

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1985

TO THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY
UNITED STATES CONGRESS

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

December 13, 1985

Honorable Frank Annunzio
Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library
United States Congress
Washington, D.C. 20510

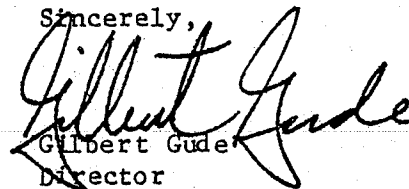
Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is a distinct pleasure to forward the Annual Report of the Congressional Research Service for the fiscal year 1985. 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 fourteenth 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 information activities and to enhance the overall productivity of the Congressional Research Service are enabling us to meet the increasingly varied needs of the Congress. In these efforts, the continued guidance of the Joint Committee on the Library is much appreciated.

Sincerely,


Gilbert Gude
Director

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I. Highlights of the Year

Responding to congressional concerns that ranged from the farm debt crisis to the "Star Wars" program and from international terrorism to tax reform, the Service cleared 15,590 (3.5 percent) more requests in fiscal 1985 than in fiscal 1984. In fact, in eight of the past twelve months the Service received more requests than in the corresponding months in previous fiscal years. June was the busiest month, with an average of 2,297 completed requests per work day.

It is also interesting to note the contrast from ten years ago to the present in terms of the size of both the CRS staff and the workload. While the increase in staff from 1975 to 1985 was 22 percent, from 703 to 860 positions, the workload increased 87 percent during this same period, from 244,498 to 457,837 requests cleared by the Service.

Efficient handling of this workload, which has grown at a rate nearly four times greater than the growth in staff, could not have been accomplished without the streamlining techniques implemented over the past several years in both the research and reference services areas and, concomitantly, the application of computer technology to the storage and retrieval of information and to the creation and distribution of CRS products.

During the past year, a major systematic effort was undertaken to introduce automated work stations for CRS research analysts, other professional personnel, and the clerical staff. Seventy automated work stations were procured and installed. A detailed survey of available software was conducted by the Office of Automated Information Services and the CRS Management Committee on Microcomputers, and a number of appropriate programs were selected.

A comprehensive training program was developed and implemented with contractor assistance. By the end of the fiscal year some 601 CRS personnel

had been trained in one or more of the selected software packages, including operating systems, electronic spreadsheets, word processors, and database managers. A number of CRS analysts who were already sophisticated users of microprocessors were provided with additional specialized software, such as statistical analysis, graphics, and simulation packages. An additional 169 microprocessors, with necessary peripherals, were placed on order and scheduled for installation during the early part of fiscal 1986.

Expansion in the Service's activities was also reflected in the increased participation in its training and outreach programs. Such programs, conducted by the Office of Automated Information Services, the Office of Management and Administrative Services, and the Office of Member and Committee Relations, drew a total attendance of 13,343, an increase of 6 percent over the previous year.

A particularly memorable event took place last spring. The reading room of the Congressional Research Service in the James Madison Memorial Building of the Library of Congress was named the La Follette Congressional Reading Room in a ceremony at the Library on March 4. The designation of the Reading Room, approved by the Joint Committee on the Library, honored Robert Marion La Follette and his son, Robert Marion La Follette, Jr. for their contributions to the development of reference and research services in support of the legislative function in American government. This is only the second time a room has been named this way in the Madison Building. The first was the Mumford Room in honor of the previous Librarian of Congress.

As Republican Governor of Wisconsin at the turn of the century, the senior Robert M. La Follette established a legislative reference service for the state, among his other influential reforms. Later, during his three terms as U.S. Senator from Wisconsin, he sponsored the amendment in 1914 that established the Legislative Reference Service within the Library of Congress. Subsequently his

son, who also became a senator from Wisconsin, was instrumental in the enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, that greatly expanded the Service's duties and functions and set the stage for the Reorganization Act of 1970, under which the Congressional Research Service now operates.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and Representative Mary Rose Oakar, Chair of the Task Force on Libraries and Memorials of the Committee on House Administration, took part in the ceremony which coincided with the 100th anniversary of the senior Senator La Follette's taking the oath of office as congressman.

Earlier in the afternoon, a symposium was held for invited participants on how lawmakers use information resources in making decisions. The symposium was keynoted by David Thelan, professor of history at the University of Missouri, speaking on "The Role of LaFollette and the Progressives in the Development of the Informed Legislator." Other guest speakers included former Member of Congress Richard Bolling; Charles Bell, professor of government at California State University, Sacramento and chairman of the Executive Board of the California Assembly Fellowship; Robert Herman, adjunct professor at the State University of New York at Albany and legislative advisor to the New York State Legislature; and Alan Rosenthal, director of the Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.

