Congressional Research Service
- Women's Team, Congressional Research Service

GLENN MARKUS, Specialist in Social Legislation

Committee Prints:

- *End stage renal disease (ESRD) program under medicare*, prepared by Glenn Markus for the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 51 p. (Committee print 97-9)

JAMES M. MCCULLOUGH, Senior Specialist in Science and Technology and Chief, Science Policy Research Division

Committee Prints:

- *Emerging issues in science and technology, a compilation of reports on CRS workshops*, by the Science Policy Research Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, for the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 397 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess., Committee print) (Dr. McCullough was moderator of a workshop on biotechnology with Vikki A. Zegel)

- *Survey of science and technology issues*, staff report of the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 533 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print) (Dr. McCullough coordinated the Science Policy Research Division's effort in the survey along with William Boesman)

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Briefings on research and development to the American Chemical Society
- Commentator at a meeting on Congressional Science Fellow Programs, American Association for the Advancement of Science
- Member of the Selection Board for and gave briefings to Science Fellows
- Participant in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Intersociety Research and Development Budget Analysis Programs
- Regular seminar participant at the Center for Bioethics, Kennedy Institute
- Member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the Center for Bioethics, Kennedy Institute

RONALD C. MOE, Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration

Committee Prints:

- *The Reconstruction Finance Corporation: a brief history*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on General Oversight and Renegotiation. *Oversight hearings on national development bank legislation*. 96th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 101-135.
- *The Carter reorganization effort: a review and assessment*. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. *Reorganization Act of 1981*. Hearings. 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 64-138.
- *Reorganization authority: is it worth the cost?* Ronald Moe and Louis Fisher. Reprinted from *Political Science Quarterly*. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. *Reorganization Act of 1981*. Hearings. 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 55-63.

Books Contributed to:

- Served as a member of the Panel on Government Enterprises at the National Academy of Public Administration which published a two volume report entitled *Report on government corporations*.

Washington, National Academy of Public Administration, 1981. 36 p. (v. 1), 150 p. (v. 2).

Articles:

- *Reorganization authority: is it worth the cost?* (with Louis Fisher) *Political Science Quarterly*, v. 96, Summer 1981: 301–318.
- *America's other Inauguration* (with Stephen Stathis). *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, v. 10, Fall 1980: 550–570.
- *Swearing in the Vice President*. *Wall Street Journal*, January 20, 1981.
- *The myth of the non-voting American*. *Wall Street Journal*, November 4, 1980.
- *Is it time for a new Hoover Commission?* *Congressional Research Service Review*, June 1981: 13–15, 22.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Member of the Panel on Government Enterprises, National Academy of Public Administration

DANIEL MULHOLLAN, Specialist in American National Government and Assistant Chief, Government Division

Articles and Published Papers:

- *The institutionalization of interests in Congress: an organizational perspective on informal groups* (with Susan Webb Hammond and Arthur G. Stevens, Jr.). Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southwestern Political Science Association in Dallas, Texas, March 25–28, 1981.
- *Changes in decision-making networks in the congressional system: an examination of the role of informal groups* (with Arthur G. Stevens, Jr. and Susan Webb Hammond). Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association in Denver, Colorado, March 26–28, 1981.
- *Informal groups and agenda setting in Congress* (with Susan Webb Hammond and Arthur G. Stevens, Jr.). Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16–18, 1981.
- *U.S. congressional structure and representation: the role of informal groups* (with Arthur G. Stevens, Jr. and Paul S. Rundquist). *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, v. 6, August 1981: 415–437.

WALTER J. OLESZEK, Specialist in American National Government

Books Written:

- *Congress and its Members* (with Roger Davidson). Washington, Congressional Quarterly Press, 1981. 470 p.

FREDERICK H. PAULS, Senior Specialist in American National Government and Chief, Government Division

Articles:

- *Taxpayers revolt: afterword*. The Bureaucrat, v. 10, Spring 1981: 58-59.

