

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE**

OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

TO THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

PURSUANT TO

PUBLIC LAW 91-510

TITLE III, Part 2

(Section 321)

JULY 1983

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

House

Senate

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS, California,
Vice Chairman

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, Maryland,
Chairman

AL B. SWIFT, Washington

MARK O. HATFIELD, Oregon

WILLIAM J. COYNE, Pennsylvania

JOHN WARNER, Virginia

NEWT L. GINGRICH, Georgia

DANIEL INOUE, Hawaii

ROD CHANDLER, Washington

DENNIS DeCONCINI, Arizona

John Childers, Chief Clerk

Cynthia A. Szady, Assistant Chief Clerk

(II)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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

July 15, 1983

Honorable Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library
United States Congress
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is a distinct pleasure to forward the Annual Report of the Congressional Research Service for the fiscal year 1982. 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 eleventh 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

(III)

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Highlights of the Year | 1 |
| Servicewide Activities | 1 |
| Member and Committee Relations | 1 |
| Automated Information Services | 4 |
| Computer and Computer-Related Services | 4 |
| Office Systems | 6 |
| Audiovisual Development | 8 |
| Major Issues System | 8 |
| Assignment, Reference, and Special Services | 9 |
| Congressional Reference Division | 10 |
| Library Services Division | 12 |
| Language Services Section | 14 |
| Inquiry Section | 15 |
| Research Services | 16 |
| Senior Specialists | 16 |
| Interdisciplinary and Interagency Activities | 18 |
| External Research Projects | 21 |
| American Law Division | 22 |
| Economics Division | 24 |
| Education and Public Welfare Division | 29 |
| Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division | 32 |
| Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division | 35 |
| Government Division | 39 |
| Science Policy Research Division | 43 |
| Appendices | 47 |
| Listing of All Supergrade Positions by Title, Grade Level, and Incumbent at the Beginning and End of FY 1982 | 47 |
| Supergrade Position Changes in FY 1982 | 57 |
| Selected Professional Accomplishments and Recognition of CRS Supergrade Staff FY 1982 | 59 |

Part I: Highlights of the Year

By any standard of measurement, fiscal 1982 was the most productive year in the history of the Service.

During the year the Service cleared 430,000 research and reference requests in a wide variety of forms of response. This was 63,000 more than last year, representing a workload increase of 15.5 percent. Summer is normally a slower period for congressional activities, but for the second year in a row a summer month has set a record. In August CRS cleared 45,600 requests, 600 more than the previous all-time high set in July 1981. The average number of requests cleared daily in August was 2,075.

Part II: Servicewide Activities

MEMBER AND COMMITTEE RELATIONS

Member and Committee Relations (MCR) staff conducted ten institutes for Member and committee staff having legislative responsibilities, three for field office staff and a special three-day institute for administrative assistants. Attendance at the legislative institutes numbered 1,230, and there were 170 participants in the District/State Office Program. MCR also offered the Capitol Hill Information Seminar six times and drew more than 350 attendees.

Issue-oriented seminars for congressional staff included trade reciprocity, the Caribbean Basin, joblessness and the automobile industry, rural housing and block grants, new energy technologies, military uses of space, exploration for oil and gas in the United States, and labor. The Council of State Governments and CRS jointly conducted a program on "The New Federalism and the Federal Budget."

MCR also hosted workshops on a variety of topics, including chemical weapons issues, science and engineering education and manpower, and U.S.-China economic relations.

Defense and foreign policy issues dominated the Member events, two of which were offered for the first time during the noon hour. Among those speaking at the Members' seminars were Eugene Rostow and Admirals James Holloway, Elmo Zumwalt, and Stansfield Turner. The Honorable Bruce George, Member of Parliament from Great Britain, spoke on "The NATO Alliance -- The View from Great Britain." Member and staff attendance totaled 2,538 at the sixty-nine seminars on public policy issues offered during the year; the most popular were those that focused on budget matters.

With the federal budget being the overriding issue commanding the attention of the Congress during the session, CRS conducted a special institute on the budget in January. The topics covered during the course of two consecutive morning sessions included the structure of the Budget Act, authorizations and appropriations, reconciliation, the President's budget submission, and the budget and the economy.

MCR also organized the fourth annual Public Policy Issues Institute. Courses in the two-day program are taught by CRS analysts and specialists on particular issues and provide opportunities for Hill staffers to become acquainted with CRS experts. This program was offered twice during the first two weeks of January with 580 legislative staff participating.

MCR staff gave 182 briefings for 4,540 congressional staff to aid them in effectively using CRS resources. The orientation program for congressional interns was the most successful to date, with over 4,000 students participating. The MCR staff also conducted over two hundred briefings on CRS's mission and services for noncongressional visitors. Among the 1,100 visitors were 233 members of foreign parliaments and parliamentary librarians, 153 cabinet-level officials from several nations, and 505 U.S. librarians from research, academic, state, and local public libraries nationwide.

A synchronized sound/slide show to help congressional offices make effective use of CRS resources in dealing with their constituent mail workload was produced. This fifteen-minute program has been converted into videotape for airing on the House of Representatives' closed-circuit television system.

In mid-August CRS hosted a special program for the Parliamentary Libraries Section of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions just before the association's annual conference, held this year in Montreal. Attending were the library directors of seventeen parliaments from Africa, Asia, Australia, Latin America, Europe, and Canada.

In compliance with P.L. 88-246, CRS compiled the manuals to be used in high school and college debates during the 1982-83 school year. The high school debate manual was issued as Senate Document No. 97-34. The manual on the college debate topic was sent to the Public Printer in September, to be published as House Document No. 97-532.

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.

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

Computer and Computer-Related Services

Working under contract to CRS, the Control Data Corporation successfully completed conversion of the on-line PLATO courses of instruction in the use of SCORPIO to a new MICROPLATO system wherein the courses are contained on flexible diskettes. The new PLATO terminal can operate as a stand-alone device with these diskettes, thus drastically reducing the per-hour costs of delivering instruction. These new terminals, the CD-110, also function in conventional on-line mode or as separate microprocessors.

In view of the fact that personnel attrition combined with a hiring freeze reduced the availability of Information Systems Section (ISS) personnel for training by from 40% to 60%, the availability of the PLATO system played a major role in permitting CRS to train some 1,800 congressional staff and interns in basic SCORPIO despite the staff shortage. Extra efforts on the part of available staff also resulted in the continuation of training of CRS researchers in advanced SCORPIO searching techniques and the use of a variety of external data bases subscribed to by CRS.

CRS data base specialists were also heavily involved in completing development of a new on-line file in SCORPIO on terminating programs, although staff shortages in the Library stretched out such development a year longer than originally scheduled. The new system is now scheduled to go on-line in early 1983.

Participation of CRS data base specialists in the continuing development and enhancement of SCORPIO capabilities is an essential and time-consuming task designed to assure maximum user representation in all such activities. User representation is extended to congressional staff through SCORPIO Advisory Groups of interested staffers, organized by the CRS Information Systems Section.

Fiscal 1982 also marked an organized effort by ISS to develop and facilitate the use of computer-based graphics to improve the communication of research results to the Congress. ISS began a training program for research analysts in the use of Library mainframe capabilities such as SAS/GRAPH, as well as the limited microprocessor capabilities within CRS. In addition to the many charts and graphs produced directly by the research staff, the ISS staff produced almost 200 charts and graphs as a direct support service to the CRS research divisions.

Similarly, ISS continued to develop its own capabilities to extend the use of sophisticated mainframe statistical analytical tools to the research staff. This has involved training, direct support services, and the design of procedures to enable CRS researchers to make direct use of the Library's large computer systems for file storage, data manipulation, and graphic output. Typical was a project wherein ISS systems analysts adapted a mainframe-based grant formula computer model to illustrate the role of unemployment as a factor in allocating water project construction funds to states.

Other activities involved enhancements to the Inquiry Status and Information system (ISIS), CRS' management tool for tracking work on congressional information requests, and the development of minicomputer-based inventory control and other administrative housekeeping systems.

The SCORPIO system continued to be used at high volume in congressional offices as well as by CRS analysts. During the year, the 945 terminals in the House and Senate plus the 174 in CRS averaged more than 20,000 searches monthly, using more than 3,000 computer hours per month in the process.

Office Systems

In the area of office automation CRS activities during the year fell largely under three broad categories: maintenance of the heavy and growing photo-copier workload, implementing the conversion to Compucorp word processing systems, and inauguration of the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Project.

Three CRS major product lines are dependent upon photocopying for output and delivery. These are the Major Issues System, the Info Packs, and the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) system. These high volume activities plus a variety of smaller, more traditional copying applications resulted in an output of more than 24 million pages of copying in fiscal 1982.

A second activity of importance was the attempt to implement installation of the new Compucorp word processing devices in CRS. By August of 1982 plans were finalized for an initial installation in the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division in October.

Attempts to prepare for installation of Compucorp while maintaining CRS' overall word processing productivity occupied a major part of the time of the entire Audiovisual and Office Systems Section staff throughout the year. Despite this, there were some notable successes, such as the demonstration of methods of linking word processor output to photocomposition systems to facilitate the publication of committee prints at the Government Printing Office or production of other types of materials at the Library of Congress photocomposition facility.

A third major activity involved CRS participation in the planning and early implementation of the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Project. AVOS staff played leading roles on the technical committee for the project, and it is envisioned that various CRS personnel will be substantial participants in its implementation.

Specifically, it is believed that an outgrowth of this pioneer use of the laser optical disk for the mass storage and automated retrieval of image information will result not only in a practical solution to the Library's problems of preservation, but also in a cost-effective and efficient replacement for CRS' microfiche printing systems for the SDI.

Audiovisual Development

With the aid of a television camera borrowed from House Information Systems, a modest television studio occasionally made available by the General Accounting Office, and some aging audio and video editing equipment owned by CRS, the audiovisual staff of two managed to turn out more than 50 informational television programs during the year. These were aired on the House Cable Television System on a regularly scheduled basis.

About half of these programs were also made available as audio briefs, of which more than 2,000 were requested during the year by congressional offices. CRS also completed two new synchronized sound/slide presentations for the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Major Issues System

At the end of fiscal 1982, the Issue Brief Section was maintaining 379 issue briefs via the Major Issues System. They are maintained on-line in the Library's SCORPIO system and are supplied to congressional offices in printed form upon request. In addition, more than 500 formerly active issue briefs were kept available off-line in printed form for historical reference as "archived" issue briefs.

Some 189 new issue briefs were added to the file, and there was another substantial increase in distribution over the previous year, from 204,513 in fiscal 1981 to 250,325 in fiscal 1982. Virtually all congressional offices were served by the Major Issues System during the year.

ASSIGNMENT, REFERENCE, AND SPECIAL SERVICES

One of the major sources of CRS pride and much of the focus of its energies has been its ability to respond to congressional requests with speed as well as accuracy. Its major analytical studies are exacting, requiring time and deliberate care. But there are many queries which can be answered in a tight time frame.

