

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983

TO THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

PURSUANT TO

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December 1983



Congressional Research Service
The Library of Congress

Washington, D.C. 20540

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

December 29, 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 1983. 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 twelfth 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,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Gilbert Gude".

Gilbert Gude
Director

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I. INTRODUCTION

Congressional demand for substantive research and information support rose in FY 1983, while the number of requests completed by the Service declined by 2.7 percent, for a total of 418,859. The Service responded to 24,000 more Member requests for analyses of public policy issues than the previous year; support of committees' consideration of major legislation required 12,211 more CRS staff hours than in FY 1982; and the number of projects requiring interdivisional research attention rose by 29.8 percent, reflecting the increasing complexity of the issues before Congress.

The statistics then appear to reflect three very positive trends. First, the improvements instituted over the past two or three years in CRS "workload management" have been effective. These include such things as streamlining the production and distribution of pre-packaged background information on major issues, creation of the Information Distribution Centers, and enhancements in and expansion of the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service.

Second, the Service's extensive training programs -- orientation briefings, SCORPIO training classes, seminars, and legislative institutes -- also seem to be having an effect. As congressional staff have become more knowledgeable about the legislative process and sources of information for performing legislative research, they have become better informed users of the whole array of CRS products and services and are taking increased advantage of

all of the self-services. This is reflected in the increased numbers of direct computer searches of the SCORPIO data base from terminals in Member and committee offices (up 12 percent) and of info packs (up 29 percent), issue briefs (up 14 percent), and other background materials retrieved personally, for the most part, by congressional staff and interns from CRS reader service facilities.

Third, and most importantly, as congressional staff have been able to quickly and efficiently deal with their more general, routine information needs, the CRS reference and research specialists have been freed to devote a greater portion of the Service's specialized resources and expertise to the more difficult, technical problems facing the Members and committees. Indeed, as the statistics show and the following pages describe in detail, Congress relied on the Service in FY 1983 more than ever before for assistance with the critical matters of the day, as both national and international issues and events crowded onto the congressional agenda.

II. MEMBER AND COMMITTEE RELATIONS

Member and Committee Relations (MCR) staff conducted 11 institutes for Member and committee staff having legislative responsibilities, 4 for field office staff, and a special program for new administrative assistants as well as the second annual three-day institute for administrative assistants. In addition, the Capitol Hill Information Seminar was offered six times. Attendance at these programs numbered 1,781. Notably, the attendance at the Capitol Hill Information Seminars (514) increased 47 percent over that in FY 1982 (350), and participation in the District/State Office program (283) increased by 66 percent over the previous year (170).

With the federal budget and the budget process continuing to dominate the attention of Congress, CRS conducted a special institute on the budget process in February and March. The topics covered during the four morning sessions included an overview of the federal budget process, making and enforcing budget decisions, issues in congressional budgeting, and the changing budget process. The fifth annual Public Policy Issues Institute was offered twice during the first two weeks of January. The 810 legislative staff participating represented a 40 percent increase in attendance at this institute compared with 580 last year. Forty four programs were presented, each on a different area of congressional interest.

As in previous years, the Service again offered a broad array of issue-oriented seminars for Members and staff of Congress. Among the topics covered were the unemployment outlook, taxes and economic growth, GATT negotiations, America's infrastructure, defense, transition in the U.S. economy, state and local business outlook, monetary and fiscal policy, the Clean Air Act, West German elections, U.S. policies in the East Mediterranean, Central America peace projects, social security amendments, robots in the workplace, the legislative veto, dislocated workers, and a series on nuclear power issues including licensing and transport, nuclear power abroad, and preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. A total of 141 Members and 1,976 staff participated in the 67 seminar events.

In conjunction with the American Enterprise Institute and the Brookings Institution, CRS offered a special orientation program January 7-11, 1983 for Members newly-elected to the 98th Congress. Held in historic Williamsburg, Virginia, the 32 Members who attended were addressed by such experts as

Paul Volker, Alice Rivlin, Fred Ikle, Herbert Stein, Rudy Penner, Barry Bosworth, and John Steinbruner as well as a number of CRS analysts and specialists. The conference was organized around four primary areas: the economy and public policy, the federal budget, entitlements, and national security and the defense budget.

MCR staff gave 199 briefings for 4,779 congressional staff to aid them in effectively using CRS resources. The orientation program for congressional interns was the most successful to date, with 4,390 students participating. The 3,010 summer interns represented an 11 percent increase over the same period the previous year.

MCR staff also conducted over two hundred briefings on CRS's mission and services for noncongressional visitors. Among the 1,137 visitors were 771 U.S. government employees and librarians from research, academic, state, and local public libraries nationwide. Special briefings and orientation programs were also conducted for 219 members of foreign parliaments and parliamentary librarians as well as 147 cabinet-level officials from several nations.

Another aspect of the interchange between the Service and its foreign colleagues is the Director's active participation in the Parliamentary Libraries Section of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). At its annual conference, held in Munich in August, he was elected chairman of the section and also elected to IFLA's Professional Board.

In October 1982, a representative from the National Federation of State High School Associations met with CRS analysts to review and comment on the position papers submitted by the associations, prior to balloting

by debate coaches across the country. In compliance with P.L. 88-246, the Service compiled the manuals to be used in high school and college debates during the 1983-84 school year. The high school debate manual, "What Changes Are Most Needed in the Procedures Used in the United States Justice System?", was issued as Senate Document No. 98-5. The manual on the college debate topic, "Should the Producers of Hazardous Waste Be Legally Responsible for Injuries Caused by the Waste?" was sent to the Printer in September, to be published as House Document No. 98-93.

In January 1983, the Joint Committee on Printing, in its efforts to reduce costs and waste in the printing and distribution of congressional documents, considered the possible elimination of printing the college and high school debate manuals. The Service was asked for and provided cost estimates for the preparation of each manual and suggestions or comments for future manuals. The committee decided to continue the publications but to reduce the number of copies printed and distributed to each Member.

Commencing with the June issue, the CRS Review was put on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. The domestic annual subscription was set at \$23.75, single issues \$3.25. Most of the documents referenced in the Review are for the Congress and not available for general public distribution.

Eleven issues of the Review were published in calendar 1983, with a special issue on the legislative veto published in early November. The Review has a circulation of 6,000 copies. The Update continues to be available only to congressional offices. Circulation of the monthly publication is 6,300 copies.

III. LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

During the past fiscal year, as part of the process to arrive at a second collective bargaining agreement, significant steps were taken by both management and the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) to resolve outstanding negotiability claims. These claims, which were raised both by management and by CREA following an extensive series of collective bargaining sessions, are currently being considered by the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the agency vested with the authority to resolve such disputes. While the parties remain far apart on some of the issues which have already been bargained on extensively, management is hopeful that a second collective bargaining agreement will be reached shortly after all of the appropriate legal steps have been taken to resolve negotiability claims and the matters at impasse.

Another event of importance in the labor relations area was marked by the signing in March of an agreement between management and CREA regarding the impact and implementation of changes in the promotion process for analysts and legislative attorneys in the Congressional Research Service. This agreement resulted in the implementation of new position descriptions for analysts and legislative attorneys, GS-5 to GS-15, and new promotion criteria based on the Policy Analysis Grade Evaluation Guide, published by the Office of Personnel Management in 1981.

IV. INTERAGENCY ACTIVITIES

The Service continued to assist its sister agencies, responding to over four thousand requests for information from GAO, OTA, and CBO. Cooperative activities between the Service and the other three congressional support agencies also

continued to expand in FY 1983. Dozens of meetings, seminars, and workshops were held with the staff of the support agencies covering a wide range of subject areas. Meetings with all four agency specialists attending were held on the following topics: hospital cost containment, international economics and finance, transportation, agriculture, and reindustrialization.

The four agencies responded to a directive of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee by submitting a consolidated report on February 24, 1983, recommending courses of action to ensure that duplication is avoided. The courses of action initiated or expanded included:

- 1) Administrative meetings with representatives of the interagency coordinating group held approximately every six weeks to discuss coordinating activities generally and to review all major studies newly initiated by all four agencies;
- 2) Requirement that analysts assigned newly-initiated, unusually large projects discuss the substantive work with appropriate analysts of each of the other support agencies, subject to confidentiality restraints and client approval;
- 3) Increase the number of subject specialization meetings;
- 4) Examine internal project approval procedures;
- 5) Upgrade system reporting substantial day-to-day interagency contacts and meetings of analytical staff and administrators;
- 6) Production of a video/slide show for agency staff and congressional audiences discussing the missions of the four agencies and emphasizing the importance of effective liaison.

V. INQUIRY STATUS AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

During the fiscal year, ISIS (Inquiry Status and Information System) took new strides: it was transferred to the Office of Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs; deadlines were set with the Library's

Automated Systems Office for more timely receipt of management reports each month; refinements to the reports were initiated; and communication with the divisions enhanced.

The ISIS clerks input all completed data from which the official CRS total of completed congressional requests was derived. Of the total requests, 44 percent were from inquiries received by the Inquiry Section and 56 percent from requests received and completed directly by the divisions.

VI. AUTOMATED INFORMATION SERVICES

Automated information services include on-line computer information systems, batch searching and processing services, systems analysis and programming, statistical analysis, computer graphics, word processing systems, electronic spreadsheets, micrographics, copier technology, communications, and a variety of audiovisual systems and products.

The general coordination, as well as considerable operational responsibility, 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 groups within the Library and throughout Capitol Hill.

A. Computer and Computer-Related Services

The number of congressional and CRS staff trained this year in SCORPIO and other data base systems by the Information Systems Section (ISS) increased 17 percent over the previous fiscal year to more than 2,000. This record total was attained with a training group lacking one person for three quarters of the year and with the availability of a PLATO computer-assisted instructional

system staffed less than five months. While student enrollments increased, so did the number of SCORPIO searches performed by the CRS and congressional audience -- up 12 percent in FY 1983 to a total of 261,000. At year's end there were 164 computer terminal stations in the Service and 1,103 work stations located in House, Senate, and other legislative offices, with an average of 21,750 SCORPIO searches made per month. Each search represents a discrete look for a collection of articles on a particular topic, bills sponsored by a Member, or an issue brief needed as background information.

ISS staff also participated in the regular schedule of State/District Institutes and Capitol Hill Information Seminars as well as designing and implementing a new series of "computer literacy" seminars for congressional administrative assistants. This latter course, entitled Basic Computer Concepts, has proven very popular, with each session fully subscribed.

ISS data base specialists were also heavily involved in collaboration with the Library's Automated Systems Office as primary user representatives in bringing on-line the new Congressional Record and Bill Digest (CR98 and CG98) files in SCORPIO, as well as the new Terminating Programs (TPGM) file. In addition, the specialists coordinated CRS and congressional user requirements and participated in the design, evaluation, and testing of several major enhancements to the SCORPIO system. Another significant development project by this group involved efforts to make the SCORPIO system easier to learn and use so that first-time and infrequent users can search the system more effectively.

Since June 1982, when the CRS computer graphics program was initiated, ISS has supported the divisions by providing the finished products as well as training. In the first area, the section's computer programmers have utilized available graphics equipment in CRS and the Library's Automated

Systems Office to aid the analyst in communicating research results to the Congress. Some 37 charts and 15 color slides, for example, were produced in one month in response to Service-wide requests for these products.

The technical staff has also developed training tools to instruct other CRS staff in applying graphics technology to their own needs, analogous to taking SCORPIO instruction to do their own searches. Graphics training to date has centered on facilities from the Library's main computer system to take advantage of large storage capabilities and sophisticated computer graphics processing. To place such computing tools in the hands of the researcher, classes have been held in ROSCOE, SAS, and SAS/GRAPH programming languages, associated special documentation has been prepared, specialized one-on-one sessions have been held, and a continuous trouble-shooting service is offered for staffers developing divisional projects. Training in a typical month may involve the full range of this support.

The most ambitious computer graphics project during FY 1983 demonstrates both the capabilities and limitations of the equipment presently used by the Service. At mid-summer, teaming with a CRS subject division, ISS developed a set of 54 tables on the Library's main frame from a special data base created by magnetic tapes procured from five different federal agency sources. The resulting series of tables, each page containing multiple columns of numbers and abbreviations, underscores the potential of manipulating great quantities of numbers by means of refined sets of computer commands. This task was successful because of a direct investment of programmer effort. One serious limitation is that the technical expertise required for this and similar applications surpasses what can be communicated to the non-technical researcher when used only on an occasional basis. As the fiscal year ended, ISS was scrutinizing two

alternatives for the occasional user of computer graphics: (1) developing question-and-answer (menu-driven) techniques for main frame facilities, and (2) surveying the market place for stand-alone graphics equipment having the menu function.

During the fiscal year, the ISS technical staff applied computer technology to other CRS-wide projects, administered the Service's network of computer terminal work stations, and managed the use of outside data base systems and services.

B. Office Systems

Word processing operations were expanded to provide more efficient systems to all CRS research division clerical employees whose primary task is typing. All CRS word processing systems were converted from tape cassette to floppy disc. Requests for additional word processing equipment had been postponed since FY 1979. While there was no increase in the number of systems available for professionals, software for personal computer applications was added to a small number of the existing systems. The Service is studying personal computer applications throughout CRS with a private contractor.

Micrographics efforts were primarily in the expansion of collections of the Service. The largest task is the duplication of the CAO Legislative History file in a joint effort with the General Accounting Office and the House Information Systems.

The demands for RUSH materials and the expansion of the SDI system placed additional requirements upon the CRS copying operations. More efficient planning and use of the copiers resulted in a lower cost per copy than in previous years, but the increased volume resulted in a higher total cost.

A number of CRS employees are participating in the Library of Congress Optical Disk Pilot Project. The Service has been investigating the image systems area for five years, and there is every indication that the technology holds strong promise for expediting delivery of information to the Congress. This effort will continue through FY 1985.

The audiovisual unit continues to produce video programs that are shown over the House Broadcasting System and are provided to Members and Committees. This year the staff produced 46 of these programs, of which 26 were also made available to congressional offices as audiobriefs. The General Accounting Office generously provided the use of its studio, which enabled the Service to produce these programs.

C. Major Issues Systems

The Issue Briefs Section (IBS) edited and placed 226 new issue briefs in the SCORPIO file during the year. These titles included such current issues as:

- * Agriculture: The Payment-in-Kind (PIK) Program
- * The Budget Process in Congress: Recent and Proposed Changes
- * Dioxin: Environmental Impacts and Potential Human Health Effects
- * Social Security Financing
- * The Stability of the International Banking System
- * START (Strategic Arms Talks)
- * Supreme Court: Church State Cases, October 1982 Term

Over the past year, the on-line file contained an average of 380 titles, each kept current by analysts in the CRS research divisions. In response to congressional demand, approximately 286,000 printed copies of issue briefs were produced and distributed. In conjunction with the divisions, the IBS editorial staff published five issues of the Major Legislation of the 97th and 98th Congresses.