Members of the La Follette family, Members and senior staff of Congress, scholars from universities and research institutions, and journalists attended the program. The symposium was sponsored in part by funding from the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, The Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center of the University of Oklahoma at Norman, The Evjue Foundation of Madison, Wisconsin, and the University of Massachusetts' John W. McCormack Institute of Public Affairs.

II. Outreach Programs

Member and Committee Relations (MCR) staff conducted eight institutes for Member and committee staff having legislative responsibilities, four for field office staff, and one for administrative assistants. The Capitol Hill Information Seminar was offered four times. Attendance at these programs numbered 1,353. During the first two weeks of January the sixth annual Public Policy Issues Institute was offered twice with 645 legislative staff participating.

As the 99th Congress convened, the Service again conducted, in conjunction with the American Enterprise Institute and the Brookings Institution, a special four-day orientation program for newly elected Members. The 23 Members who attended were addressed by such experts as Paul Volcker, Brent Scowcroft, David Gergen, and Michael Novak, as well as by CRS analysts and specialists.

The Service offered an array of issue-oriented seminars for Members and staff of Congress. The seminar on the President's FY 1986 budget submission drew 179 attendees, one on the President's Strategic Defense Initiative was attended by 136, and a seminar on the Foreign Assistance Authorization Bill had 115 participants.

The House and Senate Agricultural Committees, the Farm Foundation, and the Service again cosponsored a 1 1/2 day Agricultural Policy Conference in which 84 congressional staff participated. The Service also offered four workshops on federal rangeland issues which drew a total attendance of 287.

Among other topics covered in seminar programs were education policy, the Latin American debt problem, the Philippines, criminal law developments, tax reform and economic growth, arms control, Medicare, the African famine, the strong dollar, federal science policy for the Eighties, the crisis in prison overcrowding, drug abuse, Jordan's peace initiative, the Bhopal tragedy,

synfuels policy, recent developments in the POW/MIA issue, tax reform, and antitrust and trade regulation. A total of 4,317 Members and staff participated in the 103 seminar events.

MCR staff gave 196 briefings for 5,299 congressional staff and interns to aid them in effectively using CRS resources. A total of 4,353 students from 492 Member and 60 committee offices attended the programs conducted for congressional interns through the year. The 3,078 summer interns represented a five percent increase over the same period last year.

The MCR staff also conducted 280 briefings on CRS's mission and services for 1,612 noncongressional visitors, an increase of six percent over the previous year. Among these visitors were 397 members of foreign parliaments and parliamentary librarians, 429 cabinet-level officials from 74 nations, and 786 U.S. government employees and librarians from research, academic, state, and local public libraries nationwide.

In compliance with P.L. 88-246, the Service compiled the manuals for use in high school and college debates during the 1984-85 school year. The high school debate manual, "What Is the Most Effective Water Policy for the United States?", was issued as Senate Document No. 99-20. The manual on the college debate topic, "Should More Rigorous Academic Standards Be Established for All Public Elementary and/or Secondary Schools in the United States?" was published as House Document No. 99-95.

The CRS Review now has a circulation of 7,384 copies. Published for the Congress, it is also available to the public in single copies or yearly subscription through GPO stores and in depository libraries. The ten issues published in fiscal 1985 featured approximately 80 articles on public policy topics.

Management and Administrative Services staff conduct biweekly employment seminars for prospective applicants for professional positions in the Service. Attendees are given an overview of CRS operations and information about the types of positions available and application procedures. Also, applications for the ALERT service, a computerized system for notifying potential applicants of job openings, are distributed. In FY 1985, 303 persons attended the seminars and 1,302 ALERT response forms were returned, increases of 6.7 percent and 52 percent, respectively, over the previous year.

III. Labor-Management Relations

During the past fiscal year, management and the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) commenced negotiations over the Library's Affirmative Action Plan for 1986. Specifically, the Library had proposed that the Affirmative Action Plan for 1983-1985 be extended and, in addition, that two new programs be implemented: 1) the Affirmative Action Recruit Program, and 2) the Target Series Development Program. While no agreement had been reached as of the end of the fiscal year, the parties did agree to pursue the matter further by requesting the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in resolving the impasse. The bargaining process also continued with regard to the establishment of an "Employee Assistance Program," covering all CREA bargaining unit members.