During fiscal 1982, a series of breakthroughs were achieved by each of the Assignment, Reference, and Special Services units which made much faster responses routine. The techniques devised to achieve these advances are the primary story of the past year. All of the above units exceeded any previous year in the volume of their transactions, but what is most noteworthy is that these unusually large totals were achieved with shorter backlogs and faster turnarounds than ever before.

Although there were innovations both in products and procedures, the most unusual fell in the area of helping Members and their staffs "help themselves." These efficiencies were centered on showing the offices which of their queries could be answered by materials and techniques available in their own office areas or in nearby reference centers. New products, the new shortcut services, and better targeting of congressional requests added up to dramatic totals of many more inquiries handled in significantly less time.

Congressional Reference Division

The division handled well over 275,000 congressional inquiries during the fiscal year, another all-time high in the division's history. In spite of the unusual volume, the turnaround time was the lowest in over a decade.

The Info Pack program grew dramatically, with a total of 146,659 distributed. Approximately 200 topics were covered in the series, with over 1,000 different items included in the packets. The program received strong support from the research divisions, generating new products specifically targeted at the background briefing format. Also, new self-help products designed to assist congressional staff in the use of common legislative materials were published.

A new Stats Line was initiated on July 9, 1982, and by the end of the fiscal year, 12 weeks later, it had received 984 calls. The service is based on a recorded message which gives current figures for selected economic indicators, and it can be reached at any time, day or night. The information is updated as necessary, and a supporting manual which provides background and definitions of the indicators is available.

Self-service use of the House and Senate Information Distribution Centers grew by such proportions that the division introduced mini-information distribution centers in the Longworth and House Annex reference centers, each of which gets ten popular Info Pack titles a month. This in-person use of the "supermarket" concept in the two fully equipped centers resulted in the total number of congressional visitors reaching the following levels: the Senate IDC handled 12,386 visitors, up 87 percent over the previous year's 6,599; and the House IDC with 7,562 in-person users more than doubled the previous year's in-person use of 3,144 visitors.

The division pursues a constant briefing and training program. Daily short briefings and tours of the reference centers are conducted for congressional staff, and during the summer months special briefings are provided congressional interns to acquaint them with the centers. CRD staff also participated in six Hill Information Seminars.

The Madison and Jefferson Congressional Reading Rooms are equipped with television sets which receive House cable channel 6. Congressional staff can view the CRS information programs for training staff in the legislative process and providing background discussions of current legislative issues.

The Rayburn Reference Center underwent the first complete renovation in its 11-year history. The remodeling had its emphasis on more in-person use and focused on accommodating the resource and equipment advances of a decade of growth.

The division continued responding to queries from Congress and providing background information on the daily legislative scene. It developed extensive briefing materials for the confirmation hearings on George Schultz as Secretary of State. A bio-pack was prepared and sent to the reference centers within two hours after his nomination was announced.

Similar background data was accumulated for hearings on nominees Gen. Vessey as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Martin Feldstein as Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. In-depth support was provided to the committee conducting the Donovan investigation, and the division is indexing Staff magazine at the request of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. The division's Hot Line responded to 22,505 telephone calls, and its specialists in the reading rooms and references centers answered 100,899 inquiries from patrons visiting CRS facilities.

Library Services Division

The Library Services Division (LSD) works for the Members of Congress directly, responding to their individual requests in bibliographic matters, and supports the entire CRS as "librarians for the Service." They, too, initiated a series of innovative programs and research tools which quickened the turnaround of queries at every level.

The division prepared a series of research guides devoted to topics of current national and legislative interest. These guides list such sources as books, government publications, journal and newspaper articles, online data bases, reference books, technical reports, statistical compilations, and organizations that provide additional information on the topics. They also offer assistance in researching available legislative information and, wherever possible, provide appropriate search terms.

The division also prepared separate bibliographies for each congressional delegation containing citations entered since 1978 that pertained to each state or targeted regions within the state. Another innovation was the creation of a new access point to citations of articles in law journals for staff using the online bibliographic data base. The new method permits searchers to identify such articles by using a reference in legal citation format.

In fiscal 1982, the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) Service reached an historical peak with 448 congressional subscribers and 321 CRS/LC departmental clients. Congressional inquiries answered by the division totaled 28,166 in fiscal 1982 compared to 27,674 in fiscal 1981. The computerized bibliographic data base on which the S.D.I. rests was enriched by 24,710 citations, slightly over 2,000 more than during fiscal 1981.

The Library Services Division continued to spend the majority of its time in support of on-going CRS research, performing searches of the computerized CRS, Library of Congress, and commercial bases. It prepared on-demand bibliographies, presented seminars and workshops on the identification and availability of specialized information resources, and compiled utility bibliographies for inclusion in Info Packs. Frequently, during periods of fast-breaking events of national or international significance, the division's bibliographers maintained special clipping collections at their desks in order to provide up-to-the-minute information to CRS research and reference staff.

CRS analysts and researchers also benefited from a number of quick reference sheets. These aids list in chart format such major research resources as special collections and data bases, the locations of frequently used legislative tools, and the names, telephone numbers, or location of division members who are available to provide fast specialized information.

Further assistance to CRS staff was provided through the creation of new classification numbers and the refinement of existing ones to enhance the usefulness of research materials housed in the Main Reference Files. An important event was the issuance of the long-awaited 14th edition of the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary. The new edition contains 8,600 indexing terms and has numerous improvements in format.

The first revision of the CRS Magazine Manual since 1978 was completed. The 167-page guide, which includes divisional microform holdings for the first time, was distributed to the research staff in January 1982. The division also issued a new edition of the Subject Catalog of CRS Reports in Print with a mid-year supplement. Semi-annual issues of CRS Studies in the Public Domain were prepared and published.

The division closely monitored the overall CRS acquisitions expenditures, and, as a result, decreased the number of purchased items while effecting considerable savings through the acquisition of free materials. CRS research divisions were invited to review their serial subscriptions with a view toward cancelling journals of marginal research value. They responded positively by either reducing subscriptions or by sharing their resources.

Language Services

In fiscal 1982, the Language Services unit, a staff of five translators covering fourteen languages, handled approximately 2,000 requests that ranged from abstracts of short letters to complete translations of lengthy technical reports. Half of the translations were into or from Spanish, reflecting the increasing prominence of the Hispanic population.

Many legislators are able to speak to their constituents in foreign languages reflecting the ethnic backgrounds of their districts. The unit provided assistance in the pronunciation of texts for broadcast on radio or television as well as other speeches. When traveling abroad, many Members also chose to deliver speeches in the language of the host country. Language Services provided the translations and other assistance required for effective delivery of the texts.

Because of the rising demand for foreign language expertise, some committees and offices are now doing much of their own translating, particularly in Spanish, French, and Russian. The Language Services unit assists them by locating materials they wish to translate and serving as consultants with respect to difficult terminology.

Inquiry Section

In fiscal 1982 the Inquiry Section received 196,960 requests, a seven per cent increase. Staffed from 7:30 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, the section uses a combination of full-time and part-time employees, supplemented by a group of WAE's (i.e., When Actually Employed) to take in requests during the peak periods of the day.

The section has traditionally received assignments by telephone, by letter, or in person. During fiscal 1982, CRS participated in a 90-day test using the Electronic Mail System (EMS), a computer-based message switching system coordinated by the House Information System. EMS offers several advantages, it operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The sender and the receiver of the message are not required to be on the system simultaneously. Since the text of the request is forwarded to the researcher verbatim, the chance of error by misinterpretation is minimized. EMS also means that district offices can place requests with CRS at their convenience rather than encountering competition for phone lines complicated by differences in time zones. The pilot test was successful, and CRS is now available via EMS to all House offices.

The section has invested much time and attention in training both its own staff and sharing in the congressional staff programs. The former involves rotating inquiry recorders through various divisions of CRS. The latter has involved the section's supervisors in CRS institutes for congressional staff and seminars for congressional fellows sponsored by the American Political Science Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

RESEARCH SERVICES

Senior Specialists

Senior specialists served the Congress during fiscal 1982 in a number of principal areas: federal retirement, social security, tax legislation; federal budget procedures; inflation, recession, and productivity studies; energy conservation policy; international economic policy; nuclear proliferation; income maintenance policies; electric power development, federal regulation; water project proposals; and the arms discussions, including the Scowcroft Commission and the MX.

In addition to such issues of legislation and policy for particular committees, the following topics were addressed: trade policy, election law, recession, agricultural policy, information sciences, developments in genetic engineering, technology and diplomacy, Chinese and East European 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 work-related entitlement programs, congressional and executive reorganization, energy, Soviet economy, 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, recession, 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 Service's legislative institutes. 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 1982; indeed, due to deaths, retirements, and resignations, the numbers were further 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 in the LDCs 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, often on a privileged basis. 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 training in science and mathematics, 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.

Interdisciplinary and Interagency Activities

One of the strengths of the Congressional Research Service is its ability to bring together on short notice experts in different subject areas, or having different professional skills, to work together to respond to congressional requests for major substantive analytical studies. Senior analysts head teams which are formed of persons from different units of the Service who are chosen for their skills to answer a specific request as quickly as possible without sacrificing quality.

In addition to these teams, permanent teams are formed to bring together persons from all units of the Service who have different professional skills and a mutual interest in subject areas which are being considered by the Congress. Numerous interdivisional team meetings, seminars, and workshops were held in fiscal 1982 on a wide range of subjects. Many of these were attended by the staff of the other congressional support agencies and congressional staff.

This fiscal year there were interdivisional teams on the following: Agriculture, Food, and Nutrition; Bicentennials of the Constitution and the Congress; Civil Rights; Energy; Executive Organization; Foresight; Housing; Information Resources, Technology, and Policy; International Economic Policy; Oceans; Retirement Income Programs and Issues; Taxation; and Women's Issues. New teams in the process of being formed include Education and Appropriations, Authorizations, and Budget Processes.

The Service continued to expand its contacts with the other congressional support agencies. The associate director serves as CRS representative at the monthly meetings of the interagency coordinating committee. These meetings are attended by senior administrative personnel of all four agencies who meet to discuss matters of mutual interest and to ensure that there is no unnecessary duplication of research among the support agencies.

The Service continues in most instances to be the reporting center for all major projects undertaken by CRS, GAO, OTA, and CBO. As directed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the Service collects information on major research efforts undertaken by all four support agencies and compiles this information into reports, which are issued monthly with updating bimonthly supplements. These reports are distributed to the four agencies under the name Research Notification System (RNS). The researchers of each agency are directed not to undertake a new research project without first checking the RNS to determine if one of the other agencies has already undertaken such a study which might be used either to satisfy the request (thus avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort), or to supplement the new research effort.