VII. OFFICE OF ASSIGNMENT, REFERENCE, AND SPECIAL SERVICES

The Office of Assignment, Reference, and Special Services (ARS) is composed of four administrative units: two responding directly to inquiries from congressional offices and two responding to congressional requests as well as supporting the day-to-day activities of all the CRS divisions, both reference and research oriented. With these responsibilities, the four units shared in the increasing demands made on the Service, and all of the office's statistical indices showed record workloads for the year. In summary, average response times went down, arrearages were kept below previous years, the number of congressional offices served by ARS rose, and the number of times these offices placed inquiries rose as well.

These achievements were secured by increasingly more professional work of the staff supported by increased use of machines -- "new technology", in the current word of fashion -- and by new reference tools devised by the divisions' staffs themselves. Some examples of these innovations will be described below.

A. Inquiry Section

The Inquiry Section handled 234,338 congressional requests during FY 1983, an increase of 2.1 percent over the previous year. The Inquiry Section provides the essential service of interviewing the congressional requester concerning his or her information and research needs, recording the request, and then assigning the request to the reference or research unit best equipped to answer it.

This unit employs recent, electronic innovation. The 18 recorders and supervisors sit before cathode ray tubes and keyboards as they compose the queries they have heard through their telephone headsets. The headset/CRT stations are supported by several less apparent inventions but in many ways more innovative. The telephone system itself is a universal call distributor which automatically routes the incoming call to the next available inquiry recorder. If all the section's staff is occupied with requests, the call is answered by the machine and held for routing when someone becomes available.

The full 15-position system is now equipped with a special phone which allows the section to record an eleven-second message. To this it has added a tape recorder which can be activated when the building is scheduled to be closed because of a weather emergency or a building evacuation for a fire or security problem. When these devices are used together, the recording phone allows the CRS to advise the requester that the switchboard is closed; it announces when the unit is expected to reopen and permits the caller to place a request at that moment. This combination of technology has been particularly useful for handling requests that are received from district or state offices which may not be aware of severe weather in Washington or that the building has been closed unexpectedly because of an emergency.

Two additional devices have been added to speed communications within the section. Although the staff is located within one room, speed can be essential when dealing with fast-breaking events. When a report prepared by the Service is released to the press by a congressional client, the subsequent news articles can trigger a flood of requests for copies.

A dramatic event of political impact also prompts the section to make special arrangements to handle the volume of inquiries it will generate. The supervisors need to get the detailed information to the inquiry

recorders immediately even though the majority of them will be engaged in on-going dialogues with congressional clients. To accomplish this, the section acquired a moving message machine similar to the traditional "Time Square news bulletin" lights. The illuminated board is suspended from the ceiling over the supervisor's head, and it can be programmed to display its printed message in lights in the center of the office. The notice can thus be given to every staff member in the room without breaking into their congressional conversations. When the announcement is of a more confidential nature, the section uses the Inquiry Status and Information System (ISIS) as an electronic mail system within the office.

The section continues to receive requests from House offices via the Electronic Mail System (EMS) in which the inquiring office types queries in its own rooms, and they are printed out in the Service. During the past year, the EMS system was switched from a vendor computer to a system operated and programmed on the computer in the House Information Systems Office. Although the volume of requests placed through this medium is not large, it is so convenient for some requesters that they communicate exclusively with the Service via the EMS.

The next technological development, which will be implemented in the coming year, will be the direct, electronic transmission of inquiries from the Inquiry Section to the specific CRS division which will answer them, thus eliminating the present hand delivery. The design and programming for this new system has gone on throughout the second half of FY 1983 in preparation for the coming pilot runs. The Government and Science Policy Research Divisions will act as initial test units for the new, faster technique.

Improved speed and accuracy does not come about solely through better technological support. The staff itself remains the core of the operation, and the inquiry recorders continue to add to their knowledge and expertise. The recorders receive specialized training and work experience to develop and sharpen their interviewing techniques and to add to their knowledge of CRS resources -- the two most important elements which form the basis of assignment decisions. To this end, the section has continued a program of training rotations with the Congressional Reference Division, the Library Services Division, and the American Law Division. In each location the inquiry recorders spend their time learning the resources available and then use these resources in responding to actual congressional requests. Each rotation lasts for one month; and, as a rule, each recorder will work in one of the library divisions and the American Law Division each year.

B. Congressional Reference Division

The Congressional Reference Division answered 270,000 congressional inquiries' during the year, and in 11 out of the 12 months, they exceeded the highest levels of requests before attained. They moved these inquiries more quickly and with lower arrearages than in any previous year, and much of this record was achieved by developing more precise, more sharply defined formats and more innovative devices for responding to the congressional requests. Some examples:

- * A new form of Reference Brief was introduced in question-and-answer form to reduce the number of words and sharpen the information transmitted.

- * A revised, illustrated brochure, "Reader Services for Congressional Staff", was published to inform Members and their staffs of the various CRS services available in the reference centers and reading rooms.
- * The popular recorded brief of key economic indicators, started in FY 1982, was enhanced with an audiovisual presentation so Members and staff could not only hear the latest statistics but could also see a graphic representation of them. It is available on the House cable TV system twice a day during one week of each month following a program entitled "Economic Trend Data: Sources and Interpretation."
- * The info pack program continued to gain in popularity with 182,118 requests in FY 1983, compared to 141,409 the previous fiscal year. During the month of March 1983 alone, 19,381 were requested. The number of active info packs is held constantly at roughly 150 topics, and the five most frequently requested during the period were: Congress; The Budget Process; El Salvador; AT & T Divestiture; and Nicaragua.
- * To meet the constant demand for information, quotations, and speech material for the various national and ethnic holidays during the year, the division prepared standardized packets on some 25 days to be celebrated. These holiday packets can be stocked for repeated use and updated annually with speeches from the previous year.

- * Work was started on editing the Quotation File in the Madison Congressional Reading Room. For over 50 years, members of the CRS staff have accumulated hard-to-find quotations in a central archive retained in the reading room. These quotes, requested by congressional offices through the decades, have grown to over 5,000 cards and constitute one of the most complete indexes to political, historical, and literary quotations in the country. To make it both more useful and more accurate, it is being re-verified throughout. It also contains quotations requested by Members which at the time could not be identified, as well as those found and recorded. Each citation is verified to insure the quote is precisely accurate, that the source is correct, and to identify the specific volume and page reference where the material was ultimately located.
- * Changes in the Library's on-line book paging system made it possible for the Jefferson Congressional Reading Room (JCRR) to page books electronically for the first time. This will save many staff and reader trips to the Main Reading Room to put in call slips, and the JCRR can serve congressional offices more promptly because they can now direct books electronically to be delivered in the Madison Congressional Reading Room, when that is more convenient for the user.

* Two microfiche projects are under way, one of annual reports of the Fortune 500 corporations and the other of publications of the various groups that rate Members of Congress on their voting records. The annual reports for 1979 and 1980 have been microfiched and work is proceeding on those for 1981 and 1982. When this project is completed, each reference center and reading room will have a set of these ratings, which will make it easier and more convenient for congressional staff to consult them.

The work and the products of the Congressional Reference Division change daily to reflect world events and the focus of Congress' interests. An example might be of interest. On an issue such as Central America, the division played a dual role, both creating and distributing CRS products. The three info packs on the Caribbean Basin Initiative, El Salvador, and Nicaragua existed before the U.S. military activities in the area, but the material was substantially revised as events warranted. Additionally, the division began a reference brief, "Central America -- News Summary," which was a chronology of events and related newspaper articles from the New York Times and the Washington Post, which served as an index to the clippings.

When the Kissinger Commission was appointed, the division quickly put together a packet containing articles about the commission and its duties and members, plus biographical sketches of the participants. These items were combined with two bibliographies from Library Services Division, which listed articles by and about the members and articles in the press concerning the commission itself. This packet was made available to congressional staff through the various reference centers and reading rooms throughout the Hill.

C. Library Services Division

The Library Services Division similarly devised new products to make information faster and more precisely available and developed new tools to speed up "turnaround" time in response to congressional inquiries. Over 91 new bibliographic products were developed from bibliographies-in-brief and research guides to major bibliographies and high school and college debate topic manuals. The products covered a wide range of topics from Nicaragua to the insanity defense.

A major step in product development, was the division's successful effort to merge all the various product listings in the CRS Update under standardized subject headings as a more effective way of making CRS products known to congressional requesters. With the introduction of the new Update in June, the previously separate listings of CRS products, such as issue briefs, CRS reports and bibliographies, congressional publications, and info packs, are now consolidated into two listings. "New Products from CRS" is an annotated listing of those items which have appeared since the previous issue of Update. "CRS Products of Continuing Interest" is a cumulative listing of selected products with dates given to show when they were last updated. The listings are preceded by a single page on which the various CRS products cited are briefly described and sample order code numbers are provided. The form for ordering CRS reports and information products completes the section.

Listing of special reports and typed reports selected by the divisions began appearing in the June Update as the white paper numbered series. These reports are being listed to give these CRS products greater exposure to congressional clientele. Library Services is responsible for assigning numbers to the white papers, for including them in the new Update merged listings, for microfiching them, and for filling requests for copies.

The Service has been responsible for many years for the creation of the two annual congressional documents on the national debate topics. The Library Service's share in this task involved an improved format with a newly configured research guide. The 1983 college debate concerned liability for hazardous waste materials, and the new guide for this program is now divided into two parts -- an initial section which describes general reference tools and indexes and provides search terms and a second section describing specialized environmental reference sources. Successive research guides will follow this streamlined format: the use of template for standard sources of information and the development of broad subject modules that are interchangeable among guides in a subject area.

In addition to the internal changes made to Update and the debate manuals, the division created more precise individual publications out of previous, more generalized products:

- * In October, the unit received its first supply of a new pamphlet entitled "SDI Service." This publication is designed to introduce the service to congressional staff and to communicate basic information that subscribers need to know to use the SDI effectively. Designed for quick referral, the pamphlet has pages of graduated width, with the contents identified vertically on the overlaps and visible at a glance when viewing the front of the pamphlet.
- * A new orientation pamphlet "Library Services Division: Mission, Organization, Activities, Products" was introduced this year, replacing one prepared in the mid-1970's. The new pamphlet printed on heavy yellow stock provides concise information about the division and is handed out to new CRS staff members and visitors.
- * The Congressional Documents Unit introduced its first newsletter describing its collections and newest acquisitions. An orientation product in preparation is the division's users' guide which will soon be available for distribution to all new CRS research and reference staff.
- * The Subject Catalog of CRS Reports in Print was issued in January. This catalog lists 987 CRS reports in 224 pages as compared to 927 reports in 203 pages of the previous catalog. The mid-year supplement appeared in the September Update with 137 CRS reports listed. In May, the division produced a cumulative issue of CRS Studies in the Public Domain which covers the period of December 1982 to May 1983.

The SDI service continues to be one of the most popular of Library Services' programs for the Congress. The number of congressional SDI subscribers rose to an all time high of 538 plus 355 CRS departmental subscribers. At the end of FY 1982, there were 448 congressional and 321 CRS subscribers.

The substantial increase in the number of congressional offices using the service may be attributed to the SDI workshops which were reformatted to encourage greater interaction between congressional staff and the SDI bibliographers. A slide presentation was developed, with the assistance of the Office of Member and Committee Relations, which shows how the whole division is involved in producing the SDI. Through the use of visual images, music, and text, the presentation illustrates congressional utility of the alerting service and communicates the efforts made to obtain the materials, process them, and provide the full text of items appearing in the SDI.

The reformatted workshops are held in the division. Congressional attendees enjoy a continental breakfast and the opportunity to talk informally with the bibliographic staff before the workshop. The slide show is shown to small groups, and display stations describing the services are also set up to assist in the overall presentation. The biliographers are then available for individual consultations on setting up the SDI profile.

The appearance of the SDI printouts acquired a new look when the production unit began mailing them in clear plastic bags. The address section on the SDI printout is clearly delineated by a double box of asterisks. According to several congressional subscribers, the new packaging makes the product stand out from the rest of their mail, and consequently the SDI receives earlier circulation in the congressional office.

Statistics compiled showed that in the fullest version of the data base (the SDIF) there were 350,000 records with 22,694 added to this year's file. Some new categories of materials were included for dissemination in the data base this year. Selected translations from the Language Services Section made their appearance in February. Once a month, Language Services makes a preliminary selection of items worthwhile to consider for citing; they document as far as possible the source of each translation, and, if needed, prepare an annotation. The Library Services staff then takes over the review and selection. There have been five to ten citations per month. In May the unit also began to cite articles which appear in the CRS Review. Copies of the cited articles are also placed in the Main Reference Files.

In the dissemination of information, the initial acquiring of materials is always a key factor. The division experienced some problems in acquisitions during the year, which could have affected the availability of the materials to be considered for the SDI. The Library's receipt of government documents was severely curtailed due to an unforeseen change in the law. The division had to find alternative and in several cases costly means of securing materials that were once available free and in multiple quantities. The Service expanded its profile in the GPO Depository Library Program, which enabled it to receive more titles of the GPO publications. It made heavier use of its deposit account with GPO and arranged for the weekly pick up of materials obtained by using this account. There was increased canvassing of ad hoc committees and offices to establish or reestablish informal arrangements for receipt of publications on a regular basis.

The Library Services Division is responsible for collecting, clipping, and classifying the materials in the CRS Main Files. In the past year, there was major expansion in the use of the Main Files as fast-breaking developments in world news occurred in such incidents as the Korean air line disaster and in events in Central America. Photocopies were made of clippings and articles on these events from five major newspapers and sent to the reference centers and the reading rooms as well as to appropriate subject division analysts and Congressional Reference Division teams. This service received a very positive reaction from congressional users.

A new philosophy of file arrangement was developed which should decrease filing time and be helpful to users of the Main Reference Files. The new procedure calls for having a greater number of file folders covering a finer range of dates but no chronological sub-arrangement of articles within the folder. Under the new plan, no folder would be larger than one-half inch thick so it would not be too time consuming to flip through the entire contents. The new system saves filing time because the reference files assistants will only need to place the clippings in the proper folder rather than in exact chronological arrangement.

Like the units described earlier, the Library Services Division has embraced a number of technological developments to improve its products and the acquisition and control of research materials. One of the most promising areas demonstrating this activity was the implementation of a new automated system for managing serials. At the close of the fiscal year, the division began checking in periodicals and documents using the LINX system, a serials management system operated by the F.W. Faxon Company.

This system replaces the Service's use of OCLC and the SEROUT, an auxiliary serial file on the Lexitrons, which the division found necessary to set up. Thus far, LINX has enabled quicker turnaround time for checking in serials and little or no downtime on the system. It has been readily accepted by both serials staff and CRS staff in general.