In January, management and CREA successfully completed negotiations over the impact of a reorganization in the Government Division. In August, the parties resolved, without the need for impact negotiations, a reorganization in the Congressional Reference Division. In the same month, management proposed and thereby commenced the bargaining process with regard to a reorganization in the Economics Division. Additionally, management and CREA

worked in a very cooperative fashion during the year on all issues relating to the introduction of microcomputers in the Service.

IV. Research Services

A. Senior Specialists' Activities

Senior specialists provided major current analyses, guided and contributed long-term and recurring major studies; led interdisciplinary and interdivisional teams; advised and consulted with Members, committees, and staff in various aspects of legislative and policy process; briefed and accompanied fact-finding delegations to foreign countries; assisted the Senate and the House in major Congressional initiatives; and provided a bridge for the Congress to various academic and professional communities both at home and abroad.

Major studies were completed on the social security and government retirement systems, small business, tax reform, the Senate Committee system and workload, the U.S. military planning system, the U.S. deficit and monetary policy, international debt, exchange rates and the value of the dollar, international monetary policy, industrial innovation, utility deregulation, nuclear proliferation, education reform, the implications of various Supreme Court decisions for legislation, the civil service reorganization, arms control verification and compliance with arms agreements, the Soviet Union's policy in the Third World, and East-West commercial relations.

Interdivisional studies that included major senior specialist involvement focused on industrial policy in 1985, entitlement programs, East European economies, Soviet space programs, Latin American economies, inflation and recession in the U.S. economy, minerals and stockpile policy, industrial

policy and innovations, East-West technology transfer, domestic housing, energy demand and conservation, and the legislative-executive relations.

Senior specialist lawyers advised Members, committees, and staff--on a confidential basis unless otherwise agreed--on a wide range of legal issues, including tax policy and reform, budget proposals (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings), election laws, foreign tax and commercial laws, foreign claims, terrorism, and treaties. Periodic studies, supervised by senior specialists, such as the periodical revisions of the U.S. Constitution Annotated, drawing on the expertise in the American Law Division, were completed in this time period.

Many Members and committees were assisted in their meetings with foreign leaders and specialists from abroad through briefings, background papers, and other types of assistance provided by the senior specialists. The continued efforts of the Congress to improve its functioning through revised procedures and rules, proposed televising of the Senate, handling the budgetary process, and reacting to Executive and Supreme Court rulings all drew heavily on senior specialists, especially those associated with the Government Division and the American Law Division.

Senior specialists assisted committees, Members, and staff in maintaining effective relations with the broader professional community in the United States and abroad. Some periodic and regular meetings and joint research efforts were arranged with outside specialists and Executive agencies on government finance and taxation, international economic issues, foreign policy issues, science policy, energy, and materials.

Meetings and workshops were also held to discuss in-depth issues tied to the congressional calendar of pending legislation or policy issues, such as the President's budget submissions, computer applications and information systems,

the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, and current trends in American law. Senior specialists also regularly organized and participated in the Public Policy Issues Institute and other training institutes for the Congress.

B. American Law Division

The American Law Division provides legal reference, research, and analytical assistance to committees and Members of Congress. In fiscal 1985, as in previous years, the division participated in CRS legislative and public policy institutes, seminars devoted to recent developments in federal law, and the CRS issue brief system. It also published the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions, (the Bill Digest), continued preparation of the decennial revision of the Constitution of the United States -- Analysis and Interpretation (the Constitution Annotated), produced lists of subjects and policy areas which the various committees of Congress might profitably analyze in depth, and maintained an automated system to identify terminating programs and activities as well as the Bill Digest file of the SCORPIO system. Its principal function, however, was accomplished in responding to 33,789 congressional requests for legal analysis and information.

To provide more expeditious and efficient delivery of these services, the division continued making extensive use of paralegal assistants, including several temporary employees used 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.

The division regularized and expanded a series of periodically requested seminars for Members and staff providing background information on legal issues associated with the business of Congress. It also acquired a very limited number of microcomputers to improve production of its written work and to permit more efficient use of internal and external databases.

The Administrative Law Section, along with assisting members of the special assignment unit, anticipated and responded to a wide range of requests during the course of the year. It presented a dozen public policy institute and federal law update courses on subjects varying from legislative proposals and alternatives in response to the Supreme Court's decision in Grove City College v. Bell through the management of federal lands to federal procurement and contracts law.

The section assisted in the preparation of committee prints on civil rights laws and the legislative history of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1964 and subsequent amendments. Its memoranda and reports found their way into congressional documents on proposed constitutional amendments, sundry civil rights issues, administrative law issues, environmental questions, and health law issues.