In addition to these reports, continuing communication between these sister agencies exists at many different levels. CRS researchers frequently consult with analysts of the three other agencies. CRS staff participate with staff of the other agencies in seminars and professional meetings. Also, several formal meetings are scheduled during the year to discuss the work of the four agencies in certain designated subject areas. These meetings were attended by the appropriate experts of all four agencies. In fiscal 1982 these meetings were held on such issues as water resources, defense, health, and taxation.

External Research Projects

The needs of the Congress for wide-ranging and technical research have continued to require that CRS occasionally draw on outside sources to respond fully to requests. Through its contracting authority, the Service has available a spectrum of resources from the private and academic research communities that could not be retained economically on permanent staff basis. This ability to draw on outside expertise for both quick response and longer term projects greatly enhances the capacity of the Service to meet congressional needs.

One hundred and four contracts were let in fiscal 1982 to assist CRS staff in carrying out 64 projects in response to congressional needs, at an average cost of only \$7,163.00.

As in previous years, contract efforts reflected major public policy concerns of the Congress. Assistance was obtained in the preparation of studies of such policy issues as restructuring of the Civil Service Retirement System; Science, Technology, and Diplomacy in the State Department; U.S. Immigration Law; U.S.-China Economic Relations; Implications for the U.S. of Government Decision-making in Japan; Indian Water Rights; Industrial Energy Conservation; Crisis in Central America; Defense Officers Personnel Management Act; Soviet Military Economic Relations; Effect of Nuclear Power Plant Size on the Cost of Power Produced; U.S. Foreign Aid Costs and Benefits; Women and the Political Process; Data on Persons with Disabilities.

American Law Division

During fiscal 1982, the division not only served the needs of Congress for legal assistance but also afforded legal reinforcement to other CRS divisions, continued preparation of the decennial revision of the Constitution of the United States -- Analysis and Interpretation (Constitution Annotated), participated in the presentation of legislative institutes and seminars, published and maintained the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions, and assisted in the preparation of several congressional publications.

Administration and congressional initiatives in the area of regulatory reform and congressional concerns over presidential appointments to various agencies' regulatory and advisory positions generated a considerable demand for analysis by the Administrative Law Section. Judicial decisions involving the legislative veto, the jurisdiction and constitutional status of bankruptcy courts, and video taping of copyrighted performances also stimulated substantial congressional interest.

Among the topics analyzed by the Commercial and Environmental Law Section attorneys during fiscal 1982 were the statutory authority for implementation of the Administration's public land sales program, EPA discretion in application of Clean Air Act nonattainment sanctions, the effect of a proposed federal products liability law on existing state law, and Social Security Administration access to tax return information. Much of the section's work resulted from congressional focus on proposed revisions to the Clean Air Act and the food safety provisions of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the antitrust and consumer protection responsibilities of the Federal Trade Commission, various restrictions on banks and bank holding companies, and on various tax law changes, many of which were included in the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act.

International law questions surrounding military operations in the Falkland Islands and sundry aspects of foreign trade contributed significantly to the Congressional Operations and International Law Section's workload. Section attorneys were also deeply involved in congressional efforts to revise existing immigration and extradition law and assisted in the preparation of the Senate Election Law Guidebook -- 1982. Other subjects of particular interest were the Voting Rights Act, the alleged misconduct of certain Members and the propriety of resulting investigations, and the congressional budget process.

Attorneys in the Criminal Justice and Civil Liberties Section provided extensive analysis on revision of federal criminal law generally with particular emphasis on the insanity defense, drug offenses, entrapment, and provisions aimed at career criminals. Questions arising from congressional treatment of abortion, school prayer, and school busing issues, as well as administration activities concerning the tax exempt status of schools which engage in racial discrimination and regulations dealing with education of handicapped individuals generated a considerable number of requests. The section also assisted the Senate Judiciary Committee in preparation of its committee print entitled, Federal Regulation of Firearms.

The Bill Digest Section continued its statutory responsibility of preparing analytical summaries on all legislation introduced in Congress. Each piece of legislation was also indexed and tracked as it received congressional action. On a trial basis, the section included in its on-line data base the full text of each public law. Information on programs and activities within the jurisdiction of each congressional committee scheduled to terminate on an ascertainable date was also compiled by the section. The terminating program information is scheduled to become available as an online file in the Library's computer system in November 1982.

Economics Division

The division responded to nearly 15,000 requests, more than 5,780 requiring a response within 24 hours. Over 1,000 original analyses, reports, issue briefs, and memoranda were written; and 148 major projects were completed, 46 involving substantial coordination with other divisions within the Service, other support agencies, or committees of Congress. An increasing number of personal briefings, consultations, and expert testimony at hearings as requested by Members were provided, and 30 seminars and workshops were sponsored by the division.

Proposed revisions of the Communications Act of 1934 and the pending divestiture by AT&T of local telephone companies drew much attention. Among other issues analyzed by the Business/Government Relations Section were development of a new domestic telecommunications policy and its impact on affected industries, broadcast deregulation, the structure and regulation of the cable television industry, the evolving structure and funding of public broadcasting, and a broad range of issues related to the Federal Trade Commission.

Reports were also prepared on the implications of President Reagan's economic program for small business, the sensitivity of small businesses to high interest rates, several of the programs of the Small Business Administration, and the effect of the Administration's budget proposals on federal assistance for small business.

Steeply increasing personal and business bankruptcy reports were the subjects of frequent inquiries. The section also prepared an overview of the rapidly growing service sector in the American economy and reports on the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, economic prospects for Blacks in the 1980s, and public policy issues associated with corporate mergers.

The Housing and Transportation Section analyzed tax credits for home buyers, low-interest rate loans, mortgage financing through tax-exempt bonds, tax-free set-asides of downpayment funds, intervention in housing via the Federal Reserve's discount window, reconstitution of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and direct federal loans and grants.

Also examined were the concept of tax-exempt "individual housing accounts," the impact on the thrifts of the unenforceability of "due-on-sale" clauses in some home mortgages, proposed limitations on commitments to guarantee mortgage-backed securities by the Government National Mortgage Association, the requested recapitalization of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the title insurance industry, alternative housing programs for the elderly, and the increasing variety of mortgage financing techniques.

Transportation analyses focused heavily on the effects of cutbacks in federal expenditures for highway construction, improvement, and maintenance (including bridge rehabilitation); capital grants and operating subsidies for mass transit; ship construction, operating, and other subsidies for the shipyards and the merchant marine; funding for commercial navigation on the waterways and harbors; port development and maintenance; and reconstruction of the Northeast rail corridor.

The consequences of the relaxation of federal economic regulation of airlines, trucking companies, railroads, and intercity bus companies and the need to assess alternative means of finance to offset reductions in federal spending on highways, bridges, waterways, and ports were analyzed. Other areas of interest were the continuing effect of the PATCO strike on the airline industry and the economy, the scheduled demise of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the potential for high-speed rail passenger trains, and the restructuring of the economic regulation of the maritime industry.

The Industry Analysis and Finance Section completed work on merger and acquisition trends and tactics, oil industry profitability, import fees and taxes, energy use taxes, windfall profit taxes, and trends in industrial energy conservation. Research efforts were also directed at assessing the effects of natural gas price decontrol and a windfall profit tax on natural gas, energy information systems and their applications, consequences of oil supply disruption in the Persian Gulf, the economic importance to individual industries of a range of imported strategic non-fuel minerals, the financial viability of public power systems, the financial health of domestic investor-owned utilities, and revised methods of charging ratepayers for power plant construction.

Other reports covered the economic effects of strategic arms production, the differential employment effects by industry of government spending for defense versus non-defense purchases, how the manufacturing sector has fared during the recession, the status and financial health of the automobile and steel industries, and various insurance issues.

The International Section analyzed international origins and consequences of domestic economic stagnation, possible responses to increasing competition from imports, stagnating U.S. exports, and alternatives for U.S. trade policy in the 1980s. Proposed domestic content requirements on imported automobiles, reciprocal treatment for U.S. exports, international negotiations on export credit subsidies, and funding of the U.S. Export-Import Bank were also addressed. The debt problems of East European countries, the stability of the international banking system, and new arrangements for international banking facilities and the Eurocurrency market were examined. Other studies analyzed U.S.-Japanese trade problems, East-West commercial relations, the Administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative, and U.S. responses to barriers imposed by foreign governments to foreign direct investment.

Reform or repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act was at the forefront of issues handled by the Labor Section. Changes to the Walsh-Healy Act, the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, and the transfer of certain operations from the jurisdiction of the Mine Safety and Health Administration to OSHA were analyzed. Major papers were prepared on federal unions' right-to-strike, the Hobbs Act, labor-management racketeering, and worker protection provisions in the airline and railroad industries. The section also worked on CETA replacement proposals, the public works jobs bill, the extension of the targeted jobs tax credit, the enterprise zones, and proposals dealing with the Economic Development Administration.

Other reports included those on the status of women and minorities in the blue-collar skilled trades, the prospects for blacks in the labor market in the 1980s, the status and potential of the apprenticeship program for training skilled craftsmen, the implementation of the Employment Act of 1946, the status of Hispanics in the labor force, recent changes in the effects of business downturns on the various regions, and examination of why labor organization membership has been on the decline and what occupational and labor force growth may look like over the next decade.

The Money, Banking, and Quantitative Analysis Section studied the continuing role and viability of financial institutions, the restructuring and deregulating of depository institutions, and the increasing competition among depository and other financial institutions. Use of monetary policy as a primary tool in the fight against inflation prompted analyses of the effect of monetary policy on economic activity with particular emphasis on inflation, unemployment, and interest rates.

Major reports examined the economic factors underlying the recession and, using econometric models of the national economy, analyzed the macro-economic implications of various future patterns of federal deficits, accelerated defense spending, increases in social security taxes, disinflation, increases in oil import taxes, and increases in housing subsidies. Other research dealt with the size and importance of the "underground" economy, the determinants of major changes in interest rates, alternate indexing procedures, economic factors affecting the elderly, and the role of gold as a monetary standard.

The Taxation and Government Finance Section focused on the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 (ERTA), the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (TEFRA), and proposals involving the federal budget and intergovernmental fiscal relations. Major reports included the distributional impact of ERTA on individual income tax liabilities, marital status and the federal income tax, individual retirement accounts, the effects on investment of the depreciation revisions in ERTA and TEFRA, the effects of ERTA on the public utility industry, and the distributional effects of tax expenditures.

The section also examined safe-harbor leasing, flat-rate income tax proposals, all-savers certificates, and changes in the deductibility of consumer interest and state and local taxes from the federal income tax. Other reports analyzed federal budget deficits and off-budget activities, federal loan guarantees, likely effects of the President's "New Federalism" proposals on growth of the public sector, alternative mechanisms of intergovernmental fiscal assistance, economic effects of state severance taxes, state sales and use taxes, and federal tax payments compared to federal outlays by state.