Automation improvements allowed for overnight updating of the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary Term File (LIVT) to be available to all users of the file the next day. In the past, that updated information was only available internally, and the "inversion of the file" was processed only on weekends. As new terms are approved, a special effort is made to have a bibliographic entry with the term in the data base to aid users of the online vocabulary.

To enhance user awareness of LIV terms, a number of lists of terms in areas such as research, the aged, and women were compiled and distributed. For the federal budget, a sheet on how to retrieve information using LIV terms and other access points was prepared.

During the year, the division managers participated in several Library-wide projects which could affect the direction the division will take in future technology. These included the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Program, a study group on desktop computers, and a group evaluating automated serials systems for the Library.

D. Language Services Section

Language Services, with a staff of four translators, a supervisor, and a secretary, responded to 1,900 requests for translations, research, and copies of previously translated publications. During FY 1983, approximately 3,000 pages of single-spaced documents were provided, 75 percent of the translations being from Spanish, French, and German.

Language Services, like other units which employ translators, is now looking at the various types of equipment that could facilitate and coordinate work being done. All of the staff attended demonstrations and orientation sessions on the use of a word processor and terminology bank which would enable translators to store words that are particularly difficult. The word processing equipment is unlike that used in the usual Library sections, since it includes a foreign language keyboard and will even print documents in Russian and Japanese. Several companies are providing demonstration sessions, and each company is constantly updating its technology. As a result, meetings have also been held with other agencies and world organizations in order to discuss the relative merits of the equipment. More studies of automated technology in the field of translating will be made in the coming year to assess its relevance to the CRS congressional mission.

As noted above, Language Services has also begun to make use of equipment already in the Library by working with the Library Services Division in order to list translations in the SDI so that many interested congressional offices and CRS staff can make use of work already done in the section. Translations which have appeared in public information such as newspapers and journals, and which are of current interest, are now being listed on a regular basis.

VIII. RESEARCH SERVICES

A. Interdivisional Teams

CRS interdivisional teams are designed 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. This fiscal year there were interdivisional teams on the following: appropriations, authorizations, and budget processes; agriculture, food, and nutrition; bicentennials of the constitution and the congress; civil rights; education; energy; executive organization; foresight; housing; information resources, technology, and policy; international economic policy; oceans; retirement income programs and issues; taxation; and women's issues.

Numerous interdivisional team meetings, seminars, and workshops were held in FY 1983 on a wide range of subjects. Many of these were attended by the staff of the other congressional support agencies and congressional staff. These team activities were designed to provide a forum for hearing the views of experts both in government and the private sector, thus keeping staff informed of recent developments in their shared areas of interest.

B. Major Research Projects

There were 796 major research projects completed by the CRS staff. This was a one percent decrease from FY 1982 when CRS completed 804 major projects. Of those completed in FY 1983, 29 percent were interdivisional.

The subject and policy reports which are statutorily mandated to be submitted to all committee chairmen at the beginning of each new Congress were prepared by teams of analysts from all divisions working together and were well received by the committees. Another interdivisional/interdisciplinary effort which has proven to be a valuable resource to the Congress is a continuously updated issue brief, "Selected Emerging Legislative Issues".

C. External Research

The needs of the Congress for wide-ranging and technical research have continued to require that the Service 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 thirty six contracts were let in FY 1983 to assist the Service in carrying out 77 projects in response to congressional need, at an average cost of \$8,138.95.

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, East-West commercial relations, structural unemployment, comprehensive employment policy in the health sector, land resources conservation, agricultural applications of genetic research, economy of Eastern Europe, and financial decision making processes of the legislative bodies of selected European parliamentary democracies.

D. Senior Specialists' Activities

Senior specialists provided major analyses; led interdisciplinary and inter-divisional teams; advised and consulted with Members, committees, and staff; briefed and traveled with fact-finding delegations to foreign countries; assisted the Senate in its reorganization initiatives; and provided a bridge for the Congress with the broader professional community.

Major studies were completed on the quality of U.S. education, the Soviet-American military balance, materials supply and demand, inflation, energy power rates, nuclear proliferation, the implications of Supreme Court decisions for legislation, arms negotiations and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and East-West commercial relations.

Interdivisional studies including major senior specialist involvement focused on entitlement programs, government retirement, Soviet space programs, inflation and recession in the U.S. economy, information and computer usage, the Ribicoff-Pearson study of the U.S. Senate, domestic housing, energy demand and conservation, and the legislative veto (e.g., the Supreme Court's Chadha case).

Senior specialist lawyers advised--usually on a confidential basis--on a wide range of constitutional issues, including election laws, foreign tax and commercial laws, and treaties.

Many Members and committees were assisted in their meetings with foreign officials and specialists through briefings, background papers, and other types of assistance provided by the senior specialists.

The periodic efforts of the Congress to improve its functioning in procedures and rules, in handling the budgetary process, and in reacting to Executive and Supreme Court rulings all drew heavily on senior specialists associated with the Government Division. The Senate's Ribicoff-Pearson study and the Executive's Grace Commission are recent examples.

Senior specialists assisted committees, Members, and staff in maintaining effective relations with the broader technical community. Some periodic meetings were arranged with outside specialists in government finance and taxation, energy policy, and election laws. Workshops, briefings, and meetings at meal times, including both breakfast and dinner meetings, were held to discuss in-depth issues tied to the congressional calendar on weapon systems choices, such as the MX, and decisions concerning U.S. support of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The planning of hearings, including suggestions on witnesses and assistance in the preparation of hearings reports, is standard fare for senior specialists.

E. American Law Division

The American Law Division provides the committees and Members of Congress with legal assistance in the performance of their legislative and representative functions. During FY 1983, the division not only performed many of the services characteristic of the attorney-client relationship but also afforded support for 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 other forums for Members and staffers designed to illuminate the intricacies of contemporary legal developments, congressional operations, and major public issues; published and maintained the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions; and assisted in the preparation of several congressional publications.

To provide more expeditious and efficient delivery of these services, the division made extensive use of paralegal assistants, including several temporary employees utilized during periods marked by particularly high congressional demand. Section heads continued the practice of cross-sectional assignment and review in order to adjust to the shifting interests of Congress and to insure the most effective use of the division's resources. Individual and collegial contributions of the division's expanded special assignment unit and associated senior specialists enabled the division to furnish indepth, authoritative assistance on rapidly changing issues of intense congressional concern.

Jurisdiction of the Administrative Law Section includes administrative law generally and the legal aspects of energy, the environment, civil rights, communications, and freedom of information. During FY 1983, 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 and other forms of legal assistance.

Judicial decisions and proposals for congressional responses, involving the legislative veto, the jurisdiction and constitutional status of bankruptcy courts, and video taping of copyrighted performances, stimulated substantial congressional interest. Congressional consideration of the aftermath of AT&T divestiture, proposed constitutional amendments on abortion, sundry public land law questions, and the possibility of sexually discriminatory impact of various insurance practices also accounted for a significant portion of the section's efforts.

The Commercial Law Section's responsibilities include issues arising in the context of antitrust, banking, securities, consumer protection, taxation, and labor law. Among the topics analyzed by section attorneys during FY 1983 were the effect of a proposed federal products liability law on existing state law, tax treatment of insurance companies and private foundations, and modifications in bankruptcy law. The section also analyzed a host of issues arising out of federal regulation of the banking industry.

The Congress Section's jurisdiction includes international law and the legal aspects of the federal election process, congressional ethics and immunity, congressional procedure, Indian law, and foreign trade. Requests for analysis and consultations associated with the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner, confrontations between Congress and the Administration over congressional access to information, congressional investigations into the 1980 presidential debates and the altering of congressional documents, political action committee activities, and conflicts of interest questions were particularly numerous. However, the Supreme Court's decision in INS v. Chadha generated more requests than any other matter. In addition to general assessments of the opinion and its impact, division attorneys devoted considerable effort to analysis of the continued validity to a wide range of statutory provisions associated with legislative vetoes.

The Courts Section deals with legal issues in the fields of criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, evidence, domestic relations, and First Amendment matters. During the last fiscal year, section attorneys provided extensive analysis and other forms of legal assistance in assessing criminal laws bearing on allegations of misappropriation of the Carter debate briefing books during the 1980 presidential debates. The section was also responsible for assistance on questions arising from congressional treatment of school prayer. Administration and judicial activities concerning the tax exempt status of schools which engaged in racial discrimination and concerning tax credits for educational expenses also generated a considerable number of requests.

Since 1936, the Bill Digest Section has analyzed and summarized federal legislation for publication in the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions. Since 1975, this information has also been available to Congress through the SCORPIO computer system. Every bill, resolution, or amendment introduced in Congress is indexed and continually tracked as it proceeds through the legislative process. The full text of all public laws is included in the Bill Digest data base in SCORPIO.

The section is responsible for reviewing all public laws and preparing information on all programs and activities scheduled to terminate in the future. This information is sent at the beginning of each session to the congressional committee with jurisdiction over the program or activity. This same information is now available for the first time in an on-line computerized data base in SCORPIO.

F. Economics Division

Congressional interest and activity in domestic and international economic problems and policy issues continued to be substantial in FY 1983. The division responded to over 14,600 congressional requests, about the same as the previous two years. Of these, more than 5,300 were rush requests requiring a response within 24 hours. Nearly 1,000 original written analyses, reports, issue briefs, and memoranda were completed during the year, the products varying from short analytical memoranda to major in-depth studies. During the year, 175 major projects were completed, 90 involving substantial coordination with other divisions within the Service, other support agencies, or committees of Congress. The trend toward an increasing number of personal briefings, consultations, and expert testimony at hearings as requested by Members continued. In addition, 32 congressional seminars and workshops on a wide array of economic topics were presented by the division.

A series of reports prepared by the Business/Government Relations Section on corporate governance and the role of the board of directors explored the evolving business relationship to social and political change, a theme which was also considered in a survey of bankruptcy and business failure developments. Aspects of the rapidly changing financial services industry were analyzed in reports dealing with the changing role of financial intermediaries and issues in the regulation of futures and options trading in securities markets. Policy responses to economic recession and recovery were the subject of a report, and members of the section were active in responding to a broad range of congressional requests dealing with various industrial policy proposals.

The strong congressional interest in the communications industry was dominated by issues surrounding the breakup of American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T). Repercussions of the AT&T divestiture including telephone service pricing were tracked in an issue brief, and a section representative assisted several committees in preparation for hearings on the subject. In related areas, the section helped prepare a glossary of telecommunications terms, and reports were completed dealing with the Bell System pension fund, the deregulation of broadcasting, cable television, and National Public Radio.

Section analysts prepared reports dealing with business related activities of a number of government agencies, including the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Small Business Administration. Section members also responded to congressional inquiries regarding gambling, the postal service, minority business enterprise, business investment, corporate mergers, and a variety of consumer issues.

A significant effort was made by the Housing and Transportation Section in the preparation of a housing reader, a committee print of the House Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. Papers contributed by the section included a history of the development of mortgage financing markets and institutions in the United States, a development of the rationale for housing assistance programs, an explanation of alternative financing instruments and techniques, and current urban subsidy programs for lower income households. Major legislation tracked by the section included the mortgage subsidy bond extension and proposed alternatives; the omnibus housing authorization and appropriation legislation; Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insurance extenders; use of Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) for housing purchase

or mortgage retirement; extension of exemption and codifications of regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) affecting privately issued, publicly sold, mortgage-backed securities; Trusts for Investment in Mortgages (TIMs) legislation; and revisions to the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) Charter Acts. Other work, related to current economic developments or matters of special interest, ranged from an explanation of factors to consider in refinancing a high-rate mortgage loan to the concept of shared housing as an alternative for the elderly. The section also contributed to revision of "A Reference Guide to Banking and Finance", published by the House Banking Committee.

In the transportation subject areas, the consequence of federal economic deregulation of airlines, trucking companies, railroads, and intercity bus companies, brought about by the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978, the Motor Carrier Act of 1980, the Staggers Rail Act of 1980, the Household Goods Transportation Act of 1980, and the Bus Regulatory Reform Act of 1982, dominated congressional concerns. Dramatic changes have occurred and continue to occur in all of these transportation industries because of economic deregulation, with especially severe effects on the airline and trucking industries, as well as some rail shippers.

Other transportation issues of widespread concern included the efforts of the trucking industry to modify the substantial scheduled increase in the highway user charges on large trucks, increases in the user fees for navigation on the inland waterways, proposals to initiate fees and charges for the commercial use of ports, intermodal ownership of transportation

companies (especially railroad ownership of barge lines), large increases in railroad rates on such primary commodities as coal and grains since deregulation, the wholesale cancellation of through routes and joint rates by railroads since deregulation, and the question of total deregulation of the interstate trucking industry. Passage and implementation of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, which raised the federal fuel tax from four cents to nine cents per gallon and created a mass transit trust fund into which goes one cent of that five cent increase, went relatively smoothly, except for the scheduled increase in the heavy use tax on large trucks, as previously mentioned.

The Industry Analysis and Finance Section responded to requests on topics such as industrial policies for basic and high-technology industries; foreign industrial policies; the effect of imports on the steel, copper, potash, computer, textile, and automobile industries; taxes on oil imports; economic effects of natural gas decontrol; the recession and U.S. industries; insolvency in electric utilities, particularly in the Pacific Northwest; sex discrimination in insurance; mergers and joint ventures in autos and steel; and industrial competition with Japan.

The iron and steel industries were major areas of activity. Reports were completed on the ferroalloy industry, inter-industry linkages in steel, recent economic developments in the steel industry, and the changing composition of U.S. steel-making capacity. Topics such as mergers, diversification, modernization, and the effect of imports on the industry also were addressed.

Important issues in the automobile industry were its recovery from the recession, whether foreign automakers should be required to include a certain percentage of American content in their vehicles sold here, and extension of Japan's voluntary export restraints. In addition to issue briefs maintained on these topics, reports were written on the inter-industry demand by the automobile sector and the General Motors-Toyota joint venture.

Major energy policy issues were supply stability, tax policy, industrial uses of energy, the effects of natural gas decontrol on consumers and energy companies, and energy administration. Reports were written on topics such as Western vulnerability to a disruption of Persian Gulf oil supplies, the effect of natural gas decontrol on farming costs and income, and industrial energy use. Some of the reports were jointly authored with other divisions.

Related to energy policy were numerous congressional requests concerning the financing of electric utilities. A new issue brief as well as reports were written on the default on bonds issued by the Washington Power Supply System for new nuclear plants, possible insolvency of the Rural Electric Revolving Fund, and expenditures for cancelled nuclear plants.

Insurance issues also attracted many requests from Congress. Topics included gender-neutral insurance, liability issues, protection from floods and other disasters, and insurance aspects of compensation for asbestos disease victims. Reports or briefs were written on retroactive liability insurance, offshore captive insurance companies, and sex discrimination in insurance.