Among other issues, section attorneys analyzed the English Language Amendment, the Equal Rights Amendment, legislation to establish a Commission on Civil Rights in the legislative branch, policies on pay equity and Title VII enforcement, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's alleged contracting abuse, enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act, the constitutionality of the General Accounting Office's bid protest function, Superfund reauthorization, and government regulation of carcinogenic color additives and of the pesticide ethylene dibromide.

The Congress Section, more than any other, deals not only with a range of legal issues associated with Congress's legislative agenda but also with that portion of the law devoted to Congress as an institution. For example, during fiscal 1985, the section, with the help of members of the special assignment unit, presented seminars for Members and staff covering the legal restrictions on political activities by congressional staff and private law practice by Members and staff.

It produced a substantial number of memoranda and reports, several of which were printed in congressional proceedings, on such issues as filling the seat for the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana, congressional committee access to material held by the Department of Justice, and congressional intercession in agency decisionmaking. The section is also responsible for a number of other areas and provided legal research and analysis in immigration law, federal employment, United States territories, foreign relations, and freedom of information.

Finally, the section responded to a great many requests in its subject areas: handicapped discrimination, item veto, pocket veto, contempt of Congress, foreign trade, the Hatch Act, the Jones Act, diplomatic immunity, extradition, Indian law, balanced Federal budget questions, lobbying with appropriated funds, and conflict of interest laws.

During the year, the Consumer Law Section answered requests where congressional interest had been aroused by activities in executive and judicial branches as well as those where the concerns of a Member or Members had initially provided the spark. The Supreme Court's decision in Garcia v. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority, a departure from its previously announced view

as to the permissible applicability of the Fair Labor Standards Act to State and local governmental employees, provided the catalyst for much of the section's labor law activity.

The Court's determination in Aguilar v. Felton, that the establishment clause of the First Amendment precluded funding under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965 of public education services in a sectarian environment, added to the section's traditionally heavy workload in the area of church and State law. The Court's previous decisions in the area and the legislative responses they spawned were subjects of a Public Policy Issues Institute course and a Federal Law Update seminar.

The section also presented a Public Policy Issues Institute on the Administration's tax proposals and assisted in the preparation of committee prints used in conjunction with the House Committee on Ways and Means' hearings on those proposals. Of course, the operation of the Internal Revenue Service has always stimulated a steady flow and an occasional flood of requests. Between the rising tide of tax protests, IRS computer problems, and company car record keeping requirements, 1985 proved no different. The difficulties of America's financial institutions, friction in labor-management relations, and the search for a balance between consumer protection and commercial growth were the sources of a wide range of requests involving labor law, antitrust, banking law, securities, and consumer law.

The principal fare of the Courts Section has always been questions involving criminal law and procedure. Although called upon to provide assistance in the areas of domestic relations, the legal profession, civil procedure, the federal judiciary, and tort law, the lion's share of its attention during the year was devoted to issues related to crime.

With the help of associated members of the special assignment unit, it presented seminars on federal efforts to deal with pornography, forfeiture,

the exclusionary rule, and issues arising under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) provisions of existing Federal law.

While the Comprehensive Crime Control Act was responsible for a substantial number of requests, the diverse issues covered in the area of criminal law and procedure included such topics as State regulation of certain martial arts implements, legislation proposed on aviation drug trafficking control, pharmacy robbery legislation, and the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

Congressional interest in the area of domestic relations has traditionally been limited to Member's attention to their representational duties, but recently problems involved with parental child-snatching, the division of federal benefits in a divorce case, and adoption, among others, have occasioned legislative concern reflected in an enhanced demand for assistance.

The section presented Federal Law Update seminars to provide background information on attorneys' fees and defamation. Other analyses dealt with questions involving medical malpractice, sovereign immunity, the Feres doctrine, equal access to justice, federal judicial nominations, legal ethics, the televising of judicial proceedings, civil remedies under RICO, and judicial procedure.

The Bill Digest Section continued to provide the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions to the Congress. Over 1,800 copies of the publication were provided to congressional offices and committees and an additional 1,500 were distributed by GPO to government depository libraries and private subscribers. The final issue for the 98th Congress was released in February and included digests, revised digests, legislative histories, and other information on over 12,000 pieces of legislation. Work progressed on the final issue for the first session of the 99th Congress, with over 7,700 documents analyzed and over 21,300 indexing terms provided for the legislation.