Education and Public Welfare Division

During the second session of the 97th Congress the work of the division was again dominated by the budget process and a high level of congressional interest in ways to restructure human resources programs. For the second year in a row, workload was exceedingly heavy by all measures: the division responded to 22,000 inquiries, completed 250 major projects, and prepared 60 new issue briefs while maintaining over 90 active issue briefs. Fifty thousand of the division's issue briefs were produced and distributed during the year compared to 48,000 in fiscal 1981 and 23,000 in fiscal 1980.

A wide range of education issues was seriously considered by the Congress, but little legislation was enacted. The Administration proposed substantial budget reductions and rescissions for almost all education programs, substantial revision of the eligibility criteria for post-secondary student assistance programs, dissolution of the Department of Education, and consolidation of programs for vocational and adult education and education of the handicapped.

Other education areas of substantial legislative activity included proposals for tuition tax credits, for revision of the allocation formula for the program of education for disadvantaged children, for assistance to science and mathematics education, for limitation of federal court authority over pupil desegregation cases, for revision of regulations governing the education of handicapped children, and for school prayer. The Education Section provided substantial analytical support to committees and Members in each of these areas.

The Health Section concentrated most of its efforts on the issues associated with the 1983 federal health budget. Major areas included medicare and medicaid spending reductions, health care cost containment, competitive strategies for health, health programs for women and children, a medicare hospice benefit, and health block grants. Substantial assistance was provided during consideration of the medicare and medicaid provisions of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-248). Section staff analyzed a variety of legislative proposals for the three committees acting on the legislation, provided data analysis, and contributed to the bill report and conference document.

The Immigration Section provided extensive assistance on the Immigration Reform and Control Act, major immigration legislation introduced jointly by the chairmen of the House and Senate Judiciary Immigration Subcommittees. Work on this legislation for the two subcommittees ranged from preparing a computer-based simulation model of the proposed new system for legal immigration to assistance in drafting portions of committee reports. General congressional interest in both immigration and refugees also remained high throughout the year.

Financing and budget issues dominated the work of the Income Maintenance Section. The continued erosion of reserves for old-age insurance payments and railroad retirement benefits, plus the rising debts owed by a growing number of states to the federal unemployment account, generated widespread concern and legislative proposals. Other major issues included proposals to make sizable cuts in AFDC and food stamps and minor cuts in SSI, to cap the cost-of-living increases in pensions for retired civil servants, and to dismantle the Railroad Retirement System. Restoration of the minimum benefit and reexamination of disabled beneficiaries were also prominent issues.

Although the Methodology Section continued to provide quantitative analysis support to all EPW sections, the central tasks this year were analyses in the areas of retirement security, formula grant allocations, immigration reform, and the President's "New Federalism" initiative.

The capabilities of EPW's Retirement Security Model were expanded to enable simulation of the effects of options for restructuring the Civil Service Retirement System on the earnings replacement rates of retirees. The model is also in use for the ongoing CRS project on work-related entitlement programs.

With increasing budget constraints, the allocation of scarce funds through formula grants continues to be a large part of the section's workload. Major efforts were made during consideration of the Job Training Partnership Act and on the impact of using 1980 census data in the allocation of funds under Chapter 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The section also developed a model for simulating the allocation of visas under numerous immigration reform options, produced the tables for the CRS report on the "New Federalism" proposal, and used its computer graphics capabilities in work on unemployment insurance and AFDC.

Major legislative assistance provided by the Social Services Section related to various employment and training legislation -- the Job Training Partnership Act, Older Americans Community Service Employment Program, and vocational rehabilitation of social security beneficiaries. Other areas of significant work by the section included veterans, child nutrition, child welfare, and across the board human resource budget issues. The section produced about 50 reports and issue briefs during the year.

Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

Congressional response to Administration budget initiatives, as well as proposals to reorganize and redefine federal energy and resources management functions, provided the major impetus for division activity in fiscal 1982. Requests for specific information and analysis on a broad range of public policy issues involving natural resources and the environment continued to occupy division researchers, who, in addition, supported the Service's role through consultations, background briefings, and participation in the organization and conduct of seminars and workshops on current and emerging issues in the area of the division's responsibility.

At the outset of fiscal 1982, Congress was attempting to complete action on the omnibus farm bill, which was finally enacted on December 21, 1981. The Food and Agriculture Section prepared an issue brief providing overview coverage of this legislation. Several of the most controversial topics in the bill, including milk, sugar, and peanuts, received special attention in the form of separate issue briefs. With the legislation finally in place, a report was prepared explaining in detail the justification, purposes, designs, and cost of the agricultural commodity programs.

Accumulating stocks of agricultural commodities, low prices, declining export sales, and low farm income created immediate discontent with the new farm policy. The budget resolution became the vehicle for modifying the the Farm Act, and the section was called upon to provide substantial assistance to Members seeking detailed information on farm programs and financing through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Other important issues included reauthorization of the lending limits for the Farmers Home Administration, grain elevator bankruptcies, funding for subsidizing agricultural exports, and the reauthorization of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

The Environmental Protection Section's activities were largely shaped by congressional consideration of reauthorizations for several environmental statutes, including the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; by oversight of the "Superfund" program; and by analyses of the impacts on environmental programs of the Administration's budget cuts, regulatory reform, and the "New Federalism."

Major written products included: a series of comparisons of bills to amend the Clean Air Act; an analysis of the auto emissions inspection and maintenance program; a summary of hearings on Senate bills to amend the Clean Water Act; a report on "Industrial Pretreatment Requirements under the Clean Water Act Strategy for Controlling Toxic Discharges", with an analysis of its possible applicability for toxic air emissions; a comprehensive review of "The Implications of Solid Waste Management Budget Cuts for Hazardous Waste Management in the United States"; comparisons of EPA's biennial "regulatory agendas"; a committee print on "Federal-State Relation in Transition: Implications for Environmental Policy"; and a series of papers and briefs on the EPA budget.

Section members also addressed several water resources issues. A committee print, "Wetlands", was completed. A project involving computerization of federal water resource budget data was continued. Major reports were prepared on the Stonewall Jackson Dam project and on the Upper Mississippi River Development Plan. The first of a new series of issue briefs on specific water projects was issued. As the year drew to a close, the "infrastructure" problem emerged as a prominent issue.

The Oceans and Natural Resources Section was active on such diverse issues as the proposed abolition of the Department of Energy, proposals to dispose of "surplus" federal lands or transfer them to state or private ownership, reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act, Indian hunting and fishing rights, the United Nations Environmental Programme, and economic subsidies for the commercial fishing industry. Reports were produced on federal land disposal policies, onshore and outer continental shelf (OCS) oil and gas leasing and operations, and ocean functions of the federal government.

Section personnel authored or contributed to committee prints on public land acquisition and alternatives, public land management, a legislative history of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and wetlands. A program on international environmental problems was videotaped for viewing on the House of Representatives TV system, and work commenced on videotaping a report on aquaculture for showing late in 1982.

The Fuels and Minerals Section spent much of its effort analyzing extremely active energy and energy-related issues, including acid rain, escalating natural gas prices, the status of world oil supplies and further planning for oil emergencies, nuclear waste disposal, and controversial Administration energy budget initiatives. Some of the work included personal briefings, such as one on natural gas pricing issues involving six Members of the House of Representatives and their staffs. In addition, the section recorded a CRS videotape on future world oil supply and demand.

The section also produced a white paper analyzing cost estimates of reducing sulphur dioxide in the air and studies on oil import fee proposals, effects of natural gas decontrol on farming costs and income, and regionalization of the strategic petroleum reserve. A report on the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System waiver package was referenced in the Senate committee legislative report and during floor debate. Finally, a report on the Webster-Heise valve and its potential for fuel savings in automobiles apparently had a significant impact on certain late year government and private sector decisions on research and development in this area.

Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

As always, the interests of Congress set the pace and direction of the division. In the defense area, concern over the state of the economy focused attention on the overall size of defense spending now and into the future. Major weapons systems and nuclear issues were also hot topics. In foreign affairs, international crises drove division priorities. These fast moving events included Sadat's death, political turmoil in El Salvador, conflicts in the Falklands and Lebanon, shifts in U.S. policy toward China, and the alliance crisis over the Soviet gas pipeline.

The defense budget was the major focus of the Policy Management, Manpower, and Budget Section's work. A series of issue briefs was developed on the defense budget as a whole and on selected aspects of it, notably manpower costs, as well as one that tracked congressional action as it evolved through the year, which was particularly useful in responding to inquiries as the budget process moved forward. Other reports dealt with the Maybank Amendment, Department of Defense Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs), the Defense Production Act, and other topics relating to DOD procurement and contracting.

Recent changes in DOD retirement and annuity policy resulted in reports on military and foreign service retirement programs. A study of national security aspects of the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve was also produced. In addition, a completely updated and revised issue brief on military manpower policy and the all volunteer force and a new one on standby draft registration and a peace-time draft were prepared.

The Defense Policy and Arms Control Section conducted a workshop on chemical weapons issues and seminars on the fiscal 1983 defense budget, a number of issues concerning strategic arms, and potential lessons of the Falklands.

Major products included an issue brief on the nuclear freeze and analyses of the new closely spaced basing concept for the MX missile, verification issues in the Reagan START proposal, issues related to the review of the ABM Treaty, and the current strategic arms competition and possible approaches for arms control.

Other analyses dealt with potential U.S. binary chemical weapons production and its implications for proliferation. Examination of the military aspects of the Falklands conflict was a substantial field of division work, including an issue brief on that subject, a summary report highlighting potential lessons, and an appearance by an analyst on ABC TV's "Good Morning America" program. Three new issue briefs covered strategic nuclear programs, ground forces, and tactical aviation.

The International Organization, Development, and Security Section produced major analytical reports on the role of Congress in the U.S. sale to Saudi Arabia of Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft and the role of Congress in shaping the 1982 foreign aid program. Annual volumes of Legislation on Foreign Relations and issue briefs on current concerns in human rights and U.S. foreign policy, foreign aid budget and policy issues, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, and the Law of the Sea were prepared.

Other reports covered basic questions in the human rights debate, the possibility of converting the World Bank to a private institution, reestablishing the international gold standard, AID's and the World Bank's activities in promoting renewable energy programs, trends in conventional arms transfers to the Third World, refugee resettlement programs, implications of the proposed Genocide Convention, and congressional action on recent foreign aid budget requests.

U.S. trade with Argentina and Chile, Third World arms production, programs that encourage U.S. private sector involvement in foreign development banks, the status of multilateral development bank replenishments, the World Bank's ability to survive defaults, and methods of measuring the impact on the needy of World Bank projects were also analyzed.

Seminars and workshops were conducted on U.S. economic policy toward the Third World, proposed U.S. immigration law from an international perspective, and the Administration's assessment of the multilateral development banks. Significant support also was provided on major issues confronting NATO, the Administration's request for military aid, multilateral conventional arms transfer talks, refugee issues, and the immigration controls of other nations. Section staff also coordinated the preparations for the semi-annual Inter-Parliamentary Union meetings and played key roles in the conduct of the CRS Legislative Institutes.