Industrial policy for high-technology industries continued to generate interest on Capitol Hill. Reports were written on the economic impact of growth in the semiconductor industry and differential impacts of defense versus non-defense spending. Work is continuing on issues concerning industrial policies in major advanced nations.

Industrial competition with Japan also remained an important issue. Reports were written on perceptions of the Japanese elite on U.S.-Japan trade relations, congressional activity related to Japan, the Japan Development Bank, and the market for foreign cars in Japan.

The International Section completed important projects on trade policy and international financial issues. The work of the section reflected congressional consideration of major trade legislation and concerns about international debt problems and the international monetary system.

The section's work on trade policy issues ranged from a contribution to a committee print that provided a broad overview of the Congress' role in foreign trade policy to reports and issue briefs on a variety of specific trade issues. Among the latter were analyses of legislation on trade reciprocity, trade reorganization, export controls, foreign trade zones, trade adjustment assistance and Buy-American policies. Trade policy was also the subject of numerous briefings, short reports, and memoranda.

The section devoted a major share of its time to questions concerning the international financial situation. Important projects focused on Congress' consideration of an increase in the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF was the subject of a new issue brief, several papers, and many shorter responses. The related questions of international debt problems and the stability of the international banking system were also the subject of several reports and a seminar.

Other aspects of international finance were analyzed in more general studies completed by the section. An issue brief on U.S. international transactions provided an overview of trade and financial flows between the United States and the rest of the world. Other studies analyzed the Eurodollar

market, the offshore banking market, and implications of a decline in oil prices for international banking. The section also collaborated with other analysts in the Economics Division on "A reference Guide to Banking and Finance."

The majority of issues addressed by the Labor Section related to unemployment and jobs recovery which typically lags behind that of output. Three papers tracked the depth and breadth of unemployment: an issue brief on unemployment in the nation, an issue brief on unemployment in the states, and a CRS report comparing unemployment in the recent recession and the Great Depression.

Three topics for the monthly Labor Roundtable Seminar, which continues to be well attended, focused on unemployment and remedies as well. These were the use of economic policy to reduce unemployment, unemployment compensation, and dislocated workers. A course presented at the 1983 Public Policy Institute looked at a broad spectrum of legislation, ranging from macro-economic policy to trade adjustment assistance which might deal with unemployment.

A number of papers have focused on specific proposals to ease unemployment. They have examined emergency jobs legislation, the possibility of a sub-minimum wage for teen-agers, employment subsidy proposals, and legislation to regulate plant closings and provide worker relocation assistance.

Despite the recession, issues relating to wages and working conditions also received considerable attention. Papers produced included reports on productivity gain-sharing programs, equal pay for equal work, employment of older workers, and the potential impact of deregulation on industrial homeworkers.

Although the rate of unionization continues to decline as the percent of employment in the manufacturing sector shrinks, congressional interest in unions continues. Two reports for committee hearings on possible union corruption examined provisions of union constitutions. Other papers looked at collective bargaining for retired union members and the use of compulsory union dues for political purposes.

Congressional requests have led to a number of papers examining labor issues on a state-by-state or region-by-region basis. Papers produced have viewed the needs for infrastructure rebuilding, the location of high-tech businesses, regional shifts in steel production, and the effectiveness of federal vs. state OSHA enforcement.

The financial services industry remained in turmoil as many of the barriers between different types of institutions were breached. The Money, Banking, and Quantitative Analysis Section monitored these developments in a new issue brief on financial deregulation. Specific aspects of the evolving financial system, such as deposit insurance, were examined in several reports. In addition, the changes that have occurred necessitated that a new edition of "A Reference Guide to Banking and Finance" be prepared for the House Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs.

Questions over economic policy arose in connection with the direction of overall economic activity. With the use of econometric models major reports were prepared examining the role of money supply growth in promoting economic recovery and the appropriate mix of fiscal and monetary policy needed to generate a healthier economic environment. Other reports concentrated on fiscal policy;

one paper looked at the effects of rescinding the third phase of the personal income tax cut, while another discussed the macroeconomic consequences of different strategies intended to reduce the size of the federal government's budget deficit. New issue briefs reviewing monetary policy and analyzing the threat high interest rates pose to the 1983 economic recovery were prepared.

Members of the section also advised a number of congressional offices on the economic effects of specific legislative proposals such as an expansion of the P.L. 480 program and the imposition of a two percent import tax.

The persistence of large current and expected budget deficits focused congressional attention on the macroeconomic effects of fiscal policy and created pressure to raise revenue. To respond to congressional interest in these issues, the Taxation and Government Finance Section analyzed the effect of the deficits on economic performance, the major legislation enacted during the 97th Congress (the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982), proposed changes in current tax law designed to raise revenue, and other issues involving the budget and inter-governmental fiscal relations.

Major reports on the economic effects of current fiscal policy included the role of the current and large expected budget deficits in the recession and the recovery and the implications of these deficits for interest rates. The section's major reports on taxation included an analysis of the distributional implications of indexing the individual income tax and of eliminating the third year cut in individual income tax rates. The effects of tax depreciation changes and increased deficits on the allocation of capital and

output also were examined, as were the proposed contingency surtax on individual and corporate income, the effect on tax progressivity of tax preferences for certain investments, tax subsidies for housing, tax issues involving public utilities, proposals to modify or replace the current tax treatment of Domestic International Sales Corporations, and the implications of comparative tax burdens in the United States and Japan for relative economic growth.

The section produced major reports on government finance including an assessment of the federal budget for FY 1984, proposals to extend and amend general revenue sharing, payments in lieu of taxes on federal property, federal coal leasing policy, the economic effects of exchanging state-local tax deductions for grants, a balanced budget amendment, the House and Senate versions of the first concurrent budget resolution, state and local income and property tax burdens, and state severance taxes. Other reports were also prepared on numerous aspects of state and local government finance and intergovernmental fiscal flows, revenue sharing, federal budget issues, and federal credit assistance.

In addition to preparing papers and reports, the section conducted briefings for individual Members and staff and seminars for congressional staff on subjects ranging from overviews of upcoming issues to the economic effects of tax depreciation on the allocation of investment. Two members of the section testified at congressional hearings, one before the House Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power on the tax aspects of an alternative financing proposal for the Clinch River breeder reactor and one before the House Ways and Means Oversight Subcommittee on the tax treatment of oil and gas extraction. In addition, section members prepared a committee print on the economic

effects of limiting state-local tax deductibility in exchange for increased revenue sharing and participated in the hearings on this issue. Several papers prepared by section members were published in the CRS Review and in taxation and economics journals and were presented at professional meetings.

G. Education and Public Welfare Division

The Education and Public Welfare Division's work during the first session of the 98th Congress continued to be dominated by the budget and various program financing issues. The workload continued high, with the division responding to almost 20,000 inquiries and completing 134 major projects plus an additional 84 interdivisional major projects. Fifty new issue briefs were prepared, and an average active file of 78 issue briefs was maintained throughout the year. More than 85,000 of the division's issue briefs were distributed in FY 1983, compared to 78,000 in FY 1982, 66,000 in FY 1981, and 23,000 in FY 1980.

Problems with financing work-related entitlement programs, which now account for more than one-third of the federal budget, commanded much attention from the Income Maintenance Section. Analysts helped committees of jurisdiction with legislation to deal with the money crisis in social security, to refinance the railroad retirement system, and to extend federal supplemental compensation for the unemployed. The section wrote a large part of a major interdivisional paper on financing work-related entitlement programs which provide retirement, disability, unemployment, and health benefits. Section analysts began work on a major paper on designing a supplementary civil service retirement system for new federal employees, who will be covered by social security beginning in 1984 under the terms of the Social Security Amendments of 1983.

On the average, the section handled about 565 requests a month. It established 10 issue briefs, half of which dealt with budget issues. It published several reports, including analytical summaries of changes made by the 97th Congress in the programs of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), child support enforcement, and unemployment insurance; and detailed reports on several aspects of social security, including the new provision for taxing benefits. Analysts helped write committee prints, markup documents, and background reports; conducted briefings; and participated in seminars for staff and for new Members of Congress. Major committee prints included background books on the civil service retirement system and on problems in disability programs.

Education-related activities remained at a high level, expanded into new areas, and received considerable public attention. The highlight of the year was the release of numerous major reports on the condition of public elementary and secondary education, either in general (e.g., the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education), or specifically with respect to science and mathematics education (e.g., the report of the Commission on Precollege Science and Mathematics Education of the National Science Board). Education Section analysts were kept very busy providing congressional staff with summaries and analyses of these reports, including a well-attended staff seminar. Several legislative proposals were introduced in Congress in response to the educational problems discussed in these reports; however, none of these bills had been enacted by the end of FY 1983.

Other areas of legislative activity for the section included the following: additional Administration proposals to reduce funds for federal education programs, Administration and congressional proposals for tuition tax credits

and education savings accounts, proposals to extend and substantially amend the bilingual education and education of the handicapped programs, legislation to extend the authorization for consolidation of federal student loans, legislation to establish new federal programs to aid science and mathematics education, several attempts to change the allocation formula for the program of aid for the education of disadvantaged children, expansion of the authorization for the impact aid program, and technical amendments to the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981. In all, FY 1983 was a year in which an enormous amount of attention was paid to education issues, when the level of federal funding for education increased slightly but little new federal education legislation was enacted.

The Health Section assisted Congress in its consideration of a variety of health issues, including health care cost containment, medicare financing; home health care, a medicare hospice benefit, the federal employees health benefits program, and proposals to foster competition in the health care marketplace. Substantial analysis was provided to the Committees on Ways and Means and Finance during their consideration of the prospective payment provision for inpatient hospital services under medicare contained in the Social Security Amendments of 1983 (P.L. 98-21). As opposed to the old system which provided little incentive to restrain hospital spending because hospitals were paid retrospectively for incurred costs, this new payment process is designed to restrain the rate of growth in medicare hospital spending by paying hospitals according to prospectively determined rates. Section analysts advised on the substance and content of the legislation and contributed to the bill reports and conference document.

Analysts also provided assistance and analysis to [REDACTED] in the form of briefings and reports as Congress considered proposals concerning health care benefits for unemployed workers. Section staff also contributed to the preparation of bill reports on smoking and health and on consumer health information.

The budget and appropriation process was the impetus for much of the work of the Social Services Section. Issue briefs on over a dozen programs, including veterans, child nutrition, employment training, and a variety of social service programs, were developed analyzing the President's budget proposals and Congress' response. Staff assisted authorizing and appropriations committees by preparing background information, options, and other technical assistance in connection with their legislative activities related to the budget. Congressional responses to problems related to the economy also stimulated work by the section. For example, analysts worked closely with various committees in the formulation of legislation related to the commodity food donation programs. Section analysts have worked with several caucuses and Members providing analyses and options for retraining dislocated workers. A report was also prepared on homeless persons.

The section has devoted substantial resources to other issues for committees, including community-based long term care for the elderly, rights of severely handicapped newborns, and deinstitutionalization of the mentally retarded. Staff provided briefings and other assistance to two newly formed caucuses and one new committee on children and family issues. A variety of technical assistance has been provided to committees involved in the reauthorization of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act and the expansion of child nutrition programs.

The Immigration Section provided extensive assistance on the Immigration Reform and Control Act, better known as the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, to [REDACTED] as well as to the other House committees which considered it. The staff prepared bill comparisons and background papers and drafted sections of committee reports. The section also provided assistance on reauthorizing the refugee resettlement program through FY 1985. General congressional interest in immigration remained high, as evidenced by a large number of requests.

FY 1983 was a time of expansion in personnel and capabilities for the Methodology Section. The addition of four new analysts allowed the section to keep pace with the rapidly increasing demand for quantitative assistance from the division's subject analysts. New computer equipment, coupled with an expanded staff, added to the capabilities of the section. This was especially true in the areas of computer graphics and large-scale computer modelling. The division now has the trained staff and the necessary equipment to produce a wide range of sophisticated, report-quality graphics that will enhance the usefulness of our products to congressional clients.

An example of a large computer graphics project completed by this section is "1984 Budget Perspectives: Federal Spending for the Human Resource Programs." This report is based on over 150 computer-generated figures and tables that portray the President's 1984 budget plan in the context of the past 20 years. We have also been able to increase our computer modelling skills in the area of actuarial pension analysis and microsimulation of income transfer programs.

By nature, the section's substantive projects follow the major efforts of the division as a whole. Therefore, it is not surprising that a good portion of the section's time was devoted to budget issues, retirement security program analysis, the impact of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, and jobs bills. Analysis of formula grant options for programs covered by the division also has continued as a backbone of the section's workload.

H. Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

Congress turned its attention to a number of controversial issues in the natural resources and environment areas that involved the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division in a wide range of support activities for Members and committees. The policies of Interior Secretary Watt in park funding, wilderness, public land management, and energy leasing were the focus of much concern in Congress, as were the controversies over Environmental Protection Agency policies under former Administrator Ann Gorsuch/Burford and treatment of hazardous waste, toxic substances regulation, and possible revision of air and water quality laws.

In agriculture, key issues revolved around farm support policies, the drought conditions of the past year, and export/trade concerns, while in energy, natural gas policy and acid rain were pivotal issues. In these areas the division responded with a wide range of services to Congress, from briefings for Members and committees, to seminars, workshops, audiovisual programs, reports, issue briefs, defining emerging issues, and individual Member responses. Overview issue briefs providing comprehensive coverage of key legislative concerns have been prepared by each of the division's four sections.

The Food and Agriculture Section focused on the depressed farm economy and the concern in Congress about the plight of farmers. A report on farm failures was prepared, followed by an issue brief on legislation to provide relief to farmers with loan repayment problems. Trade issues were a key concern throughout the year for this section, and the division provided in-depth assistance

[REDACTED], including the detail of a staff member to work on the Senate Agriculture Committee staff, issue briefs on export legislation and unfair trade practices, a report explaining the long-term grain agreement between the USSR and the U.S., and reports on bartering surplus agricultural products for strategic materials.

The payment-in-kind (PIK) farm support program, which paid farmers in surplus grains instead of cash for crops not grown, proved highly attractive to farmers but had its problems and critics, and the issue was tracked by analysts in the section and reported through an issue brief on the program. The milk price support program was another subject of concern in both Congress and the courts and continued to be a popular item for an issue brief and numerous Members' briefings.

All of these subjects were covered in a Public Policy Institute on agricultural policy in January, followed by a CRS television program on "Crisis in the Farm Economy" presented by three division specialists and analysts. Other important issues that directed the section's activities were food safety, marketing order concerns, elevator bankruptcy, and tobacco price support issues.

The Environmental Protection Section's activities were shaped by a wide range of pollution control legislation which required reauthorization, the controversies in the administration of EPA, and budget questions.