In July the section celebrated fifty years of service to the Congress with a ceremony in the Library. The work of the section also received special recognition on the floor of the Senate.

The Bill Digest online computer files continued their ten-year tradition of being the most highly utilized components of the SCORPIO system, encompassing seven legislative databases dating back to the 93rd Congress. For the start of the 99th Congress, several new and innovative features, including word proximity, were added to both the printed publication and the online files to enhance and streamline accessibility to the legislative information. Significant cost reductions were also achieved.

The Terminating Programs Online File continued to receive increased congressional attention and usage. It now contains over 3,730 programs, extracted from analyses of over 3,900 public laws that are scheduled to expire in forthcoming years.

C. Economics Division

Congressional interest and activity in domestic and international economic problems and policy issues remained at a high level in fiscal 1985. The division responded to more than 16,000 congressional requests for assistance, of which more than 7,300 were rush requests requiring a response within 24 hours. Over 1,000 original written analyses, reports, issue briefs, and memoranda were completed, the products varying from short analytical memoranda to major in-depth studies. During the year, 235 major projects were completed, 69 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, 16 congressional seminars and workshops on a wide variety of economic topics were sponsored by the division during the year.

The Business/Government Relations Section addressed such issues as consumer protection, corporate mergers, the postal service, broadcasting, telecommunications (including telephone issues), security markets, State lotteries, advertising, and the general impact of governmental regulation of business activity. Section analysts met frequently with Members and congressional staff to present briefings or to consult on a wide spectrum of business-related issues with public policy implications.

Briefs and reports covering important issues in broadcasting and communications addressed an attempted takeover of a major broadcast network, residential access charges and lifeline telephone service, multiple ownership of radio and television stations, Corporation for Public Broadcasting budget proposals, Federal actions affecting specialized customer premises telecommunications equipment, and Federal Communications Commission depreciation policy. Responses included issue briefs on corporate merger legislation in the 99th Congress and on corporate merger trends data; reports on the role of high yield bonds [junk bonds] in capital markets and corporate takeovers and on the impact of mergers and related phenomena on shareholders, and a glossary of merger terms.

Public policy issues related to securities trading led to studies on a proposed ban on dual class common stock, secondary markets for financial instruments, distribution of stock ownership by type of shareholder, a national market system for stock trading, and leverage contracts. Interests in advertising spurred research on broadcast advertising of beer and wine and on advertising restrictions and labeling requirements for smokeless tobacco products and cigarettes.

Also completed were studies on questionable business practices by multinational corporations, Federal government laws and actions having a bearing on the behavior of prices in private markets, an overview of State lottery operations, and a variety of topics related to the U.S. postal service, including the postal monopoly on letter mail and Federal appropriations for the postal service.

Much of the Housing and Transportation Section's attention was given to the effects of various proposed tax reforms on real estate investment, home ownership, and assisted housing production and of budget proposals on housing assistance in general. Other housing-related concerns ranged from the health of the housing industry and trends in mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures to issues on the type and level of housing assistance generally or for special groups such as elderly, physically and mentally handicapped, and homeless people. A report was prepared for, and other assistance given to, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Issue briefs were maintained on such topics as mortgage and housing finance data, housing assistance for elderly and handicapped people, and housing assistance for low- and moderate-income households. A brief on funding fees for Veterans Administration mortgage guarantees was initiated to respond to interests in a revenue-raising proposal to increase the fees.

Congressional interest in transportation was dominated by the proposed sale of Conrail to the Norfolk Southern Corporation. Work was also directed toward the consequences of economic deregulation of airlines, trucking companies, railroads, intercity bus companies, and ocean-going ships.

Other transportation issues included proposals to initiate fees for the commercial use of ports, competitive access to rail lines following route

cancellations by railroads, increases in some railroad rates on commodities such as coal and grains, the fate of the Westway interstate highway project, and the question of whether to further deregulate the interstate trucking industry. The section also responded to inquiries arising from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's ocean liner code and the sunseting of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Industry Analysis and Finance Section reports and analyses dealt with the economic health of industries, competition with imports, the impact of proposed policies, sectoral migration of industries, management, antitrust issues, and corporate finance.

Competition from imports became a major issue for many industries, particularly textiles, apparel, footwear, steel, and electrical machinery. A study was completed on industrial competitiveness of the U.S. manufacturing sector, and major contributions were made to a study of the competitive problems of the U.S. metals industry.