The war in Lebanon and the host of complex questions raised in its aftermath and the war between Iran and Iraq with its current and potential impact on the Persian Gulf were areas of special concern for the European, Middle East, and Africa Section. New strains in U.S.-Israeli relations and specific initiatives for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement were analyzed, and the second volume of the section's compilation of documents on the search for peace in the Middle East was published as a committee print.

As in the case of arms control negotiations, the crisis in Poland, and the Soviet gas pipeline, issues in the European area had to be addressed increasingly in both the U.S.-allied and East-West context. One major report, published by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, dealt with the broad range of problems and trends in U.S.-allied relations, while another focused on the prospects for U.S.-Soviet relations in the 1980's. Martial law in Poland and the anticipated leadership transition in the Soviet Union were the subjects of new issue briefs. The section also tracked and analyzed the war over the Falkland Islands and political changes in France, West Germany, and Greece.

In the Africa region, South Africa and Namibia continued to be the main focus of congressional interest. A report was completed analyzing U.S. relations with Black Africa as a whole and how these were affected by the Administration's policy toward South Africa. Another study assessed the U.S. relationship with Nigeria, while other reports analyzed U.S.-Libyan relations, the Libyan role in Chad, and the war in the Sahara.

Section analysts participated regularly on CRS's Foreign Affairs and National Defense Review, a program carried on the House TV network. The series featured programs dealing with the Middle East, the Falklands war, Poland, and the Soviet gas pipeline.

The March 1982 election in El Salvador was one focal point of the Central American situation and the outlook for U.S. policy. The Asian/Latin America Section prepared a report for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the background to the elections in terms of El Salvador's political history and also helped analyze the election results. The section continued to maintain issue briefs on El Salvador and Nicaragua and held a series of well attended luncheon meetings on Central America.

In the area of East Asia, some of the more significant efforts included studies on dealing with Japan and workshops on government decision-making in Japan, U.S.-China economic relations, and the implications of U.S.-China military cooperation, all of which resulted in committee prints. Taiwan's future and its request to purchase an advanced fighter aircraft were topics of issue briefs. Following the August 1982 U.S.-PRC communique on Taiwan, a white paper on the background to the agreement and an issue brief looking at the long term aspects for U.S. relations with both the PRC and Taiwan were prepared. Issue briefs were also produced on the Kampuchean conflict and on internal conditions in the Philippines.

Government Division

The division responded to more than 10,470 requests, of which 295 were major projects, and served as the coordinating division for several interdivisional projects during the year. Division Specialists and analysts also served as the core staff for the Service's Basic, Advanced, and Graduate Legislative institutes and developed 14 of the informational television programs aired on the House cable TV system. Several projects involved working relationships with sister congressional support agencies. Staff of the Congressional Budget Office and of the Government Division collaborated on various budgetary issues, and division analysts also worked with the General Accounting Office on a number of projects.

Many of the interdivisional coordinating efforts were performed by the Administrative and Special Assignment Section. Studies were conducted on the activities of standing committees, ways of monitoring committee legislative and oversight activities, multi-year budgeting, an overview of the housing policymaking process, and an inventory of Senate reorganization prospects. The Specialist in Congress conducted an oversight seminar and consulted with a number of committees on oversight plans. Major projects continued on proposals to create a "new Hoover Commission," management problems involving government enterprises, and legislation to renew the President's authority to submit reorganization plans.

The Civil Rights Section undertook projects on women's issues legislation enacted by the 96th Congress, the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, and the revised Family Protection Act. Others were on affirmative action regulations, Compliance Program for Minorities and Women and on the civil rights movement and passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1969, bill referral patterns on Indian affairs legislation, and Indian land claims by Eastern Tribes. Studies on the status of the Virgin Islands, aspects of economic assistance and development in U.S. territories and trust territories in the Pacific, conscientious objection and changing attitudes in the Church, a brief history of specially designated national prayer days, moral issues in determining when life begins, and conservative Islamic movements were also provided.

Projects completed by the Congressional Organization and Operations Section included various data collections on committee membership and length of service; histories of the activities of selected committees; aspects of staffing, funding, and jurisdiction; revision of committees' rules; and questions on seniority practices. Reports were also undertaken on mail operations, casework, and grants and projects work in Members' offices, Capitol security, certain categories of House and Senate employees, service academy appointments, pages, and Members' pay and allowances.

The Executive Organization and Administration Section worked on the Regulatory Procedures Act of 1981, congressional veto proposals, rules for expedited congressional procedures, floor amendments to the Regulatory Reform Act, and the resolution disapproving the FTC used car rule. Other analyses dealt with terrorism in the U.S., the needs of state and local enforcement officers, victim/witness assistance, effect of budget reductions for law enforcement and future anti-crime programs, LEAA termination, and gun control. The section gave assistance in various hearings: control of international narcotics traffic, legislation to promote interagency coordination to curb illicit drug traffic, Coast Guard reauthorization, and the proposed change of status of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Assistance was also provided on oversight of the Freedom of Information Act, government control of private information, the new executive order on security classifications, Nuclear Regulatory Commission authorization affecting open meeting law, government secrecy policies, and the impact of national security information constraints on science and technology. Other analyses covered opposition party access to television networks for response to Presidential television addresses, amendments to the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, and the proposed Olympic Coin Act.

Executive pay and compensation matters, Civil Service Reform Act implementation, OMB's use of personnel ceilings, and various agencies' reduction-in-force policies were topics of major study by the Government Operations, Urban Policy, and Intergovernmental Relations Section. Other analyses dealt with state-federal relations and "New Federalism" proposals, community development block grant revisions, loan guarantee programs, and Title I provisions of the Housing and Community Development Act.

The Administration's debt collection program, unvouchered accounts in executive agencies, federal procurement reform, transfer of surplus federal property, OMB proposals to change contracting policy under A-76, voluntary institutions and the use of volunteerism in federal agencies, the Presidential library system, and federal budget reform were also analyzed.

A major portion of the Legislative Process Section's time was devoted to committees considering possible changes in the congressional budget process, particularly the House Rules Committee's Task Force on the Budget Process and a Senate committee study of budget controllability of programs within its jurisdiction. Work was undertaken on congressional actions on appropriations for fiscal 1982, particularly the Administration's revised September requests.

Major studies were conducted on the trends in levels of House legislative activity, the use of one minute speeches on the House floor, and the procedures for discharging committees from further consideration of measures. At a Senate committee's request, section analysts surveyed and examined the procedures used by executive agencies in providing information in the course of confirmation proceedings. Seminars on authorizations-appropriations and reconciliation were presented for staff of a Senate committee, and a section specialist testified and submitted reports for the Senate Rules and Administration Committee during its consideration of a resolution authorizing television and radio coverage of Senate floor proceedings.

The Political Institutions and Processes Section responded to queries on voting participation and its relationship to voter registration, election administration problems, the use of initiatives and referenda, and major political party rules changes and their impact on the presidential nominating system. An issue brief detailing congressional primary elections results was in high demand.

Campaign finance issues included a review of independent expenditures and proposed changes affecting political action committees, the public financing of congressional campaigns, and the Presidential Election Campaign Fund. An extensive historical survey, "Major Acts of Congress and Treaties Approved by the Senate, 1789-1980," was completed in anticipation of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, and selected portions of committee histories were undertaken at committee request and published as committee documents.

The Survey Research, Public Opinion, and Federal Statistical Policy Section assisted several committees in the construction of questionnaires to be mailed to various constituencies and in the sampling procedures to be used. Studies were conducted on various statistical programs within federal agencies, and public opinion briefs providing the most recent public opinion polls on topics such as nuclear disarmament, abortion, and social security were placed on-line. A specialist testified at joint hearings on election night vote projections by broadcast media, and another coordinated projects on the impact of budget reductions on the operations of the federal statistical system, which led to a major report published by the House Government Operations Committee.

Science Policy Research Division

The division's work centered on the impacts of the changing federal role in the support of research and development. Major topics examined were R&D priorities at different levels, problems of stability and continuity in long-term R&D programs, and the shifts of certain R&D and commercialization efforts to the private sector, with particular attention to the impacts on energy development programs. Other areas included science education and manpower programs, environmental health effects, space policy, and potential for mining strategic minerals from deep-sea resources.

Work on energy policy and space related topics continued to consume most of the Energy, Aerospace, and Transportation Technology Section's resources. This year, however, the focus of energy work in the section shifted from renewable energy issues to nuclear and conservation issues.

Among the activities were seminars on energy efficient technologies for use in industry and Administration policies for new energy technologies. The section assisted in the preparation of committee prints on such topics as national policy in energy conservation and future uranium enrichment needs.

Assistance was also provided in summarizing hearings on the role of federal research and development in the future of the Nation's utilities and on potential markets for renewable energy equipment in developing countries. Issue briefs were prepared on nuclear energy policy, uranium enrichment technology and policy, and the effect of Administration energy policies on the federal solar energy program. Several reports were prepared on alcohol fuels, including a report which considered how industry would be affected if the Administration eliminated the 4-cent per gallon tax exemption for alcohol fuels.

Volume one of a major three-volume committee study of Soviet space activities over the past five years was completed, and a report on the space activities of the Soviet Union, the United States, and other launching countries was published as a committee print. A seminar was held on military uses of space, and, with increased interest in international space issues focusing on the UNISPACE conference, an issue brief was prepared on that topic.

Work in the Geosciences Section included committee documents and reports on marine hydrothermal metal deposits lying within and beyond a 200-mile coastal zone of the United States and the programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. A workshop on acid rain was organized, and an interdivisional study of U.S. Coast Guard programs was completed.

Committee support in materials included a detailed analysis and assistance in hearings on the President's National Materials and Minerals Program Plan and on strategic and critical materials import dependency. The section also contributed to a committee print on population growth in third world countries and to a forthcoming print on industrial preparedness and dependence on strategic and critical materials.

Interest in energy policy resulted in continued support of oversight hearings and presentation of a seminar on the Synfuels Corporation. In addition, the section provided background briefings on developments in OTEC, participated in a seminar on Administration policies for new energy technologies, produced a handbook on alternative energy technologies, and participated in interdivisional efforts to prepare a document outlining the basic statutory authorities of the Department of Energy, a series of briefing papers on DOE programs, and assistance in hearings on DOE dismantlement.

Among the Life Sciences Section's accomplishments were major studies and committee reports on the health effects of diesel emissions, the regulation of urea formaldehyde foam insulation, and human in-vitro fertilization. Other reports focused on the Biomedical Research Training and Medical Library Assistance Amendments of 1982, the work of national commissions in the health area, the protection of patient-subjects involved in experimental cancer radiation therapy, and the Food Safety Amendments of 1981.