Budget issues revolved around EPA funding levels and substantial cutbacks in many areas. Briefing documents on budget history and current issues were prepared, and a report on EPA state grant programs, issue briefs, and an article for the CRS Review were produced.

The first half of 1983 was a period of intensive activity at EPA and in Congress concerning controversies over administration of the agency and the policy of the Administration expressed by EPA. As some 20 senior managers were fired or resigned, and Administrator Ann Gorsuch/Burford resigned, Congress faced the task of assessing the agency's policies and the appointment of a successor. The section assisted with Senate confirmation hearings on William D. Ruckelshaus and issued a report, "The Environmental Protection Agency: An Analysis of its Controversies."

Legislation requiring reauthorizations included the Clean Water Act; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; and the Clean Air Act. The section worked closely with staff of the authorizing committees on several of these issues, preparing numerous briefing documents, assisting in preparations for hearings, summarizing hearings, and preparing issue briefs.

The major issue of infrastructure repair and construction involved the section in terms of water supply facilities and sewerage treatment plant grant programs. Analysts prepared an overview issue brief and an article in the CRS Review and participated as resource staff for a CRS Graduate Legislative Institute on this subject. Another important issue was groundwater contamination, which was the subject of two issue briefs and a report prepared by the section. Also, water resource projects and the budget received attention through a series of issue briefs.

Finally, the statutorily required intercollegiate debate background reader for 1983, "Should Producers of Hazardous Waste Be Legally Responsible for Injuries Caused by the Waste?" was prepared by the section.

The Fuels and Minerals Section was most heavily involved in issues concerning the Natural Gas Policy Act revision, acid rain, international energy activities, the strategic petroleum reserve, and coal leasing policies. In the natural gas policy area, section staff provided numerous briefings to Members, organized a seminar, held breakfast meetings, and lectured extensively on this issue. In addition, white papers, an issue brief, and assistance for hearings preparation were provided to Congress. Acid rain also drew the attention of Congress, and section staff prepared committee prints, reports, and issue briefs on this issue, focusing on technology and policies needed to mitigate acid rain effects. They also briefed several Members of Congress who were interested in sponsoring legislation on this issue, participated in related outside meetings, and published papers in journals.

In the international energy area, the section coordinated an interdivisional project on the impacts of declining oil prices, produced a congressional TV program on this issue, contributed to the interdivisional study of Western vulnerability to a disruption of Persian Gulf oil supplies, and prepared a briefing paper on the world oil situation. A workshop on energy alternatives for U.S. territories in the Pacific and the Caribbean was planned and carried out by the section with cooperation from other divisions, followed by a committee print.

Issues connected with nuclear energy included the economics of small-scale nuclear power plants, on which a study is being carried out; nuclear waste disposal; and nuclear licensing reform proposals. Both the strategic petroleum reserve and energy emergency planning were subjects for assistance to committees conducting oversight hearings and issue briefs and reports which

were cited in congressional debates or in hearings. Coal leasing policy and coal export issues also received considerable analysis. Section staff provided support to committees examining the controversial policies of the Interior Department on coal leasing.

Finally, budget and funding concerns continued to receive section attention and were the focus of issue briefs and continuing requests for assistance.

The Oceans and Natural Resources Section dealt with a wide range of issues relating to the controversial policies of former Interior Secretary James Watt for development of natural resources on federal lands. Energy leasing on public lands, particularly in the wilderness areas, was subject to intensified effort by the Interior Department and subsequently to oversight and legislative restraints by Congress. An issue brief on energy leasing was prepared and briefings conducted for Members. Wilderness designation bills have been moving more rapidly through Congress following a Court decision in October 1982 that called into question the recommendations of the Forest Service, except where Congress had passed legislation. An issue brief on wilderness issues and numerous analyses on the economic impact of designating specific areas were prepared.

Leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf, an issue which also was the subject of policy changes by the Interior Department, stimulated considerable congressional interest, and the section conducted numerous briefings and prepared several reports and an issue brief.

Forestry management and economic relief for the timber industry, where they had contracted for federal timber cuts and then were hard-hit by the downturn in timber demand, were the subject of bills before Congress. The section worked closely with sponsors of the legislation, preparing several reports and a CRS Review article.

In parks and recreation issues, a member of the section staff was centrally involved in legislation to establish a new commission to review federal recreation policies. He assisted in conceptualizing the bill, setting up hearings, carrying out Member briefings, drafting statements, and during mark-up as the bill passed the Senate.

Other key issues that were the subject of briefings and reports were over-all natural resource policy, federal land sales, water resources, and fisheries.

I. Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

FY 1983 was one of intense demand in foreign and defense policy. Major congressional concerns over the size and composition of the defense budget were displaced as the year evolved by reaction to conflicts over Lebanon, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner.

Two notable projects were completed in addition to those described in the section-by-section descriptions that follow. The first was a series of studies on "Congress and Foreign Policy" for [REDACTED]

The last of eight studies published as committee prints was completed by year's end and summarizes major findings on problems of consultation that have been developed over several years of study. The second was a major interdivisional study of Western vulnerability to a disruption of Persian Gulf oil supplies.

Middle Eastern developments and issues in U.S. Alliance and East-West relations in Europe were the main center of Europe, Middle East, and Africa Section activity during the year. In addition, considerable work was completed on problems of northern and southern Africa. Congressional requirements in these areas were anticipated with a number of policy alerts, new and revised issue briefs, and a number of major analytical reports.

In the Middle East area, a major portion of the section's work dealt with the war in Lebanon and the host of complex questions relative to the use of the War Powers Resolution in that situation. Section analysts provided numerous briefings and wrote policy papers and issue briefs on specific aspects of these topics. The war between Iran and Iraq, with its potential impact on the Persian Gulf, was another area of special concern following the Iranian threat to close the Gulf. The section responded to numerous questions concerning the new strains in U.S.-Israeli relations, the negotiations for an Israeli-Lebanon withdrawal agreement, changes in Israel's government, and Israel's economic problems. Specific initiatives for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement, including the Fez proposal and President Reagan's peace initiative, were dealt with in policy papers and an issue brief.

The section's work in the European area focused on U.S. relations with West Germany and on the broader question of East-West relations. A report on political transitions taking place within Germany, based on a conference on "Germany and the Crisis of Modernity," was published as an appendix to a hearing in March 1983 on developments in Europe by the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East. A series of point papers was prepared on U.S. force levels in Europe and the limitations set by Congress thereto.

At year's end, an issue brief was being prepared on European opposition to the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) missiles. A new issue brief was also completed on U.S.-Soviet relations, and the section served as coordinating point for the preparation of a well-received briefing book for a congressional delegation which visited the Soviet Union in August. A special issue brief was also prepared as a result of the shooting down of a Korean airliner.

In the Africa region, several issue briefs continued to provide the section's primary response on major issues of interest to the United States. South Africa and Namibia continued to be the main focus of congressional interest. A report was completed analyzing South African reform proposals and U.S. policy. Another study covered two South African reports on issues affecting black workers in that country.

The Asia/Latin America Section's work continued to reflect basic differences in the nature and intensity of congressional foreign policy concerns in Asia and Latin America. The preoccupation of the Congress with issues concerning Central America and the relevance of those issues to immediate legislative concerns caused the Latin American analysts to spend the greater part of their time providing short memoranda, information, and other forms of close staff support as well as numerous Member and staff briefings. Although Congress continued to show a broad interest in Asian developments during the past year, the Asian affairs analysts generally devoted more time to anticipatory products on issues of longer term significance.

Congressional interest in Central America was intense. A new and timely issue brief concerning El Salvador and policy issues for the 98th Congress was activated in mid-February. The El Salvador section of "Congress and Foreign Policy," an annual publication of the House Foreign Affairs Committee authored by the division, was of such relevance to ongoing concerns that, at the request of the committee chairman, it was distributed to the press box during President Reagan's April 27 address to a joint session of the Congress on the situation in the region. The section also produced an issue brief on the controversial proposal for government funded radio broadcasting to Cuba ("Radio Marti") and recast an existing issue brief on Nicaragua to focus on the issue of covert U.S. support to anti-Sandinista groups in Honduras and Costa Rica, a matter of keen congressional interest.

The Latin American analysts held a stimulating and well attended briefing for Members and staff providing insights into the internal situation in Nicaragua and the prospects of a regional effort to achieve a negotiated settlement to the strife in the area, based upon first hand observations gained in visits to Mexico and five Central American countries.

The Asia team focused efforts on major projects, including issue briefs and reports. The team responded to continuing interest in U.S.-China policy with reports on future Sino-Soviet relations and their implications for the United States, Chinese nuclear weapons, political and economic developments in Taiwan, and the U.S. interests and options concerning the future of Hong Kong. A new issue brief on the Asian drug trade addressed a key concern of the Congress having unique domestic and foreign policy aspects. Asia team members were active in producing background papers for congressional delegations, including major missions to the Soviet Union by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Asia team contributions included papers on the East Asia military balance, Sino-Soviet relations, Japan, Southwest Asia, and Afghanistan.

Members of the Defense Policy and Arms Control Section were involved in a variety of important defense-related issues. Defense budget issues related to specific weapon systems and general national security issues were of specific interest as Congress took a more critical look at defense programs. Several products were developed to aid Members and congressional staff. These included issue briefs and fact sheets on a number of major nuclear, conventional, and chemical warfare weapon systems, a comparison of NATO and Warsaw Pact shipbuilding programs; an analysis of shipbuilding requirements in achieving a 600-ship Navy; and a report on the maritime roles of land-based aircraft.

The section provided extensive support to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] to

prepare them for a series of hearings exploring alternative defense strategies that could significantly lighten the U.S. defense burden. The support included presenting a kick-off briefing designed to stimulate thinking and provide initial focus, advising [REDACTED] on substantive and procedural matters, and arranging a panel discussion by four distinguished defense analysts with differing views on U.S defense policy.

One of the most crucial national defense debates in recent years between the Congress and the Executive Branch involved whether to build the MX and how to base it. An already complex issue was further confounded when MX deployment was linked to a more flexible START negotiating stance on the part of the Administration as well as development of a small ICBM. The section prepared a number of products related to these issues such as a report on the small ICBM concept that laid out issues and policy choices, issue briefs on strategic force modernization and START negotiations, and a CRS Review article on MX and the closely spaced basing plan. In addition, new Members of Congress were briefed on MX issues. Singularly noteworthy, however, was the analytical work on strategic arms reduction options performed by a section analyst. In the course of events, these analytical products became a significant contribution to the negotiations between the Administration and Congress that produced a new U.S. START proposal.

The Manpower, Budgets, and Policy Management Section prepared an overview issue brief on the FY 1984 defense budget, summarizing congressional action as it progressed throughout the year; FY 1984 defense budget data summary

published in report form; and an issue brief on defense spending. In addition, the section produced a series of 35 weapon systems fact sheets providing summary cost and performance data on major systems in all functional areas of defense. Section staff also held a workshop on how the Department of Defense budgets for inflation for the House Budget Committee, at which representatives from DoD and OMB spoke.

The mix between active duty and reserve component forces in the overall force structure and compensation and retirement issues dominated the field of defense manpower and personnel. A detailed report on the mix of U.S. active and reserve forces was prepared for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It was especially timely in view of congressional action to increase the share of total defense manpower strength and force structure assigned to the reserve components.

An issue brief on the FY 1984 military manpower and compensation issues of the defense budget has reflected changes in congressional and Administration action, mostly involving attempts to trim the costs of both active duty military compensation and military retired pay. The section also contributed a chapter on "Cost and Benefit Issues in the Military Retirement System" to a Senate Budget Committee print, entitled "Financing Work-Related Entitlement Programs," which surveyed all major federal retirement systems including social security. Finally, a report on the U.S. Army's new manning system analyzed ongoing Army efforts to improve unit cohesion and personnel stability. It was prepared initially for [REDACTED]

Controversy over cost growth in major weapon systems, spare parts overcharges, and the affordability of the Reagan Administration defense program heightened the importance of procurement, contracting, and logistics. One of the two analysts working in these fields gave a formal briefing on the Defense Production Act to the Economic Stabilization Subcommittee of the House Banking Committee, which was later published as hearings, and completed most of the work on an overview report, entitled "Cost Overruns in Major Weapon Systems." The other analyst with expertise in this general area wrote a report on "Contracting Out: The Basic Policy Question for DoD" and assisted the House Banking Committee in planning and conducting hearings on reviving the defense contract renegotiation process which expired in the late 1970s. Controversy surrounding the Reagan Administration's policies in the fields of international communications and public diplomacy resulted in the preparation of an issue brief on Project Democracy and the National Endowment for Democracy. The analyst with primary responsibility for this area also prepared a committee print for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on "The Asia Foundation: Past, Present, and Future" and stepped into the breach left by the absence, detail, or work overload of other division personnel to head the division's Central America task force and cover the field of U.S. intelligence operations and policies.

The International Organization, Development, and Security Section was especially busy in foreign aid and development issues, matters related to the international financial institutions, and international organization affairs. In addition, section analysts contributed to studies of the Supreme Court's legislative veto decision and the South Korean airliner incident.

Major products dealing with the international financial institutions included a mini-brief and a Member breakfast on the International Monetary Fund and an assessment of the total resources available to the international financial institutions. Another paper dealt with proposals to privatize the World Bank.

Members of the section played a prominent role in preparing memoranda and draft statements for the congressional delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union meetings in Helsinki and Seoul.

In the human rights field, the section completed a revision of an earlier overview of U.S. human rights legislation as well as a compilation of international human rights documents. These substantial reports are regarded as particularly useful by [REDACTED] which requested the revision.

Export administration and export control requests continued to come into the section. An issue brief was developed during the year to cover these topics.

J. Government Division

The researchers in the Government Division respond to congressional requests relating to the Congress; the executive branch; intergovernmental relations, planning, rural and urban development; survey research and public opinion polls; civil rights, including discrimination based on sex, race, or color, and minorities; and elections, lobbying, political parties and processes, the territories, and U.S. history.

Division members serve all congressional committees. However, given the subject areas, there is a closer working relationship with a number of committees in addition to the Appropriations and Budget Committees in both

chambers: [REDACTED]

Staff responded to almost 11,000 requests during FY 1983. Of these 192 were major projects, 105 of which were interdivisional. Of the major projects for committees 79 were completed, while 36 were in progress at the end of the fiscal year.

Specialists and analysts of the Government Division serve as the core staff for the Service's Basic, Advanced, and Graduate Legislative Institutes as well as contribute significantly to District/State Institutes for the staffs of Representatives, Senators, and committees.

Members of the division also participated, at times together with other CRS divisions, in the preparation of half-hour videotape panel discussions for broadcast as CRS programs on the House cable system. The programs included crime control, budget process, infrastructure, campaign finance, congressional-executive relations after Chadha, equal rights for women, women in the political process, and perspectives on congressional budgeting.