For the textile and apparel industry, issue briefs, memoranda, and in-person briefings were used extensively to illuminate the ramifications of potential policy changes. The impending expiration of the Multi-fiber Arrangement as well as proposed tightened import quotas generated many requests for information and analysis.

Steel industry issues continued to be an important area of activity. Reports and testimony were completed on the President's steel program, modernization of the industry, ferroalloys, and the effects of steel import quotas on both the steel and steel-using industries.

Automobile industry issues also included competition with imports. Reports were completed on the industry in international competition, sales trends, gray market imports, and employment effects of the extension of Japan's voluntary export restraint.

The chemical industry's competitiveness, structure, and geographical distribution drew attention in the context of environmental issues, particularly Superfund reauthorization. A major report on the economic impact on U.S. petrochemical producers of proposed Superfund tax increases, and several consultations with staff, were among the section's contributions.

An on-going, industry-wide crisis in the property-casualty insurance industry has resulted in serious problems of cost and availability for many forms of commercial property and liability coverages. Reports, memoranda, and briefings during the year dealt with insurance market cycles, regulatory policy, industry structure and market operations, liability issues, Federal disaster insurance, restructuring of financial markets, victim compensation, and affordability of insurance for entities as diverse as child-care facilities, fishing vessels, chemical firms, satellites, and municipalities.

Economic aspects of major energy issues centered on tax policy, energy imports and prices, and the financing of public utilities. Reports, issue briefs, and other analyses were prepared on economic effects of a gasoline tax increase, imports of petroleum products, the decline in the price of oil; possible insolvency of the Rural Electric Revolving Fund, accounting treatment for construction work in progress, the Public Utility Holding Company Act, expenditures for cancelled nuclear plants, and the effects of those cancellations on utility finance.

Industrial competition with Japan continued to attract attention. A volume of essays on Japan's economy and trade with the United States was compiled and edited. Reports, testimony, and other analyses were provided on Sino-Japanese trade, Japan's economic policy, policymaking institutions, and specific trade problems in the relationship.

Congressional interest in international issues was high throughout the year. The large and growing U S. trade deficit resulted in demands for import restrictions, increased trade adjustment assistance, and stronger action against unfair trade practices of foreign countries. International Section members prepared one issue brief surveying the major trade issues and another on trade adjustment assistance proposals. Reports were prepared on market access in Japan, an import surcharge, and the dispute settlement procedure in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Three section members participated in a Public Policy Issues Institute course on international trade, protectionism, and the dollar.

Bilateral trade relations stimulated many requests. Section members prepared reports examining U.S. trade relations with the newly-industrializing countries, U.S. commercial relations with the European Community, and U.S.-Mexican trade relations. An issue brief on a U.S.-Israel free trade area was completed, and an issue brief analyzing U.S.-Japan trade relations was maintained. Two section members participated in a Public Policy Issues Institute course on East-West trade.

The possibility of U.S. economic sanctions against South Africa was debated heavily during the year. Section members produced reports examining U.S.-South African economic relations, U.S. foreign trade sanctions imposed for foreign policy purposes, and the Reagan Administration's sanctions against South Africa. An issue brief analyzing emerging issues in U.S.-South African economic relations was completed.

Export policy issues of concern to Congress were export promotion, the role of the Export-Import Bank, and export controls. A committee print entitled "Services for Exporters from the U.S. Government" was prepared, and a report entitled "Economic Consequences of Greater Involvement by the States

in International Trade" was included in a committee hearing on export promotion. An issue brief on the Export-Import Bank was completed, and an issue brief on the Export Administration Act was maintained.

International financial issues continued to be important, especially those that were related to the trade deficit. The section prepared reports on the foreign debt of Venezuela, Chile, and Greece, and maintained an issue brief on the stability of the international banking system. A report discussing the U.S. shift from a net international creditor to a net international debtor was prepared. Issue briefs analyzing exchange rates and the U.S. trade balance were maintained, and a revised version of "U.S. Trade and Payments Balances: What Do They Mean?" was completed.

Section members provided considerable support for congressional committee hearings on the GATT and the world trading system, sanctions against South Africa, trade adjustment assistance, and U.S.-Japan trade. Section members contributed extensively to a committee print, "Overview of Current Provisions of U.S. Trade Law," and contributed to subject and policy area lists for six committees. A memorandum by a section member on port fees was printed in committee hearings.

The section also responded to requests on export trading companies, foreign investment, tariffs, restrictions on trade, free trade zones, U.S. exports by State, "Buy American" issues, most-favored nation status of Communist countries, and the generalized system for preferences. Many inquiries on international trade data, as well as comparative economic statistics, were answered.