Papers were also prepared on a number of food-and drug-related issues.

Additional support included comprehensive background analyses and questions for hearings on the NIH programs and budget, genetic screening in the workplace, agricultural applications of the new biotechnologies, reproductive hazards in the workplace, the EPA R&D budget, and occupational exposure to cotton dust.

A major focus of the Policy, Information, and Behavioral Sciences

Section's effort was the impact of the Administration's science policy on the R&D budgets of federal departments and agencies. Products included a summary of the fiscal 1983 National Science Foundation authorization hearings and reports on the implementation of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980, human factors in innovation and productivity, the small business innovation research and development bills, and government patent policy.

A workshop, three major reports, and an issue brief explored the issue of U.S. science and engineering education and manpower, including international comparisons. Also, a briefing book for Members was prepared for a hearing on the effects of technology on the Nation's school systems and training programs.

An analysis of hearings on the Information Science and Technology Act was prepared, as were a report on standards and strategy involved in the procurement and utilization of computers by the Department of Defense, a report and

issue brief on the establishment of a computerized federal information system on missing children and deceased persons, and a briefing book for Members for use during a hearing on robotics. An issue brief also was prepared on the information resources management concept as embodied in the Paperwork Reduction Act.

APPENDIX A
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Listing of All Supergrade Positions by Title, Grade Level and Incumbent at the Beginning and End of FY 1982.

| As of <u>October 1, 1981</u> | | | As of <u>September 30, 1982</u> | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> | <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
| Director, Congressional Research Service | Sta- tutory Rate | Gilbert Gude | Same | Same | Same |
| 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 |
| Associate Director for Management Studies and Senior Specialist in American Government | GS-18 | Thomas W. Novotny | Same | Same | Same |
| Associate Director for Research, Analysis, and Multi- disciplinary Programs and Senior Specialist in American Public Law (Elections) | GS-18 | Elizabeth Yadlosky | Same | Same | Same |
| Associate Director for Senior Spe- cialists and Senior Specialist in Soviet Economics | GS-18 | John P. Hardt | Same | Same | Same |
| Deputy Director and Senior Spe- cialist in American Government | GS-17 | Vacant | Same | Same | Same |

As of
October 1, 1981

As of
September 30, 1982

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
|--|--------------|----------------------|
| Assistant Director for Assignment, Reference and Special Services and Senior Specialist in Social and Information Sciences | GS-17 | Basil T. Owens |
| Assistant Director for Policy, Planning and Review and Senior Specialist in Social and Information Sciences | GS-17 | Hugh L. Elsbree, Jr. |
| *Senior Specialist in Space and Transportation Technology | GS-17 | Vacant |
| Senior Specialist in American Public Law and Chief, American Law Division | GS-17 | Joseph E. Ross |
| Senior Specialist in Transportation and Chief, Economics Division | GS-17 | Leon M. Cole |
| Senior Specialist in Social Welfare and Chief, Education and Public Welfare Division | GS-17 | William H. Robinson |

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |

October 1, 1981

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
|--|--------------|------------------------|
| Senior Specialist in International Affairs and Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division | GS-17 | Stanley J. Heginbotham |
| Senior Specialist in American National Government and Chief, Government Division | GS-17 | Frederick H. Pauls |
| Senior Specialist in Science and Tech- nology and Chief, Science Policy Research Division | GS-17 | James M. McCullough |
| Senior Specialist in American Public Law | GS-17 | Robert L. Tienken |
| Senior Specialist in American Public Law | GS-17 | Raymond J. Celada |
| Senior Specialist in American Public Law | GS-17 | Johnny H. Killian |
| Senior Specialist in Taxation and Fiscal Policy | GS-17 | Harry G. Gourevitch |
| Senior Specialist in Housing | GS-17 | Morton J. Schussheim |

As of
September 30, 1982

[illegible]

As of
October 1, 1981

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
|--|--------------|-------------------------|
| Senior Specialist in International Economics | GS-17 | Alfred Reifman |
| Senior Specialist in Labor | GS-17 | Vacant |
| Senior Specialist in Mineral and Regulatory Eco- nomics | GS-17 | Alvin Kaufman |
| Senior Specialist in Price Economics | GS-17 | John B. Henderson |
| Senior Specialist in Social Welfare (Income Maintenance) | GS-17 | Philip Royal Shipp, Jr. |
| Senior Specialist in Education | GS-17 | K. Forbis Jordan |
| Senior Specialist in Conservation and Energy | GS-17 | Warren H. Donnelly |
| Senior Specialist in Energy Resources Policy | GS-17 | John J. Schanz Jr. |
| Senior Specialist in Engineering and Public Works | GS-17 | Warren Viessman Jr. |

As of
September 30, 1982

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
|--|--------------|------------------|
| Same | Same | Same |
| Senior Specialist in Economic Policy | Same | William A. Cox |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Senior Specialist in Social Legislation | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |

As of
October 1, 1981

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
|---|--------------|----------------------|
| Senior Specialist in Environmental Policy (Mining and Mineral Resources) | GS-17 | Allen F. Agnew |
| Senior Specialist in International Affairs (National Defense) | GS-17 | John M. Collins |
| Senior Specialist in International Affairs (National Security) | GS-17 | Charles R. Gellner |
| Senior Specialist in International Affairs (Soviet Union) | GS-17 | Joseph G. Whelan |
| Senior Specialist in American Govern- ment and Public Administration | GS-17 | Roger H. Davidson |
| Senior Specialist in Information Policy and Tech- nology | GS-17 | Robert Lee Chartrand |

As of
September 30, 1982

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
|--|--------------|--|
| Senior Specialist in International Affairs | Same | Stanley J. Heginbotham (Temporary appointment) |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |

As of
September 30, 1982

[illegible]

As of
October 1, 1981

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
|---|--------------|---------------------|
| Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Chief, Congressional Reference Division | GS-16 | Catherine Ann Jones |
| Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Chief, Library Services Division | GS-16 | Jack McDonald Jr. |
| Specialist in American Public Law and Assistant Chief, American Law Division | GS-16 | Charles Doyle |
| Specialist in Economics and Assistant Chief, Economics Division | GS-16 | William A. Cox |
| Specialist in Social Legislation and Assistant Chief, Education and Public Welfare Division | GS-16 | Earl Canfield |
| Specialist in Natural Resources Policy and Assistant Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division | GS-16 | Robert E. Wolf |

As of
September 30, 1982

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Vacant |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |

As of
October 1, 1981

As of
September 30, 1982

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> | <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
|---|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Specialist in International Policy and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division | GS-16 | Louis C. Finch | Same | Same | Clyde R. Mark (Temporary appointment) |
| Specialist in American National Government and Assistant Chief, Government Division | GS-16 | Daniel P. Mulhollan | Same | Same | Same |
| 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 H. Zafren | Same | Same | Same |
| Specialist in American Public Law | GS-16 | Morton Rosenberg | Same | Same | Same |
| Senior Specialist in Agriculture | GS-17 | Leo V. Mayer | Specialist in American Public Law | GS-16 | Vacant |
| Specialist in Commerce and Industry | GS-16 | Carolyn K. Brancato | Same | Same | Same |
| Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions | GS-16 | Donald W. Keifer | Same | Same | Same |

As of
October 1, 1981

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
|--|--------------|--------------------|
| Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions | GS-16 | Roger S. White |
| Specialist in Business and Labor | GS-16 | Charles V. Ciccone |
| Specialist in Industry Analysis and Finance | GS-16 | Vacant |
| Specialist in Social Legislation | GS-16 | David S. Koitz |
| Specialist in Social Legislation | GS-16 | Glenn R. Markus |
| Specialist in Social Legislation | GS-16 | Vacant |
| Specialist in Social Welfare Policy | GS-16 | Margaret S. Malone |
| Specialist in Environmental Policy | GS-16 | Harvey R. Sherman |
| Specialist in Environmental Policy | GS-16 | Joseph P. Biniek |
| Specialist in US Alliance Relations | GS-16 | Stanley R. Sloan |

As of
September 30, 1982

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>Incumbent</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Jane G. Gravelle |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Same |
| Same | Same | Vacant |
| Same | Same | Same |

Grade

| | | |
|--|-------|----------------------|
| Specialist in National Defense | GS-16 | James P. Wootten |
| Specialist in US Foreign Policy | GS-16 | Ellen C. Collier |
| Senior Specialist in American Govern- ment and Public Administration | GS-17 | Vacant |
| Specialist in American National Government | GS-16 | Walter J. Oleszek |
| Specialist in American National Government and Public Admini- stration | GS-16 | Ronald C. Moe |
| Specialist in American National Government (Urban Affairs) | GS-16 | Clay H. Wellborn |
| Specialist in Aeronautics and Space | GS-16 | George N. Chatham |
| Specialist in Earth Sciences | GS-16 | Joseph P. Riva Jr. |
| Specialist in Life Sciences | GS-16 | Christopher H. Dodge |
| Specialist in Science and Technology | GS-16 | Langdon T. Crane Jr. |

Grade _____

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Supergrade Position Changes in FY 1982

| <u>As of</u> <u>October 1, 1981</u> | <u>Grade</u> | <u>As of</u> <u>September 30, 1982</u> | <u>Grade</u> |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Senior Specialist in Labor | GS-17 | Senior Specialist in Economic Policy | GS-17 |
| Senior Specialist in Social Welfare (Income Maintenance) | GS-17 | Senior Specialist in Social Legislation | GS-17 |
| Senior Specialist in Environmental Policy (Mining and Mineral Resources) | GS-17 | Senior Specialist in International Affairs | GS-17 |
| Senior Specialist in Science and Technology | GS-17 | Senior Specialist in Renewable Resources and Land Management | GS-17 |
| *Senior Specialist in Space and Transportation Technology | Title V US Code 3104 (a) (7) | Senior Specialist in Space and Transportation Technology | GS-17 |
| Senior Specialist in Agriculture | GS-17 | Specialist in American Public Law | GS-16 |
| Senior Specialist in American Government and Public Administration | GS-17 | Specialist in American National Government | GS-16 |

*Position description cancelled in FY 1982; budget conversion made in FY 1983

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

FY 1982 Specialist and Senior Specialist Personnel Actions

Louis C. Finch, temporarily promoted to Senior Specialist in International Affairs and Chief, Foreign affairs and National Defense Division.

William A. Cox, promoted to Senior Specialist in Economic Policy, Office of Senior Specialists.

Leo V. Mayer, Senior Specialist in Agriculture, resigned to assume a position with the Department of Agriculture.

Stanley J. Heginbotham, detailed to the position of Senior Specialist in International Affairs, Office of Senior Specialists.

Allen F. Agnew, Senior Specialist in Environmental Policy (Mining and Mineral Resources), retired after a distinguished career in academia and government.

Walter A. Hahn, Senior Specialist in Science, Technology, and Futures Research retired after a distinguished career in private and public service.