Specialists of the division have continued to provide substantial assistance to the Office of Personnel Management's Government Affairs Institute seminar series as well as other seminars to upper level executive officials on congressional operations and procedures. In addition, division members have briefed visiting delegations from Great Britain, Germany, Taiwan, Canada, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Brazil, Israel, Zambia, and Trinidad on congressional operations and procedures and also delegations from Great Britain and embassy personnel from China and Japan on executive branch organization and operations.

In the Administrative and Special Assignment Section, the Specialist on the Executive Branch has been significantly occupied with congressional examination of the management problem associated with government enterprises and reorganization proposals and procedures in the federal government. A seminar on congressional and Presidential proposals to create a new Department of Trade was coordinated by him with the cooperation of the Economics Division. The work and reports of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control has also been the subject of congressional attention.

The Specialist on Legislative Institutions conducted, in cooperation with the Senior Specialist on the Congress, a comprehensive analysis of the recommendations of the Study Group on Senate Practices and Procedures for the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. He also briefed various committee staff on committee rules and organization and met with Members on conference committee procedures and tactics and other procedure issues.

The Specialist on Legislative-Executive Relations has given considerable attention to the wide congressional interest in the legislative veto issue, particularly after the Supreme Court decision on its invalidity. Significant analytical assistance was also provided to the Task Force on the Budget Process of the House Rules Committee.

In the area of congressional organization and operations, assistance was provided to Members on congressional office operations and issues surrounding the establishment of an informal caucus and to committees on congressional workload measures and committee procedures. In cooperation with the Senior Specialist on the Congress, extensive research and staffing support was provided the Speaker's Commission on Congressional Pages. In addition, substantial assistance was given on various aspects of the Potomac River Basin.

Research by analysts on special assignment have included studies on the successful proposal to establish the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a federal holiday and aspects of the history of the New Deal and New Frontier. Assistance has also been provided on foresight issues and summaries of legislative accomplishments.

The Congressional Organization and Operations Section, along with members of the American Law Division and the Senior Specialist on the Congress, provided assistance to

congressional requestors during consideration of proposals to reform the management, housing, and educational facilities for pages. The section also assisted House and Senate committees considering legislation to reauthorize the Office of Government Ethics and inquiring into allegations concerning improper Presidential campaign activities. The section completed histories of two congressional committees and prepared extensive analyses of questions relating to committee jurisdiction, staffing, and assignment procedure.

Section staff contributed to an extensive analysis of the report of the Senate Study Group on Senate Practices and Procedures. Other assistance included revision of existing reports dealing with congressional office organization and operations, legislative workload, and Member allowances and benefits. Staff of the section were regular participants in the CRS Legislative Institute series and for seminars sponsored by officers of the House and Senate.

Members of the Civil Rights Section prepared reports on federal protection of equal employment opportunity in the private sector, proposed Department of Labor affirmative action requirements in employment, Indian affairs legislation in the 97th Congress, federal assistance programs for Indians, legislative issues of importance to women in the 97th Congress, the political status and

constitutional development of U.S. insular territories, biographical information on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., controversies regarding congressional chaplains, and the role of silent prayer in different religions. One section member coordinated and contributed to the preparation of a committee print on Hispanics in the U.S.

Section members wrote issue briefs on proposed amendments to the Fair Housing Act, extension of the Civil Rights Commission, issues in American Indian policy in the 98th Congress, equal rights for women, and women's issues in the 98th Congress.

Section members consulted with staff of several committees and subcommittees on immigration reform and nondiscrimination in employment, affirmative action, D.C. statehood, territorial issues, Japanese-Americans, and with Members on the Catholic Bishop's pastoral statement on nuclear arms, congressional ethics, and the histories of certain Indian tribes to be used as background for the introduction of legislation.

In the field of law enforcement, the Executive Organization and Administration Section prepared studies on crime rates, juvenile delinquency, gun control legislation, illicit drug traffic, domestic terrorism, secret service protection, victim compensation, sentencing reform, selective incapacitation, and prison population. Committees were assisted with hearings and reports on such topics as regulating firearms, narcotics abuse, professional boxing, and the use of information technology for emergency management. Substantial time and effort was devoted to analysis of the enactment and usage of congressional veto measures and, subsequent to the Supreme Court decision on their invalidity, to alternative approaches and procedures.

Other congressional requests concerned governmental management of information, including privacy and freedom of information legislation; availability of television networks to the President; access to congressional media galleries;

preservation of archives; disposition of public papers; export control of scientific information; and the regulation of broadcasting. Finally, questions about executive departments and agencies, including those in the Executive Office of the President as well as proposals for regulatory reform continued to be significant areas in which section analysts were called upon for assistance.

A wide range of requests have been handled by the Government Operations, Urban Policy, and Intergovernmental Relations Section's analysts with a particularly heavy demand from congressional committees. Significant assistance has been provided on such matters as public buildings policy, commercialization of government activities, and emergency preparedness of the Washington, D.C. area, and with the staff of the Economics Division on selected HUD programs and with American Law Division's legislative attorneys on judicial reform issues. The section has also aided committees in their oversight of executive actions before they actually become legislative issues, as exemplified by Office of Management and Budget proposed changes in A-76, concerning contracting-out, and Office of Personnel Management proposed changes to regulations on RIF and performance appraisals/merit pay.

A section specialist coordinated a two-day symposium, Agricultural Communities: the Interrelationship of Agriculture, Business, Industry, and Government in the Rural Economy. This effort involved several CRS divisions and experts from the private sector, universities, and state and local government.

The Legislative Process Section devoted much of its resources to assisting committees in legislative and oversight activities. The section provided support to the Task Force on the Budget Process of the House Rules Committee in its review of congressional budgetary procedures. In April 1983, the Study Group on Senate Practices and Procedures issued a report (the "Pearson-Ribicoff"

report), calling for broad changes in Senate organization and operation, that was referred to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. The section participated in a detailed analysis of the Pearson-Ribicoff recommendations and provided support to committee examination of lobbying disclosure requirements and revisions to OMB Circular A-122, regarding the political activities of federal grantees and contractors.

Another important facet of the section's work was the preparation of analytical reports on legislative procedure generally available to congressional offices and consultations with Members and senior staff. These assignments covered such diverse topics as developments in the authorization and appropriations processes, the history of proxy rules in committees, the House discharge procedure, committee procedures for hearings, practices under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, and proposals to broadcast Senate floor proceedings. The section also assisted in the preparation of the CRS Manual on the Federal Budget Process, developed principally as an instructional aid for CRS workshops, and actively participated in a special seminar on the budget process.

During FY 1983, the Political Institutions and Processes Section continued its coverage of a number of areas of interest to the Congress. Congressional and state reapportionment and redistricting remained unsettled in many states well into the year. In addition to answering numerous requests in this area, two lengthy analytical reports were prepared: one focusing on the present mathematical formula used for apportioning seats in the House of Representatives and the other, using Census population projections, predicting future apportionment following the 1990 and 2000 censuses.

Many requests were answered in the areas of election administration, voter behavior, and campaign financing. One project, also an example of the increasing use of data analysis using "main-frame" micro-computer technology, analyzed campaign expenditures of major party candidates running in elections for the House and Senate for the years 1976-1980. In this specific project, in addition to using the computer to perform necessary calculations, a relatively new graphing technique ("box and whisker" plot) was used to summarize tables. This technique was used again in an analysis of voter turnout in the United States and selected foreign countries.

The section also produced the biennial issue brief on congressional elections, one of the most frequently requested items on the issue brief menu during the last quarter of 1982. In addition, a report was prepared on the "youth vote," one of a number of examinations of the electorate. The continuing question of voter turnout was frequently addressed with studies on proposed approaches to increasing it.

The section worked closely with committee staff in providing general assistance on a regular basis and, especially, in preparing for hearings on campaign finance laws. Analysis both of existing legislation and proposed changes was routinely provided.

Another major interest of the Congress monitored by the section was the delegate selection process leading to the major party conventions. A frequently updated delegate selection overview was prepared in December and has undergone many revisions since, with distribution of hundreds of copies. Further, preparation of major reports on the 1984 delegate selection procedures of the major parties was undertaken and is now in the final stage of completion.

The section also monitored and responded to inquiries in the area of informal congressional groups, including legislative service organizations, and produced a number of reports and analytical memoranda examining factors to be considered in forming new groups, with further emphasis on the accommodation of proposed new groups within the legislative system.

The section, having the Service's general history capability, produced a number of historical studies, ranging from examinations of centennial and bicentennial subjects, the history of Executive Branch cooperation with Congress, the West Front extension issue, federal holidays and other commemorations, and inaugurations. Further, an overview of major legislation and treaties since 1789 was completed.

The Survey Research, Public Opinion, and Federal Statistical Policy Section has assisted committees of the Senate and the House in their early examination of preparations for the 1990 census and their review of the procedures used in the 1980 census. For example, in January of 1983, at the request of a Senate committee, the section organized and helped to conduct a workshop and conference on the nation's need for statistical data.

This conference focused on plans for the 1990 census. The American Statistical Association, Council of Professional Associations for Federal Statistics, and National Academy of Sciences' Committee on National Statistics cooperated with the Congressional Research Service in conducting this workshop and conference. More than 100 experts participated in this seminar that has resulted in the publication of a committee print.

The section also assisted a House subcommittee in conducting a hearing on the results of the 1980 census and what they reported about Hispanics. In addition to assisting a large number of committees and Members in analysis of survey and statistical data being used for legislation, section analysts helped Members in their polling efforts and critiqued survey research results that were contentious in the course of political debate.

K. Science Policy Research Division

A major portion of the Science Policy Research requests continued to come from congressional committees, resulting in extensive hearings assistance and other tailored committee support work and a number of major studies prepared to meet a variety of client needs. Major products included more than 20 major committee prints as well as several dozen new CRS reports, issue briefs, seminars and workshops, and hundreds of memoranda and short reports, covering areas such as energy policy, materials policy, space shuttle and space commercialization issues, science manpower, industrial innovation, R&D funding issues, environmental health effects, and food and drug regulatory policy. In response to the multidisciplinary nature of many requests, continued attention has been devoted to expanding the division's ability to address problems at the broadest levels. The division also endeavors to meet congressional needs fully by maintaining an extensive involvement in interdivisional projects.

Energy and space work continued to dominate the Energy, Aerospace, and Transportation Technology Section's resources. Among the activities in the energy area were seminars on nuclear powerplant safety, energy planning in the U.S. insular areas, and industrial energy conservation as a factor in advancing U.S. competitiveness and productivity. Section members participated in the preparation of a multi-author study on alternate energy technology and policy and a committee print on the potential of conservation and alternate energy sources to displace conventional utility powerplant construction during the next 20 years.

Committee assistance was also provided in summarizing hearings on national energy conservation planning and on the export potential of renewable energy and energy conservation equipment. Several reports were prepared to assist

Congress in its deliberations on nuclear energy. These related to nuclear reactor safety, the continuation in the Clinch River breeder reactor project, and U.S. needs for additional uranium enrichment capacity.

Work in the space area was sparked by congressional interest in military space programs, the proposed sale of land and weather satellites to the private sector, and space commercialization generally. New issue briefs were prepared in each of these areas as well as a committee print on land and weather satellite sale and other analytical reports. In the broad area of space policy, work was completed on the comprehensive two-volume study, "U.S. Civilian Space Programs." This study complements three other studies coordinated by the section: "Soviet Space Programs" (prepared at 5-year intervals), "World-Wide Space Activities" (1977), and "Space Activities of the United States, Soviet Union and Other Launching Countries/Organizations" (prepared annually).

In addition, concerted effort was made this year in expanded activity in the transportation technology/policy area. This effort resulted in several reports on auto safety and related issues of congressional interest.

Threading through the three major subject support areas of the Geosciences, Materials, and Industrial Technology Section, issues related to energy research and technology policies continued to predominate. Major committee support activities in energy policy resulted in a Member breakfast and staff seminar on the U.S. Synfuels Corporation and national synfuels policy, the proceedings of which were prepared as a committee print. A seminar was conducted on the transportation of nuclear materials, and highlights of a seminar on oil and gas exploration were published.

Other major studies on energy included a "Handbook on Alternative Energy Technology Development and Policy," a study on Mexican petroleum, and another on Middle East petroleum. In addition the section contributed to a committee print on electric utility capacity planning, an OTA report on natural gas in the lower 48 states, a committee-sponsored conference on energy planning in U.S. insular areas, and a video brief on natural gas transmission regulation. Support for committee hearings on offshore oil and gas leasing and development and oversight of the National Synfuels Corporation was also provided.

Major materials-related support included the preparation of a committee print on strategies for coping with critical issues related to engineering materials and minerals, addressed in the Seventh Biennial Conference on National Materials Policy, and reports on materials-related legislation and materials availability.

Major committee support in the geosciences included assistance for hearings and the bill report on NOAA authorization; hearings assistance and background on Hurricane Alicia; assistance in the preparation of legislation and hearings on federal organization of ocean affairs and an ocean policy study commission; a study on carbon dioxide, climate, and the greenhouse effect prepared as a committee print; and a new issue brief on federal support for ocean and coastal programs.

The major committee and Member support activities in the Life Sciences Section continued to focus on the areas of: human health effects of environmental and occupational exposure to toxic substances and radiation sources; biotechnology and genetic research policies; human nutrition research and food safety issues; drug research policy; and biomedical research policy in general. Of particular interest to congressional requesters this year was the extent of federal research support for two disease categories: Alzheimer's disease and the newly discovered

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Published studies included: new issue briefs on Alzheimer's disease, AIDS, environmental and potential human health effects of dioxin, health and safety issues of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, problems associated with infant formula, indoor air quality and the health impacts of energy conservation, and a newly revised issue brief on Agent Orange and its possible health-related effects; committee reports on the Biomedical Research Training and Medical Library Assistance Amendments of 1983, the scientific basis of EPA's carcinogenic risk assessment of formaldehyde, and the health effects of cotton dust exposure.

The section also made contributions to an OTA document on neuroscience research and produced background papers on such topics as procurement and transplantation of human organs, university/industry cooperation in bio-technology, comprehensive smoking prevention education legislation, human and agricultural applications of genetic engineering, animal reproductive and health sciences technology, toxic chemicals and reproductive impairment, health effects of occupational exposure to asbestos, food preservation by irradiation, aspartame, sulfites, food safety issues, and drug regulatory issues.

Other support included the preparation of comprehensive background analyses and questions for both the House and Senate appropriations hearings on the NIH programs and budget and for hearings on food safety, nutrition research, drug misuse in the elderly population, human and agricultural applications of genetic engineering, organ procurement and transplantation, indoor air quality, health risks of landfill sites, dioxin, Agent Orange, and Alzheimer's disease.