The Labor Section projects focused on national and international labor issues and included an analysis of the U.S. labor force in a continuing recovery, a comparison of U.S. and foreign wage rates, and various reports on the effects of the strong dollar and the trade deficit on plant closings,

worker dislocation, domestic wages, and productivity-increasing investments. Other projects focused on such topics as the computer revolution, employment and training options for older workers, the trend toward two-tiered wage systems, and the burgeoning service sector.

Issue briefs traced State, regional, and national changes in employment and unemployment rates, Federal regulation of plant closings, and gains in workers' right to know about toxic substances in their work environments. Issue briefs also addressed such topics as labor aspects of the Conrail sale, collective bargaining contracts, and "double breasting", a practice whereby employers hire two sets of workers--one set unionized and one set non-unionized--to compete in the marketplace.

Several seminars, featuring both CRS and outside speakers, offered Members and congressional staff broad perspectives on current issues. The topic of one seminar was the impact of the U.S. Supreme Court's Garcia decision which held, in essence, that State and local governments must pay their workers for "overtime" work in the same way that private employers are required to do so. Another seminar examined implications of Wassily Leontief's "input-output" model for employment projections.

Considerable assistance was provided for committee hearings. Studies written for this purpose included one on methods for avoiding or easing the impact of reductions-in-force in the Federal Government and a survey on the length of notice given workers in various facilities in the electronics industry before their plants closed.

A number of products were included or incorporated in congressional documents, including a report on data and measurement problems which hamper

accurate evaluation of the Occupational Safety and Health Act's effectiveness, an examination of health hazards associated with video display terminals, a survey on the structure of employment in the steel industry, and an analysis of the employment effects of the computer revolution.

Congressional interest in the regulation and condition of depository financial institutions was evident throughout the year. In response to congressional inquiries, the Money, Banking, and Quantitative Analysis Section prepared reports on the regulation of financial institutions and proposals for restructuring the Federal bank regulatory agencies, particularly proposals made by the Vice President's Task Group on Regulation of Financial Services. An issue brief tracking financial deregulation developments in the 99th Congress was initiated at the start of the new Congress. An increase in the number of bank failures and banking crises in Ohio and Maryland raised congressional concerns about the soundness of the deposit insurance funds. In response, a number of memorandums and a report surveying recent economic literature on Federal deposit insurance were prepared.

In the area of international banking, U.S. banking relationships with South Africa, a topic of considerable interest and controversy, was explored in an issue brief. Another report examined the activities of U.S. banks in the People's Republic of China. The continuing international debt crisis was analyzed in a report on the international lending patterns of American banks. Other banking topics included the differences between interest rates on commercial and consumer loans, credit cards, check cashing stores, and bank fees and service charges.

Proposals to impose a temporary tariff on imports produced numerous inquiries on the domestic consequences of such an action. With the aid of a macroeconomic model, the effects of a tariff on the U.S. economy were analyzed. The results of this study were presented in testimony before the Senate Committee on Finance, a CRS report, and several memoranda. A related topic, domestic macroeconomic effects of a decline in the value of the U.S. dollar on foreign exchange markets, was the subject of an issue brief.

With the current economic upturn passing its second anniversary in November 1984, congressional concerns about an impending recession began to surface. A seminar, "America's Business Cycle: Where We Stand Today," was held in April. A report on the business cycle was issued in conjunction with the seminar, and an issue brief on signs of a business cycle peak was prepared. Members of the section responded to numerous requests for projections of economic activity. An issue brief comparing forecasts of the American economy was maintained.

Reports and memoranda were prepared on past economic activity, the level of real interest rates, the relationship between changes in interest rates and economic growth, the misery index, inflation in the defense sector, saving and investment, the underground economy, and the limitations of economic statistics. A report on the differences between monetarism and Keynesianism was produced, and an issue brief on monetary policy was extensively revised.

The Treasury Department, Administration, Bradley-Gephardt, and Kemp-Kasten proposals for overall tax reform spawned numerous reports from the Taxation and Government Finance Section. An issue brief provided a handy side-by-side comparison of detailed provisions of the proposals. In-depth reports were prepared on specific aspects of the tax reform proposals. This included the

effects on particular industries such as farming, timber, mining, coal, maritime, fishing, commercial banking and thrifts, credit unions, life insurance, real estate, rental housing, charitable organizations, and public education. One report estimated the effects of the corporate tax provisions across industries, and another examined the research and development tax credit. Section members summarized the testimony on the Administration's tax reform proposals before the House Committee on Ways and Means for a committee print, conducted a six-session briefing on taxation for the staff of new members of the Ways and Means Committee at the beginning of the session, and presented a plenary session at the Public Policy Issues Institute on tax reform and revenue-raising options. Specialists also testified at committee hearings on the tax reform proposals and presented seminars to Members of Congress.