Clyde R. Mark, temporarily promoted to Specialist in International Policy and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division.

Jane G. Gravelle, promoted to Specialist in Industry Analysis and Finance, Economics Division.

Joseph P. Biniek, Specialist in Environmental Policy, retired after a distinguished career in government service.

APPENDIX B

Selected Professional Accomplishments and Recognition of CRS Supergrade Staff FY 1982

CAROLYN K. BRANCATO, Specialist in Commerce and Industry

Committee Prints:

- Merger tactics and public policy, prepared by Carolyn Kay 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., 1982. 74 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print 97-DD)
- U.S. economic dependence on six imported strategic non-fuel minerals, prepared by Gary L. Guenther under the direction of Carolyn K. Brancato for the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 54 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print 97-14)

Books Contributed to:

- An economic profile of major presidential and congressional initiatives to deal with the energy crisis. In U.S. options for energy independence, edited by Nake M. Kamrany. Lexington, Mass., Lexington Books 1982. p. 99-120.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Member, Board of Trustees, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York

ELLEN C. COLLIER, Specialist in U.S. Foreign Policy

Committee Prints:

- Executive-legislative consultation on foreign policy: strengthening the legislative side, prepared for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 85 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- Executive-legislative consultation on foreign policy: strengthening foreign policy information sources for Congress, prepared by Sam Postbrief under the direction of Ellen C. Collier for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 84 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- The Senate role in foreign affairs appointments, prepared by Ellen C. Collier, Joel M. Woldman, and Mark M. Lowenthal for the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 119 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)

- Introduction. The role of Congress in foreign policy in 1981. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Congress and foreign policy-1981. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 1-7. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- Congress and foreign policy-1981, by the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division; edited by Ellen C. Collier, for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 132 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)

Articles and Papers:

- What role for women in the military. the Eleusis, summer 1982: 11-18.
- The role of Congress in international organizations. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mar. 26, 1982.
- Legislative-executive consultation on foreign policy. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association in Denver, Colo., Sept. 5, 1982.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Vice President and President-elect, and Executive Council Member, Washington Chapter, International Studies Association

JOHN M. COLLINS, Senior Specialist in International Affairs and National Defense

Books Written:

- U.S. defense planning: a critique. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1982. 337 p.

Books Contributed to:

- Definitional aspects. In Political terrorism and energy: the threat and response, edited by Yonah Alexander and Charles K. Ebinger. New York, Praeger, 1982. p. 1-14.

LANGDON CRANE, Specialist in Science and Technology

Committee Prints:

- Technology, natural monopoly and regulation. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Natural gas regulation study. Prepared by the Congressional Research Service and the National Regulatory Research Institute for the use of the Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 96-119. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print 97-GG)

- A review of natural gas technology. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Natural gas regulation study. Prepared by the Congressional Research Service and the National Regulatory Research Institute for the use of the Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 172-189. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print 97-GG)

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

Hearing Statement:

- Statement of Roger Davidson, Senior Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration, Congressional Research Service. In U.S. Congress. House. Speaker's Commission on Pages. Hearings, 97th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 4-24.

Books Written:

- A More perfect union: introduction to American government, by Samuel C. Patterson, Roger H. Davidson, and Randall B. Ripley. 2d ed. Homewood, Ill., Dorsey Press, 1982. 624 p.

Books Contributed to:

- Congressional leaders as agents of change. In Understanding congressional leadership, edited by Frank H. Mackaman. Washington, Congressional Quarterly Press, 1981. p. 135-156.
- Theories of Congress. In Congress and public policy: a source book of documents and readings, edited by David C. Kozak and John D. Macartney. Homewood, Ill., Dorsey Press, 1982. p. 1-12.
- The two Congresses and how they are changing. In The Role of the legislature in Western democracies, edited by Norman J. Ornstein. Washington, American Enterprise Institute, 1981. p. 3-19, 93-95, 102-103, 107.
- The two Congresses and how they are changing. In Congress and public policy: a source book of documents and readings, edited by David C. Kozak and John D. Macartney. Homewood, Ill., Dorsey Press, 1982. p. 464-475.
- Why do Americans love their Congressmen so much more than their Congress (with Glenn R. Parker). In Congress and public policy: a source book of documents and reading, edited by David C. Kozak and John D. Macartney. Homewood, Ill., Dorsey Press, 1982. p. 340-346.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Book Review Editor, Congress and the Presidency: A Journal of Capital Studies
- Board of Editors, Legislative Studies Quarterly
- Elected Member, National Academy of Public Administration
- Board of Visitors, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University of Pittsburgh
- Coprincipal Investigator, NSF-sponsored study of legislative research
- Adjunct Professor of Government and Politics, University of Maryland, College Park
- Section Chairman, Annual Convention of the Western Political Science Association

WARREN H. DONNELLY, Senior Specialist in Conservation and Energy

Committee Prints and Hearing Statements:

- Analysis of six issues about nuclear capabilities of India, Iraq, Libya, and Pakistan, prepared by Warren H. Donnelly and others for the Subcommittee on Arms Control, Oceans, International Operations and Environment of the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 74 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)
- Background. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. European reactions to the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation. Prepared for the Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Government Processes of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 1-12. (97th Cong. 2d sess. Committee print)
- The European reaction summarized and some implications for U.S. nonproliferation policy, by Warren H. Donnelly and Joseph Pilat. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. European reactions to the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation. Prepared for the Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Government Processes, Committee on Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate. Washington, United States Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 56-74.
- European reactions to the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation, prepared by Geoffrey Greenhalgh and Walter Patterson with commentary by Warren H. Donnelly and Joseph F. Pilat for the Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation, and Government Processes of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 74 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- How long would it take for Iraq to obtain a nuclear explosive after its research reactor began operation. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. The Israeli air strike. Hearings, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 153-154.

- Possible contamination of Baghdad from bombing of the Iraqi reactor. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. The Israeli air strike. Hearings, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 155-157.

Articles and Papers:

- Nuclear export strategies to restrain the further spread of nuclear weaponry in the 1980s, by Warren H. Donnelly and Joseph F. Pilat. Paper prepared for the Conference on Strategic Response to Conflict in the 1980s at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C.

CHARLES DOYLE, Specialist in American Public Law and Assistant Chief, American Law Division

Hearing Statements:

- Case law under the Smith Act, 18 U.S.C. 2385, the Logan Act, 18 U.S.C. 953, and 18 U.S.C. 2486 (registration of certain organizations). In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Criminal Justice. Revisions of the Federal Criminal Code. Hearings, 96th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 3882-3917.
- Conspiracy and exclusions for underlying offenses requiring multiple participants. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Criminal Justice. Revisions of the Federal Criminal Code. Hearings, 96th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 3735-3742.
- State statutes authorizing citation or summons in lieu of arrest. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Criminal Justice. Revisions of the Federal Criminal Code. Hearings, 96th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 3733-3734.
- State statutes dealing with previous prosecutions by another State, Federal or foreign government. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Criminal Justice. Revisions of the Federal Criminal Code. Hearings, 96th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 3792-3794.

CHARLES R. GELLNER, Senior Specialist in International Affairs and National Security

Committee Prints:

- The General Advisory Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament-an appraisal and proposals for change, prepared by Charles R. Gellner with the assistance of Judith Freedman for the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 51 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)

Articles and Papers:

- America's 'unrealistic' START terms. Christian Science monitor, July 12, 1982: 27. Congressional perspective on the future of START. Paper presented at the ISA/Military Section meeting, Army War college, Carlisle, Pa., October 1982.
- The Reagan Administration's policy on strategic arms from a congressional perspective. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Panel chairman, "Domestic Sources of National Security Policy," at the Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, Cincinnati Ohio, Mar. 1982.

HARRY G. GOUREVITCH, Senior Specialist in Taxation and Fiscal Policy

Books Contributed to:

- Reviewed and commented on the chapter on comparative tax policy in the forthcoming new edition of Comparative public policy: the politics of social choice in Europe and America, by Arnold J. Heidenheimer, Hugh Heclo, and Carolyn Teich Adams.

JANE G. GRAVELLE, Specialist in Industry Analysis and Finance

Articles and Published Papers:

- Effects of the 1981 depreciation revisions on the taxation of income from business capital. National tax journal, v. 35, Mar. 1982: 1-20.
- Non-neutral taxation of depreciating assets: theory and empirical applications to the United States. Paper published in the 1981 Proceedings of the 74th Annual Conference on Taxation, National Tax Association-Tax Institute of America, edited by Stanley J. Bowers. Columbus, 1982: 189-196.

Professional society Offices and Activities:

- Referee for the National Tax Journal

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

Committee Prints and other Congressional Publications:

- Basket Two compliance: East European economic statistical quality, edited and coordinated by John P. Hardt with the assistance of Kate S. Tomlinson, prepared for the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Congress of the United States. Washington, Congressional Research Service 1982. 114 p.
- China under the four modernizations, part 1, edited and coordinated by John P. Hardt with the assistance of Kate S. Tomlinson, prepared for the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 610 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)
- East-West commercial policy: a congressional dialogue with the Reagan Administration, coordinated by John P. Hardt with the assistance of George Holliday and Kate S. Tomlinson, prepared for the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 73 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)
- East-West trade: the prospects to 1985, directed by Alan Lenz with the assistance of John P. Hardt, prepared for the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 330 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)
- Summary. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. China under the four modernizations, part 1. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 1-18. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)

Books Contributed to:

- Economic factors in Soviet foreign policy (with Kate S. Tomlinson). In Soviet foreign policy in the 1980's, edited by Roger E. Kanet. New York, Praeger, 1982. p. 37-57.

Articles and Papers:

- Economic interchange with the U.S.S.R. in the 1980's: potential role of Western policy toward Eastern Europe in East-West trade (with Kate S. Tomlinson). Paper presented at California Seminar on International Security and Foreign Policy, Apr. 1982.
- Implications of CMEA five-year plans for East-West economic relations. Paper presented at the NATO Economics Colloquium 1982: "The CMEA Five-Year (1981-1985) Plans in a New Perspective: Planned and Non-Planned Economics," in Brussels, Belgium, March 31-Apr. 2, 1982.
- Soviet economic policies in Western Europe (with Kate S. Tomlinson). Paper presented at the University of Washington, Oct. 11, 1982.