Honors and Awards:

- Who's Who in the East, 1981
- Nominated for Distinguished Alumnus Award, Knox College

ALFRED REIFMAN, Senior Specialist in International Economics

Committee Prints:

- *The political economy of the Western Hemisphere: selected issues for U.S. policy*, coordinated and edited by Alfred Reifman, prepared for the Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 223 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
- *The United States and the Western Hemisphere in the 1980's: introduction and summary*, by Alfred Reifman and Albert Mayo. In *The political economy of the Western Hemisphere: selected issues for U.S. policy*, prepared for the Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics, Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 1-10. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)

JOSEPH P. RIVA, JR., Specialist in Earth Sciences

Committee Prints:

- *Natural gas*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *Pursuing energy supply options: cost effective R. & D. strategies*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 57-63. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
- *Oil*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *Pursuing energy supply options: cost effective R. & D. strategies*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 64-71. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
- *Heavy oil*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *Pursuing energy supply options: cost effective R. & D. strategies*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 169-175. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
- *Unconventional gas*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *Pursuing energy supply options: cost effective R. & D. strategies*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 185-193. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)

- *Soviet petroleum prospects: a Western geologist's view*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics. *Energy in Soviet policy*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 120–126. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
- *Petroleum and natural gas as petrochemical feedstocks*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization. *A congressional handbook on U.S. materials import dependency/vulnerability*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 179–191. (Committee print 97–6)
- *Energy resource issues: oil and gas*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 53–62. (Committee print 97–6)
- *Offshore oil and gas—a leisurely exploration pace*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 136–137. (Committee print 97–6)

Articles and other Published Papers:

- *Conventional domestic oil production during the decade of the 1980's*. In *Studies in taxation, public finance, and related subjects—a compendium*, v. 4. Washington, Fund for Public Policy Research, 1980. p. 470–476.
- *Production, reserves, and processing of domestic and foreign heavy crude oils*. In *Studies in taxation, public finance, and related subjects—a compendium*, v. 4. Washington, Fund for Public Policy Research, 1980. p. 477–493.
- *Domestic natural gas*. *Geopolitics of Energy*, v. 3, Washington, 1981: 1–3.
- *Canada's natural gas resources*. In *Workshop proceedings: world oil and gas supplies*. Palo Alto, Electric Power Research Institute, 1981. p. 2–65–2–69.
- *Assessment of conventionally recoverable petroleum resources of Indonesia*, by Joseph P. Riva and Charles D. Masters. U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report 81–1142, 1981. 7 p.
- *Domestic natural gas production during the 1980's*. In *Studies in taxation, public finance, and related subjects—a compendium*, v. 5. Washington, Fund for Public Policy Research, 1981. p. 284–291.

Honors and Awards:

- American Men and Women of Science
- Who's Who in the East
- Who's Who in Technology Today

JOSEPH E. ROSS, Senior Specialist in American Public Law and Chief,
American Law Division

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

— Vice President, Federal Bar Association

JOHN J. SCHANZ, JR., Senior Specialist in Energy Resources Policy

Committee Prints:

- *Introduction*. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. *Pursuing energy supply options: cost effective R. & D. strategies*. Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 25–36. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
- *Analysis and discussion*, by John J. Schanz, Jr., L. Harold Bullis, and Langdon T. Crane, Jr. In *Pursuing energy supply options: cost effective R. & D. strategies*, prepared for the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 333–352. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
- *Introduction*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *U.S. energy outlook: a demand perspective for the eighties*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 1–7. (Committee print 97–Q)
- *Conservation: definition, characteristics, and policy*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *U.S. energy outlook: a demand perspective for the eighties*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 8–35. (Committee print 97–Q)
- *United States energy demand in the eighties*. In U.S. Congress. House. *U.S. energy outlook: a demand perspective for the eighties*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 563–584. (Committee print 97–Q)
- *Energy resource issues*. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 23–26. (Committee print 97–U)

Books Contributed to:

- *Resources*. In *The politics of mistrust*, edited by Aaron Wildavsky and Ellen Tenenbaum. Beverly Hills, Sage Publications, 1981. p. 327–358.
- *Manganese reserves and resources of the World and their industrial implications*. Report of the Panel on Manganese Supply and its Industrial Implications of the Committee on Technical Aspects of Critical and Strategic Materials. Washington, National Academy of Sciences, 1981. (John J. Schanz, Jr. served as Technical Advisor)

Articles:

- *Uranium resource assessment: the NURE program reaches a milestone.* Congressional Research Service Review, Nov.–Dec. 1980: 8–10.
- *The United Nations endeavor to standardize mineral resource classification.* Natural Resources Forum, United Nations, Fall 1980: 307–313.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Vice President, National Capital Area Chapter, International Association of Energy Economists
- Chairman, Committee on Mineral Demand Relationships, National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences

MORTON J. SCHUSSHEIM, Senior Specialist in Housing

Committee Prints:

- *Housing needs of lower income families and federal program levels.* In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development. *Future of the Housing Industry and Federal Housing Policy.* Hearings, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 549–569.