The Policy, Information, and Behavioral Sciences Section continues to support committee activities both in science policy formulation and the information sciences. In the area of science and technology policy, committee prints were prepared on the topics of the National Science Board, funding for the National

Science Foundation, and the impact of national security considerations on science and technology. Other products included a report on U.S. civilian and defense research and development funding and new issue briefs on federal funding for behavioral and social sciences research and federal funding for research and development for fiscal year 1984.

Significant congressional interest continued this year in the area of technological innovations. Substantial hearings support was provided along with a background paper on government policy for industrial innovations and high technology development. In the area of U.S. science and engineering education and manpower, a committee print provided background on its supply and demand as well as comparisons of U.S. performance with foreign nations.

The topics of computers, telecommunications, and information policy continue to receive increased attention in Congress, and the section prepared a number of products in these areas. Contributions were made to several committee documents, including those on U.S. civilian space programs, new technology in the American workplace, and future opportunities and problems that face the nation. A committee print on international telecommunications and information policies also was produced.

Other major committee support included several briefing books for hearings on information technology and education and robotics as well as the preparation of a report on the potential of information technology to aid elderly persons. The section provided assistance to committees in the area of computer and telecommunications security, including reports on national concerns relating to computer security and computer security management in the federal government. The section also prepared a new issue brief on supercomputers and participated in an interdivisional effort to prepare a glossary of telecommunications terms for congressional use.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

FY 1983 Specialist and Senior Specialist Personnel Actions

George N. Chatham, Specialist in Aeronautics and Space, retired after a noted career in private and government service.

Richard C. Ehlke was promoted to the position of Specialist in American Public Law.

Louis C. Finch returned to the position of Assistant Chief after temporarily being promoted to the position of Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division.

Louis Fisher was appointed to the position of Specialist in American National Government.

Stanley J. Heginbotham returned to the position of Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division from being detailed to the position of Senior Specialist in International Affairs.

Christopher T. Hill was appointed to the position of Senior Specialist in Science and Technology Policy.

Robert D. Poling was promoted to the position of Specialist in American Public Law.

Harvey R. Sherman, Specialist in Environmental Policy, retired after a distinguished career in government service with the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

Warren Viessman, Jr., Senior Specialist in Engineering and Public Works, resigned to assume the position of Professor and Chairman of the Department of Environmental Sciences at the University of Florida.

Roger S. White was reassigned to the position of Specialist in Economics and Assistant Chief, Economics Division.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Supergrade Position Changes in FY 1983

<u>As of</u> <u>October 1, 1982</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>As of</u> <u>September 30, 1983</u>	<u>Grade</u>
Senior Specialist in International Affairs	GS-17	Senior Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration	GS-17
Senior Specialist in Space and Transpor- tation Technology	GS-17	Senior Specialist in Science and Technology	GS-17
Senior Specialist in Science, Technology, and Futures Research	GS-17	Senior Specialist in Science and Technology Policy	GS-17
Senior Specialist in Renewable Resources and Land Management	GS-17	Specialist in American Public Law	GS-16
Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions	GS-16	Specialist in Economic Policy	GS-16

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Listing of All Supergrade Positions by Title, Grade Level and Incumbent at the Beginning and End of FY 1983

<u>As of October 1, 1982</u>			<u>As of September 30, 1983</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, 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 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
Senior Specialist in International Affairs and Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division	GS-17	Louis C. Finch (Temporary Appointment)

As of
September 30, 1983

<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	Stanley J. Heginbotham

As of
October 1, 1982

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
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
Senior Specialist in International Economics	GS-17	Alfred Reifman
Senior Specialist in Economic Policy	GS-17	William A. Cox

As of
September 30, 1983

<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
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same

As of
October 1, 1982

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Senior Specialist in Price Economics	GS-17	John B. Henderson
Senior Specialist in Social Legislation	GS-17	Philip Royal Shipp, Jr.
Senior Specialist in Education	GS-17	K. Forbis Jordan
Senior Specialist in Mineral and Regulatory Eco- nomics	GS-17	Alvin Kaufman
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.
Senior Specialist in International Affairs	GS-17	Stanley J. Heginbotham (Temporary Appointment)
Senior Specialist in International Affairs (National Defense)	GS-17	John M. Collins

As of
September 30, 1983

<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
Same	Same	Vacant
Senior Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration	Same	Vacant
Same	Same	Same

As of
October 1, 1982

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
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 Government and Public Administration	GS-17	Roger H. Davidson
Senior Specialist in Information Policy and Technology	GS-17	Robert Lee Chartrand
Senior Specialist in Space and Transportation Technology	GS-17	Vacant
Senior Specialist in Science, Technology, and Futures Research	GS-17	Vacant
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Automated Information Services	GS-16	James R. Price

As of
September 30, 1983

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Science and Technology	Same	Same
Senior Specialist in Science and Technology Policy	Same	Christopher T. Hill
Same	Same	Same

As of
October 1, 1982

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Management and Administrative Services	GS-16	Susan C. Finsen
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Member and Committee Relations	GS-16	Edward Mason
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Review	GS-16	James W. Robinson
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

As of
September 30, 1983

<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

As of
October 1, 1982

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Specialist in Economics and Assistant Chief, Economics Division	GS-16	Vacant
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
Specialist in International Policy and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division	GS-16	Clyde R. Mark (Temporary Appointment)
Specialist in American National Government and Assistant Chief, Government Division	GS-16	Daniel P. Mulhollan
Specialist in Science and Technology and Assistant Chief, Science Policy Research Division	GS-16	Gail H. Marcus

As of
September 30, 1983

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Same	Same	Roger S. White
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Louis C. Finch
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same

As of
October 1, 1982

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Specialist in American Public Law	GS-16	Daniel H. Zafren
Specialist in American Public Law	GS-16	Morton Rosenberg
Specialist in American Public Law	GS-16	Vacant
Senior Specialist in Renewable Resources and Land Management	GS-17	Vacant
Specialist in Commerce and Industry	GS-16	Carolyn K. Brancato
Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions	GS-16	Donald W. Keifer
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	Jane G. Gravelle
Specialist in Social Legislation	GS-16	David S. Koitz

As of
September 30, 1983

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Richard C. Ehlke
Specialist in American Public Law	GS-16	Robert D. Poling
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Economic Policy	Same	Vacant
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same

As of
October 1, 1982

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
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	Vacant
Specialist in US Alliance Relations	GS-16	Stanley R. Sloan
Specialist in National Defense	GS-16	James P. Wootten
Specialist in US Foreign Policy	GS-16	Ellen C. Collier
Specialist in American National Government	GS-16	Vacant
Specialist in American National Government	GS-16	Walter J. Oleszek

As of
September 30, 1983

<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
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Louis Fisher
Same	Same	Same

As of
October 1, 1982

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration	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.

As of
September 30, 1983

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

Selected Professional Accomplishments and Recognition of CRS Supergrade
Staff FY 1983

CAROLYN KAY BRANCATO, Specialist in Commerce and Industry

Committee Prints:

- Major obstacles to long-term or strategic planning by business, by Carolyn K. Brancato and Robert D. Poling. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Future opportunities and problems that face the nation, a report prepared by the committee staff and the Congressional Research Service for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 15-24. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-K)
- Partial and complete withdrawals of oil companies from domestic gasoline and distillate marketing. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Gasoline marketing since decontrol. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy, Environment, and Safety Issues Affecting Small Business, Committee on Small Business, U.S. House of Representatives, 97th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 540-547.
- Subject and policy issues for Energy and Commerce Committee review during the 98th Congress, coordinated by Carolyn K. Brancato. Report prepared for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 156 p. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-0)

Professional Activities:

- Appointed by the Governor of New York State to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York
- Member of the Executive Committee of the Board and the Presidential Search Committee, State University of New York
- Presented paper "Merger Trends and Prospects in the U.S. Economy" at the Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Atlanta, March 1983

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

Committee Prints:

- Congress and foreign policy, 1982. Edited by Ellen C. Collier for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 113 p.
- Strengthening legislative executive consultation on foreign policy. Prepared for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 228 p. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

Honors and Awards:

- Marquis Who's Who
- Who's Who of American Women, 1983-1984

Professional Activities:

- Assisted in the establishment of a joint Society for International Development-International Studies Association Seminar on Security, Defense Spending and Development in the Third World
- Briefed foreign journalists for the United States Information Agency on the War Powers Resolution and the Lebanon situation, September 1983
- Filmed interview on the War Powers Resolution for the United States Information Agency, April 1983
- Interviewed on the Voice of America's Morning Program on the War Powers Resolution and the Multinational Force in Lebanon
- President, Washington Region of International Studies Association, 1983-84
- Spoke to the Wednesday Group of Sandy Spring on A Foreign Policy Context for Women, November 1982

JOHN M. COLLINS, Senior Specialist in National Defense

Books Written:

- Grand strategy: principles and practices. Annapolis, U.S. Naval Institute Press, 1973. 338 p. (Translated and published in Japanese, 1983)
- U.S. defense planning: a critique. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1982. 337 p.
- U.S.-Soviet balance. In U.S. war machine. London, Salamader Books, 1983. p. 254-269.

Articles and Papers:

- How military strategists should study history. Military review, Aug. 1983: 32-44. (Also published in Portugese, 4th trimester of the Military review: 60-75)

Honors and Awards:

- Award "For special recognition for books and articles of excellence" from the American Society of Military Comptroller, 1983

WILLIAM COX, Senior Specialist in Economic Policy

Professional Activities:

- Served as consultant to Time-Life Books, responsible for "the overall quality and accuracy" of Lands and People (series): The United States, chapter 4--The Economy

LANGDON CRANE, Specialist in Science and Technology

Congressional Documents:

- Conservation. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power. A perspective on electric utility capacity planning; report prepared by the Congressional Research Service. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 107-172. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-M)

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

Congressional Documents:

- Congressional foresight: history, recent experiences, and implementation strategies. Edited by Roger Davidson for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 139 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print 97-MM)
- Statement on issues management. In U.S. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Public issues early warning systems: legislative and institutional alternatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 392-393. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print 97-00)

Books Written or Contributed to:

- New forms of interest representation in the U.S. Congress. In Constitutional democracy: essays in comparative politics. Edited by Fred Eidlin. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1983. p. 376-395.
- The Presidency and Congress. In The presidency and the political system. Edited by Michael Nelson. Washington, Congressional Quarterly Press, 1983. p. 363-391.

- Procedures and politics in Congress. In The abortion dispute and the American system. Edited by Gilbert Y. Steinder. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1983. p. 30-46.

Articles:

- Senators look at the Senate: how well does the Senate work? Congressional Research Service review, v. 4, Oct. 1983: 6-8, 25.

Professional Activities:

- Adjunct Professor of Government and Politics, University of Maryland, College Park
- Board of Editors, Legislative Studies Quarterly
- Board of Visitors, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University of Pittsburgh
- Book Review Editor, Congress and the Presidency
- Chair, "Studying the Senate" Panel, American Political Science Association Annual Convention, Chicago
- Consultant, "Congress: We the People" Telecourse, co-sponsored by WETA-TV and the American Political Science Association
- Co-organizer, National Science Foundation Conference on Legislative Research, Iowa City
- Discussant, "Has Studying Congress Changed It?" Roundtable sponsored by the Legislative Studies Group, Chicago
- Lecturer and Seminar Leader, United States Information Agency in Nigeria, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Brazil
- Vice President, National Capital Area Political Science Association

RICHARD C. EHLKE, Specialist in American Public Law

Committee Prints and Hearings:

- Policy barriers to information sharing: an introduction. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Future opportunities and problems that face the nation; a report prepared by the committee staff and the Congressional Research Service for the use of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 24-37. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-K)

Retroactive validation of Indian land conveyance made in violation of the Nonintercourse Act. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Indian Affairs. An Ancient Indian land claims. Hearings, 97th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 1087-1098.

Articles:

- Congress' look at FOIA changes stirs controversy, by Richard C. Ehlke and Harold Relyea. Legal times of Washington, v. 5, Jan. 1983: 11.

- Making the most of the new policy guidance on FOIA fee waivers, government disclosure service. Prentice-Hall, July 12, 1983.
- The Reagan Administration order on security classification: a critical assessment, by Richard C. Ehlke and Harold Relyea. Federal bar news & journal, v. 30, Feb. 1983: 91-97.

LOUIS FISHER, Specialist in American National Government

Books Written:

- Making use of legal sources. In Studying the presidency. Edited by George C. Edwards, III. and Stephen J. Wayne. Knoxville, University of Tennessee Press, 1983. p. 182-198.

Articles:

- Annual authorizations: durable roadblocks to biennial budgeting. Public budgeting and finance, v. 3, spring 1983: 23-40.
- The Case for the legislative veto. National law journal, Jan. 16, 1983: 13, 22.
- Congress and the removal power. Congress and the presidency, v. 10, spring 1983: 63-77.

Professional Activities:

- Associate Editor of Public Budgeting and Finance
- Elected to the Board of Directors, American Association for Budget and Program Analysis
- Editorial Board, Congress and the Presidency

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

Articles and Papers:

- Arms control policy in the Reagan Administration. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Studies Association, Mexico City, April 5-9, 1983.
- A Congressional perspective on the future of START. Paper presented at the ISA/Military Section meeting, Army War College, October 20-22, 1983.
- The Reagan Administration's nuclear arms control policy. Paper presented at the International Studies Association, Atlanta, Ga., November 4-6, 1982.
- Who should control U.S. nuclear weapons in Britain? Christian Science monitor, v. 75, May 18, 1983: 23.

HARRY G. GOUREVITCH, Specialist in Taxation and Fiscal Policy

Books Contributed to:

- Reviewed and offered comments on certain chapters of Comparative public policy: the politics of social choice in Europe and America, by Arnold J. Heidenheimer, Hugh Heclo, and Carolyn T. Adams. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1983.

Professional Activities:

- Attended and served as panelist at Invitational Conference on Income Tax Compliance, American Bar Association, Reston, Va., March 16-19, 1983
- Lecturer on Taxation of International Transactions, University of Maryland, School of Law

JANE GRAVELLE, Specialist in Industry Analysis and Finance

Committee Print:

- Tax subsidies to housing, 1953-1983. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development. Housing--a reader. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 73-97. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-5)

Articles:

- Capital income taxation and efficiency in the allocation of investment. National journal, v. 36, Sept. 1983: 297-306.
- The measurement and interpretation of effective corporate tax rates: a comment, by Jane Gravelle and Gregg A. ESENWEIN. Tax notes, v. 16, June 1983: 867-872.

Professional Activities:

- Refereed papers for three professional journals--Quarterly Journal of Economics, Public Finance Quarterly, and National Tax Journal

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

Articles and Papers:

- Are scientist satisfied with how their work is being used? Remarks before the Air Pollution Control Association, Government Affairs Seminar, April 2, 1983. (Also published in the APCA journal, v. 33, June 1983: 552.