Honors and Awards:

- Award "For Outstanding Contributions to the Air War College 1966-1982" from the Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., Oct., 1982.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Charter member, Association of Students of Soviet-Type Economics (ASTE)
- Chairman, Committee on Honors and Awards, American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies
- Participant, USA Bilateral Exchange with U.S.S.R. (Economic Panel)
- Member, Steering Committee of the Panel on East-West Initiatives, Institute of Comparative Economics, Vienna, Austria
- Adjunct Professor of Economics, George Washington University

ALVIN KAUFMAN, Senior Specialist in Mineral and Regulatory Economics

Committee Prints:

- Federal regulation of natural gas pipelines. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Natural gas regulation study. Prepared by the Congressional Research and the National Regulatory Research Institute for the use of the Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 120-163. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print 97-GG)
- Natural gas regulation study, by the Congressional Research Service and the National Regulatory Research Institute, coordinated by Alvin Kaufman, prepared for the Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels of the committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 297 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print 97-GG)

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Board of Editors, Energy Journal

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

Hearing Statement:

- Statement of Donald W. Kiefer, Economics Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Ways and Means. Accounting treatment of the investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation for public utility ratemaking purposes. Hearings, 97th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 15-55.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Session Chairman, Taxation and the Allocation of Capital, National Tax Association Session of the Allied Social Science Association Meetings, Washington, D.C., Dec. 1981
- Member, Board of Directors of the National Tax Association

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

Committee Prints:

- Risk: assessment, acceptability, and management; proceedings of a seminar, coordinated by Gail Marcus, prepared 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., 1981. (97th Cong. 1st sess. Committee print)
- A survey of risk assessment methodologies. To be published as a committee print for the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives.

Articles:

- Special issue: a review of energy developments, edited and coordinated by Gail Marcus. Congressional Research Service Review, Dec. 1981: whole issue.

Honors and Awards:

- Who's Who in Washington
- 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:

- Elected to Board of Directors, American Nuclear Society
- Honors and Awards Committee (chair of New Awards Subcommittee), American Nuclear Society
- Planning Committee, American Nuclear Society
- Alternative Energy Technology and Systems Division, American Nuclear Society
- D.C. Section and Catholic University Student Section (Board Liaison), American Nuclear Society
- Vice President, MIT Club of Washington

GLENN R. MARKUS, Specialist in Social Legislation

Committee Prints:

- Changing demography and Federal health care programs. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. The impact of demographic changes on social programs. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 59-63. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)
- Prospective reimbursement of hospitals, prepared by Glenn R. Markus and Janet Pernice Lundy for the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 23 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- Restructuring the civil service retirement system: analysis of options to control costs and maintain retirement income security, directed by Glenn R. Markus and others, prepared for the Subcommittee on Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 98 p. (97 Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)
- Summary of testimony received on proposals to stimulate competition in the financing and delivery of health care, prepared by Glenn R. Markus, Janet L. Pernice, and Kay Reiss for the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. 100 p. (97th Cong., 1st sess. Committee Print WMCP 97-26)

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

Hearing Testimony:

- Appeared as an expert witness before the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives on October 28, 1981 and testified on the various technical aspects on H.R. 3270, a bill to renew the President's authority to submit reorganization plans. Hearings to be published.

Books Written:

- The Hoover Commission revisited. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1982. 131 p.

Articles:

- A new Hoover Commission: a timely idea or misdirected nostalgia. Public administration review, v. 42, May-June 1982: 270-278.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Participant in Task Force on Government Enterprises, National Academy of Public Administration

- Session chairman, "Federal Government Corporations: The Continuing Search for a Doctrine," Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Denver, Colo., Sept. 1982

THOMAS W. NOVOTNY, Associate Director for Management Studies and Senior Specialist
in American National Government

Books Edited:

- Understanding U.S. information policy: the infostructure handbook. Edited by Forest Woody Horton, Jr., with the assistance of Thomas W. Novotny and others. Washington, Information Industry Association, 1982. 4 v.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Elected Treasurer, National Capital Area Chapter/American Society for Public Administration
- President and Elected Editor-in-Chief, The bureaucrat: the journal for public managers
- Appointed to Editorial Board, Southern review of public administration
- Chaired Panel on Accountability, National Capital Area chapter/American Society for Public Administration
- Listed Panelist, National American Society for Public Administration Annual Conference

WALTER J. OLESZEK, Specialist in American National Government

Books Contributed to:

- Duty of Senate whips. In Congress and public policy, a sourcebook of documents and readings, edited by David C. Kozak and John D. Macartney. Homewood, Ill., Dorsey Press, 1982. p. 166-169.
- Functions of rules and procedures. In Congress and public policy, a sourcebook of documents and readings, edited by David C. Kozak and John D. Macartney. Homewood, Ill., Dorsey Press, 1982. p. 214-218.

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

Articles:

- Review of a bibliography on Congress by Robert Gochlert done for Congress and the Presidency: a journal of capital studies, to appear in v. 9, winter 1982-1983.

ALFRED REIFMAN, Senior Specialist in International Economics

Committee Prints:

- Overview of major policy issues. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. U.S. international economic policy in the 1980's. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 1-20. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)
- U.S. international economic policy in the 1980's, coordinated by Alfred Reifman, submitted to the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 180 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Panelist, National Science Foundation panel for review applications for a one million dollar grant for research on international economic problems
- Panelist, National Bureau of Economic Research Conference on "Capacity, Competitiveness and Capital Mobility in the World Economy," Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 29-30, 1981.

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

Committee Prints and Hearing Statements:

- Energy potential of Gulf Coast geopressed deposits. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels. Natural gas supply outlook. Hearings, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 426-454.
- Major issues associated with the Alaska natural gas transportation system, by Joseph P. Riva, Jr., Gary J. Pagliano, David M. Lindahl, and Larry Kumins. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels. Alaska natural gas transportation system (part 2). Joint hearings, before the Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels of the Committee and Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment of the committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 821-906.
- Natural gas resources of Alaska. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels. Alaska natural gas transportation system (part 2). Joint hearings, before the Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels of the Committee and Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment of the committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 910-929.

- Unconventional gas in the United States: reserves, resources, and production projections. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Fossil and Synthetic Fuels. Natural gas supply outlook. Hearings, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 455-482.

Books Written:

- World petroleum resources and reserves. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, (in press).

Articles and other Published Papers:

- Petroleum prospects of Indonesia. Oil and gas journal, v. 80, Mar. 8, 1982: 306-316.

Honors and Awards:

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

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON, Senior Specialist in Public Welfare and Chief, Education and Public Welfare Division

Committee Prints:

- Analyzing the impact of demography on social programs. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. The impact of demographic changes on social programs. Prepared for the use of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 13-16. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)
- Introduction. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. The impact of demographic changes on social programs. Prepared for the use of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 1-2. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)

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

Congressional Documents:

- Digest of general public bills and resolutions, edited by Joseph E. Ross and Terry G. Guertin. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 2 v. (97th Cong., 2d sess.)

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Elected First Vice President, Federal Bar Association

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

Books Written:

- Mineral demand modeling. Washington, National Academy Press, 1982. 130 p.

Articles and Papers:

- Issues in uranium availability. Washington, Resources for the Future, 1982. 231 p. (Discussion paper D-84)
- Oil and gas supply: public perceptions, modeler's abstraction, and geologic reality. In Oil and gas supply modeling symposium proceedings. Washington, U.S. Department of Commerce National Bureau of Standards, 1982. p. 7-15. (NBS special publication 631)

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

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

MORTON J. SCHUSSHEIM, Senior Specialist in Housing

Committee Prints:

The impact of demographic change on housing and community development. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. The impact of demographic changes on social programs. Prepared for the use of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 31-36. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)

Articles and Papers:

- Housing: are we entering an age of austerity? Paper presented at the 1982 Dartmouth Symposium on Renewable Resources.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Editorial Board, Journal of the American Planning Association
- Adjunct Professor, Howard University
- Guest Lecturer, Technion University, Haifa, Israel

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

Committee Prints and other Congressional Publications:

- Crisis in the Atlantic Alliance: origins and implications, prepared by Stanley R. Sloan for the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 40 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- Deadlock is not inevitable. In Extension of remarks of Lee H. Hamilton. Congressional Record [daily ed.] v. 128, January 26, 1982: E47.
- NATO today: the Alliance in evolution. Staff report with contributions by Stanley R. Sloan and others for the Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 101 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)

Articles:

- Crisis in NATO: a problem of leadership. NATO review, v. 30, August 1982.
- Deadlock is not inevitable: reducing nuclear arms in Europe. Baltimore sun, Dec. 18, 1981.
- Defense: the radical ideas of the President's friend. Baltimore sun, Oct. 1, 1981.
- Der amerikanische Kongress und die Lastenteilung im atlantischen Buendnis. Europa-Archiv (Bonn), v. 36, Oct. 25, 1981. (The American Congress and burdensharing in the Atlantic Alliance)
- Major issues facing NATO. National defense, v. 66, Mar. 1982: 20-24, 47.
- A Reagan friend's radical defense plan. Christian Science monitor, Nov. 25, 1982.
- A Revival for MBFR Mutual and balanced force reductions National Defense, v. 67, July-Aug. 1982: 30-32, 54.

Honors and Awards:

- Received travel grant to visit three European Community countries from the European Community Visitor's Service. Grant was used to conduct interviews in a forthcoming study for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Chairman, Committee for Future Dutch-American Relations

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

Hearing Statement:

- The United States Water Resources Council--options for reform. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Public Works and Transportation. Extension of authorization for the Water Resources Council. Hearings, 97th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1981. p. 181-270.

Articles and Other Published Papers:

- Assessing the nation's water resources. EOS, transactions of the American Geophysical Union, v. 63, Jan. 1982: p. 20-29.
- Book review of Incentives in water quality management by Bower, Barre, Kuhner and Russell in Environmental management, v. 6, Mar. 1982: 179.
- Book review of Models for water quality management by Asit K. Biswas in Environmental management, v. 6, Jan. 1982: 79.
- Coordination of water resources planning and programs. Proceedings of the AWRA Symposium on Unified River Basin Management, St. Anthony Falls, Minn., Oct. 1981.
- National water policy: the need for institutional reform. Environmental management, v. 6, Jan. 1982: p. 35-41.
- Water crisis: a physical reality or an institutional specter, guest editorial, ICWP Washington report, v. 1, May 12, 1982: 3-4.
- The water crisis - its institutional dimensions. Proceedings of a Conference on the Interbasin Transfer of Water, Wisconsin Coastal Management Council, Milwaukee, Wis., May 10, 1982.
- Water resources: the legislative outlook for 1982 by Warren Viessman and Claudia Copeland. Water engineering and management, v. 128, Dec. 1981: 32-33.

Professional Society Offices and Activities:

- Vice Chairman of the Committee on Social and Environmental Objectives in Water Planning, American Society of Civil Engineers
- Member of the National Committee on Water Policy, American Water Resources Association
- President of the National Capital Section, American Water Resources Association

JOSEPH G. WHELAN, Senior Specialist in International Affairs and the Soviet Union

Books Written:

- Soviet diplomacy and negotiating behavior: emerging new context for U.S. diplomacy. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, (in press). 574 p.

JOSEPH G. WHELAN, Senior Specialist in International Affairs and the Soviet Union

Books Written:

- Soviet diplomacy and negotiating behavior: emerging new context for U.S. diplomacy. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, (in press). 574 p.