STANLEY R. SLOAN, Specialist in U.S. Alliance Relations

Committee Prints and other Congressional Documents:

- *The modernization of NATO's long-range theater nuclear forces,* coordinated by Stanley R. Sloan and written by Simon Lunn, submitted to the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 80 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- *Sources of potential collateral support for U.S. objectives.* In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. *Soviet policy and United States response in the Third World.* Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 241–270. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)
- *The Persian Gulf: are we committed? At what cost?* Coordinated by Stanley R. Sloan, prepared for the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 52 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Joint committee print)
- *The Atlantic Alliance in 1981: continuity and change.* In *Extension of remarks of Lee H. Hamilton.* Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 127, March 13, 1981: E1086–E1088.

Articles:

- *Beginning of the end: U.S.-Soviet talks on theater nuclear systems.* Baltimore Sun, October 7, 1980.
- *Des negociations sur les euromissiles s'ouvrent aujourd'hui a Geneve.* Le Matin (Paris), October 13, 1980. (Negotiations on Euromissiles open today in Geneva)
- *The American elections and U.S. European relations.* Le Matin (Paris), November 4, 1980.
- *NATO and Northern Europe: perspectives on the Nordic balance.* Ulkopoliitiika (Helsinki), January 1981.
- *Challenge to NATO: the small allies mustn't be left behind.* Baltimore Sun, April 2, 1981.
- *NATO and Northern Europe: perspectives on the Nordic balance.* NATO Review (Brussels, June 1981).
- *The American Congress and burden-sharing in the Atlantic Alliance.* Europa Archive (Bonn), Fall 1981.

ROBERT L. TIENKEN, Senior Specialist in American Public Law

Committee Prints and other Congressional Documents:

- *Memorandum to House Administration Committee on time limitations on the raising of memorials to private citizens in the Capitol.* In *Remarks of Representative Jonathan B. Bingham.* Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 127, September 14, 1981: H6163.

WARREN VIESSMAN, JR., Senior Specialist in Engineering and Public Works

Committee Prints:

- *Assessing the Nation's water resources: issues and options,* prepared by Warren Viessman, Jr. for the Committee on Environment and Public Works, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. 56 p. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print 97-U)
- *Water.* In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises.* Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 117-130. (Committee print 97-U)

Articles:

- Book review of *Water rights and energy development in the Yellowstone Basin*, by Boris and Krutilla. In *Environmental Management*, v. 5, July 1981: 364.
- Book review of *Western water resources: coming problems and policy alternatives*, by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. In *Environmental Management*, v. 5, July 1981: 364.

- *Water policy reform: an institutional dilemma*. Congressional Research Service Review, April 1981: 19–22.
- *Water policy: what is it and how will it shape the future?* *Futurics*, v. 5, 1981: 39–46.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- President Elect of the National Capital Section of the American Water Resources Association
- Appeared on ABC World News Tonight in a two part series on "The Water Crisis"

CLAY H. WELLBORN, Specialist in American National Government

Committee Prints:

- *Governmental and institutional issues*, by Clay H. Wellborn, Kenneth T. Bogen, and Keith A. Bea. In *The strategic future: anticipating tomorrow's crises*, prepared for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 249–255. (Committee print 97–U)

ROGER WHITE, Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions

Committee Prints:

- *Briefing materials for February 1981 monetary policy oversight*. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. *Federal Reserve's first monetary policy report for 1981*. Hearings, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 148–157.

DANIEL HILL ZAFREN, Specialist in American Public Law

Committee Prints:

- *Agreement governing the activities of states on the Moon and other celestial bodies*, coordinated by Daniel Hill Zafren, prepared for the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. Part 4. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- *Does the Moon Treaty present a moratorium on commercial exploitation?* In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation. *Agreement governing the activities of states on the Moon and other celestial bodies*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. p. 431–447. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- *Some other legal issues and considerations*. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation. *Agreement governing the activities of states on the Moon and other celestial bodies*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. p. 449–467. (96th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)