- The development process, environmental quality, and health. Working paper prepared to be presented at the World Health Organization Expert meeting, Geneva, 1983.
- Emerging legislative policy issues for the chemical industry. In Emerging developments in the chemical industry, proceedings of the March 1982 meeting. San Antonio, Chemical Marketing Research Association, 1983. p. 94-98.

Honors and Awards:

- Appointed to MIT Alumni Association Board of Directors

Professional Activities:

- Chairman, Government Affairs Committee, Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, American Chemical Society
- Chairman, Government Interaction Committee, National Capital Section, AIChE
- Lecturer, Grocery Manufacturers of America; Federation of Materials Societies; American Association of Engineering Societies; and various American Chemical Society and AIChE sections and topical groups
- Member, Legislative Affairs Subcommittee, Committee on Chemistry and Public Affairs, American Chemical Society
- Member, Speakers Bureau, AIChE

JOHN B. HENDERSON, Senior Specialist in Price Economics

Committee Prints:

- Money and near-money: a primer. Prepared for the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 39 p. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-6)

CHRISTOPHER T. HILL, Senior Specialist in Science and Technology Policy

Professional Activities:

- Chairman, Engineering and Public Policy Division, American Society of Engineering Education
- Co-chairman, Task Force on Academic Programs in Science, Engineering and Public Policy, American Association for the Advancement of Science

ALVIN KAUFMAN, Senior Specialist in Mineral and Regulatory Economics

Statements and Hearings:

- Documentation of project review projections for CRBRP; review of DOE memorandum of April 14, 1983. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. Subcommittee on Regional and Community Developments. TVA and the Clinch River breeder reactor project. Hearings, 98th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 105.
- Do we really need all those electric plants?, by Alvin Kaufman and Karen K. Nelson. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Environment and Public Works. Subcommittee on Regional and Community Development. TVA and the Clinch River breeder reactor project. Hearings, 98th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 109-120.
- An overview. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. A perspective on electric utility capacity planning. Report prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the use of the Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 3-41. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-M)
- Statement. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power. CWIP Policy Act of 1983. Hearing, 98th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 555. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 197-299. (Statement includes a reprint of CRS report 82-147S, "Do we really need all those electric plants?")

Professional Activities:

- Board of Editors, Energy Journal, IAEE
- Program Chairman, National Economists Club, 1983

DONALD W. KIEFER, Specialist in Public Finance

Hearing Testimony:

- Appeared as a witness before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and testified on the tax aspects of the Clinch River breeder reactor financing proposal, September 20, 1983. Hearings to be published.

Books Contributed to:

- The Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981: effects on public utilities. In Diversification, deregulation, and increased uncertainty in the public utility industries. Edited by Harry W. Trebing. East Lansing, MSU Public Utilities Papers, 1983. p. 59-71.

Articles:

- Measurement of the progressivity of public expenditures and net fiscal incidence: comment. Southern economic journal, Oct. 1983: 578-586.

Professional Activities:

- Addressed the Annual Power Supply Symposium of the National Rural Utilities Cooperative Finance Corporation on "Government Assistance to Electric Utilities", March 30, 1983, Washington, D.C.
- Addressed the Annual Regulatory Studies Program of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), on "1981-82 Changes in Federal Income Tax Policy: Effects on Revenue Requirements, Tax Payments, and Regulation of Public Utilities", August 11, 1983, Michigan State University
- Program Committee Chairman, Annual Conference of the National Tax Association, Seattle. (Moderated the opening session on "Fiscal and Monetary Policies for the Mid-1980s")
- Served on the Board of Directors of the National Tax Association

DAVID KOITZ, Specialist in Social Legislation

Committee Print:

- Social security's financial troubles: not just an imbalance of numbers. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Budget. Financing war-related entitlement programs; a report prepared by the Congressional Research Service. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 117-233. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-48)

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

Committee Prints:

- A Review of risk assessment methodologies. 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., 1983. 78 p. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)
- Subjects and policy areas for the consideration of the House Committee on Science and Technology. Coordinated by Gail Marcus, prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 182 p. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

Articles and Papers:

- Congress and science policy: issues, people and process. Paper presented at the Science, Technology and Public Policy Program, Federal Executive Center, King's Point, N.Y., October 14, 1982.
- Energy policy--energy prospects. Public utilities fortnightly, v. 112, Aug. 18, 1983: 48-50.
- The Impact of technology on modern society. Paper presented at the Contemporary America Seminar Program of USIA, February 16, 1983.
- "Japan, Inc." and nuclear power. Public utilities fortnightly, v. 112, Sept. 29, 1983: 40-42.

Honors and Awards:

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

Professional Activities:

- Board of Directors, American Nuclear Society (1982-85)
- Board of Directors, MIT Club of Washington
- Executive Committee, American Nuclear Society (1983-84)

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

Committee Print:

- Subjects and policy areas for the consideration of the House Committee on Science and Technology. Reviewed by James M. McCullough, prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 182 p. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

Books Written or Contributed to:

- Bibliography of bioethics. Edited by LeRoy Walters. New York, Free Press, 1983. v. 8. (Served as a member of the Editorial Advisory Board)

Professional Activities:

- Chairman, Advisory Committee, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Environmental Protection Agency "Professional Seminar on Environmental Aspects of Biotechnology"
- Observer-Member, Interagency Committee on Plant Sciences, National Science Foundation

- Observer-Member, Recombinant DNA Committee, National Institutes of Health
- Participant, 6th Annual AAAS Research and Development Colloquium on Research and Development Policy
- Participant, Washington Area Seminar Series on Science, Technology, and Ethics, Georgetown University
- Participant, Washington Area Seminar Series on Science, Technology, and Ethics, George Washington University
- Staff support and participant, National Agriculture Research Fair, House Caucus Room
- Staff support, Convocation of Genetic Engineering for Plants, National Academy of Sciences

RONALD C. MOE, Specialist in American National Government

Books Written or Contributed to:

- The Hoover Commissions revisited. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1982. 138 p.

Honors and Awards:

- Selected to deliver the Annual Congregational Lecture at the National Assembly of Congregational Churches, Fresno, Calif.

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

Books Written or Contributed to:

- Congressional caucuses: legislators as lobbyists, by Daniel Mulhollan, Susan W. Hamilton, and Arthur G. Stevens, Jr. In Interest group politics. Edited by Allan G. Cigler and Burdett A. Loomis. Washington, Congressional Quarterly Press, 1983. p. 275-297.

WALTER J. OLESZEK, Specialist in American National Government

Committee Print:

- The policymaking process in housing. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs. Housing--a reader. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 165-184. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-5)

Books Written or Contributed to:

- Integration and fragmentation: key themes of congressional change. In The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Implementing government change. Edited by Charles E. Gilbert. Beverly Hills, Sage Publications, 1983. p. 193-206.

Articles and Papers:

- The Three contexts of congressional conference committee politics: bicameral politics overviewed. Paper prepared by Walter J. Oleszek and Lawrence D. Longley, delivered at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, September 1, 1983.

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

Committee Prints:

- Future opportunities and problems that face the nation, contributor. Prepared by the committee staff and the Congressional Research Service for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 96 p. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-K)
- The Hispanic population of the United States: an overview. Prepared for the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Subcommittee on Census and Population, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 198 p. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-7)

ROBERT D. POLING, Specialist in American Public Law

Committee Prints:

- Major obstacles to long-term or strategic planning by business, by Robert D. Poling and Carolyn K. Brancato. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Future opportunities and problems that face the nation; a report prepared by the committee staff and the Congressional Research Service for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 15-24. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-K)
- The natural gas dilemma: decontrol or recontrol? In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Federal response to rising natural gas prices. Hearings, 98th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 449-454.

Articles:

- The natural gas dilemma: decontrol or recontrol? Federal bar news & journal, v. 30, Apr. 1983: 207-211.

Professional Activities:

- Lecturer on natural gas a part of the Continuing Legal Education Program, sponsored by the Federal Bar Association, Washington, D.C., April 1983

- Remarks on "Current Natural Gas Issues," at a conference sponsored by the Institute of Gas Technology, Chicago, November 1982
- Remarks on "Natural Gas Issues," at a conference sponsored by the Energy and National Security Project of Ohio State University, Columbus, February 1983

ALFRED REIFMAN, Senior Specialist in International Economics

Articles and Papers:

- Trade policy-making in the Congress, by Alfred Reifman and Raymond J. Ahearn. Paper presented at the National Bureau of Economic Conference, August 1983, Cambridge, Mass. (Being published in Issues and Initiatives in U.S. Trade Policy, University of Chicago Press)

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

Committee Prints:

- Subject and policy issues for Energy and Commerce Committee review during the 98th Congress; contributor. Report prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the use of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 156 p. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-0)
- Subjects and policy areas for the consideration of the House Committee on Science and Technology; report prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 182 p. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

Articles and Papers:

- Assessment of undiscovered conventionally recoverable petroleum resources of Indonesia. U.S. Geological Survey circular 899 (in press).
- U.S. natural gas availability, conventional gas supply through the year 2000; a technical memorandum. Washington, U.S. Office of Technology Assessment, 1983. 108 p.

Honors and Awards:

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

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

Congressional Document:

- Digest of general public bills and resolutions. Edited by Joseph E. Ross and Terry G. Guertin. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 2 v. (98th Cong., 1st sess.)

Honors and Awards:

- First Vice-president, Federal Bar Association

JOHN J. SCHANZ, Jr., Senior Specialist in Energy and Mineral Resources Policy

Committee Print:

- Forecasting public policy problems; the energy shortage. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Strategic issues: historical experience, institutional structures and conceptual framework; a report for the use of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 79-86. (98th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print 97-KK)

Articles and Papers:

- U.S. natural gas availability: conventional gas supply through the year 2000; a technical memorandum. Washington, U.S. Office of Technology Assessment, 1983. 47 p.

Honors and Awards:

- Mineral Economist of the Year (Awarded March 1983), Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers

Professional Activities:

- Arrangements Chairman, 5th North American Meeting, International Association of Energy Economists, Washington, D.C., June 1983

MORTON J. SCHUSSHEIM, Senior Specialist in Housing

Committee Prints:

- Housing: an overview. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs. Housing--a reader. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 1-24. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-5)
- The impact of demographic change on housing and community development. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs. Housing--a reader. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 25-31. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-5)

Book Contributed to:

- Why we have not built more houses. In Understanding writing, by James Kinney, David Jones and John Scally. New York, Random House, 1983. p. 134-135. (Reprinted from Public Interest, no. 19, spring 1970)

Honors and Awards:

- Who's Who in America

Professional Activities:

- Editorial Board, Journal of the American Planning Association

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

Committee Prints:

- Statement and testimony. In The premises of East-West commercial relations; a workshop sponsored by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Congressional Research Service. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 164-171. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- East-West troop reductions in Europe: is agreement possible? Prepared for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Internal Security and Scientific Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 42 p. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)

Books Written or Contributed to:

- Nuclear strategy and arms control, by Stanley R. Sloan and Robert C. Gray. New York, Foreign Policy Association, 1982. 80 p. (Headline series no. 261)
- Arms control consultations in NATO. In Decisionmaking for arms limitation. Edited by Hans Guenter Brauch and Duncan L. Clarke. Cambridge, Mass., Ballinger Pub. Co., 1983. p. 219-236.

Articles and Papers:

- The flaw of numerical equality. Christian Science monitor, v. 75, Apr. 14, 1983: 23.
- NATO and Third World problems. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Studies Association, Mexico City, June 1983.
- A question of confidence, the United States and the Western Allies. Baltimore sun, v. 292, Jan. 26, 1983: All.
- Toward a new transatlantic bargain. Europa archiv, Apr. 1983: 205-214.

Professional Activities:

- Delivered a speech at the Annual European-American conference, Dutch Atlantic Committee
- Led an American "successor generation" delegation to the Netherlands for discussions with Dutch politicians, peace movement activists, military planners, businessmen, and academics, November 1982

CLAY H. WELLBORN, Specialist in American National Government and Urban Affairs

Committee Print:

- Housing and community development. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs. Housing--a reader. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 151-164. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-5)

Professional Activities:

- Lecturer for Boston University "Semester-in-Washington Program" on Congress and urban policy (5 lectures)

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

Committee Prints:

- The continuing Soviet commitment to space. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Soviet space programs: 1976-80; supporting vehicles and launch vehicles, political goals and purposes, international cooperation in space, administration, resource burden, future outlook. Prepared at the request of Senator Bob Packwood, Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate. Part 1. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 13-15, 205-305. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)

- Political goals and purposes of the U.S.S.R. in space. In U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Soviet space programs: 1976-80; supporting vehicles and launch vehicles, political goals and purposes, international cooperation in space, administration, resource burden, future outlook. Prepared at the request of Senator Bob Packwood, Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate. Part 1. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. p. 159-203. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print)
- Soviet diplomacy and negotiating behavior: emerging new context for U.S. diplomacy; prepared as a special studies series on foreign affairs issues for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1982. 573 p. (96th Cong., 1st sess. Document no. 96-238)
- Soviet military economic relations. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics. Soviet military economic relations; participant in a workshop on July 7 and 8, 1982, sponsored jointly by the Subcommittee on International Trade, Finance, and Security Economics of the Joint Economic Committee and the Congressional Research Service. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 285 p. (97th Cong., 2d sess. Joint committee print)

Books Written:

- Soviet diplomacy and negotiating behavior: the emerging new context for U.S. diplomacy. Boulder, Colo., Westview Press, 1983. 573 p.

Professional Activities:

- Invited by the Institute of International Relations in Taipei, Taiwan to deliver a formal lecture on "Soviet-American Relations in the Reagan Administration: A Prophecy Fulfilled, September 1983.
- Lectured for USIA in Japan (Tokyo, Sapporo, Osaka and Fukuoka) on "Soviet-American Relations in the Reagan Administration", "Soviet Policy in the Third World", and "The Congressional Research Service", September 1983.

DANIEL H. ZAFREN, Specialist in American Public Law

Committee Prints and Hearings:

- Comment on the legal nature of GATT. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Fair practices and procedures in Automotive Products Act of 1983; report together with additional and dissenting views to accompany H.R. 1234. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 22-24. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Report 98-287, part 1)

- Policy and legal issues involved in the commercialization of space. Prepared by Daniel Zafren and Marcia S. Smith for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. 52 p. (98th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 98-102)
 - The proposed extradition treaty between the United States and the Philippines-- a legal analysis, dated February 8, 1982. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Crime. Extradition Reform Act of 1981. Hearings, 97th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 412-429.
 - Remedial actions for import inquiry to the domestic automobile industry. In Extension of remarks of Hon. James A. Florio. Congressional Record [daily ed.] v. 129, June 9, 1983: E2811-E2812.
 - Treaty termination or suspension under international law, dated April 16, 1982. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Crime. Extradition Reform Act of 1981. Hearings, 97th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 390-411.
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