Extensive analytical work was performed for congressional committees and individual congressional offices on the reform provisions concerning the deductibility of State and local taxes and their effects on individual States. The treatment of tax-exempt bonds was also examined. A report on the distributional aspects of the Treasury tax reform proposal was prepared at the request of one committee. Another committee was particularly concerned with the tax treatment of the family. In response, the section prepared reports on the current pattern of use of the personal exemption, dependents' exemption, child care credit, and earned income credit; performed numerous calculations of the income tax liability of hypothetical families of different sizes and filing statuses, under different tax reform proposals, as background for a committee print; and conducted an analysis of the likely incidence of the value added tax on different types of families.

The section prepared reports on other types of proposed taxes, including a value added tax, a national sales tax, a business transfer tax, a gross

income tax, and a consumption tax. Several reports were prepared on energy-related taxes, including the Superfund, the gasoline excise tax, the alcohol fuels credits, and the expiring business energy investment tax credits.

In response to questions on the general topic of tax avoidance, section analysts prepared reports on why some corporations do not pay taxes, proposals for corporate minimum taxes, and real estate tax shelters. In response to concern about the farm sector in 1985, reports were prepared on farm foreclosure sales and on tax shelters in farming and cattle feeding.

Congressional concern with international competitiveness spilled over into the tax area. Reports were prepared on the taxation of foreign income, U.S. citizens working abroad, and foreign investment in the United States; on unitary taxation by the States, the section 936 provision concerning Puerto Rico, and taxation in the U.S. possessions; and a comparison of the tax burdens on individuals in the United States and other industrial countries.

There was continued congressional interest in the Federal budget, the deficit, and the national debt. A Public Policy Issues Institute session on that topic was well attended. Major reports were prepared on the effect of deficits and debt on the economy and interest rates, and on whether the United States could grow out, or inflate its way out, of its deficit. Shorter reports explained how the government borrows, pay-as-you-go budgeting, and indexed bonds. An issue brief on the Federal Financing Bank was substantially revised.

Statistics were compiled on the Federal flow of funds to the States, comparing Federal tax payments made with Federal expenditures received; on whether States were in surplus or deficit; and on the composition of State and local revenues by type of tax.

The section handled approximately 5000 short-answer requests. Topics of frequent inquiry in the government finance area included interest on the

Federal debt, controllable versus uncontrollable expenditures, budget freeze, Federal credit activities, and general revenue sharing. Presumably reflecting constituent inquiries, the Congress submitted numerous questions on the taxation of fringe benefits, including the treatment of airline passes for relatives of employees, recordkeeping requirements for business use of cars, the deductibility of entertainment and business meal expenses, cafeteria plans, IRAs (Individual Retirement Accounts), and ESOPs (Employee Stock Ownership Plans). There were many questions on the historic rehabilitation tax credit, the taxation of the elderly, and the availability of tax-exempt bonds for particular purposes. The section was repeatedly called upon to explain technical tax concepts such as imputed interest, original issue discount, the completed contract method of accounting, cash vs. accrual accounting, depreciation, and tax indexation. Accompanying the pending changes in the level of these taxes in 1985, there were numerous inquiries on the cigarette and alcohol excise taxes.

D. Education and Public Welfare Division

Staff of the Education and Public Welfare Division provide support to committees and Members of Congress on issues relating to human resource programs and immigration. Spending for these programs is about half of the total Federal budget.

In fiscal 1985 the division responded to 18,500 inquiries, wrote 74 CRS reports and 32 white papers, and drafted 15 committee prints which cited CRS assistance. In addition, 121 issue briefs were actively maintained, and 32 new ones were written during the year. Over 66,000 issue briefs prepared by the division were distributed, representing one-fourth of the CRS total. A variety

of confidential memoranda and draft committee reports were also prepared by division staff.

The Income Maintenance Section contributed heavily to two comprehensive CRS studies and their followup work. The first study, published in December 1984 as a committee print by the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, identified and analyzed issues involved in designing a pension system for Federal workers covered by social security.

The second study, published in May 1985 by the House Committee on Ways and Means, examined poverty among children from 1968 to 1983. CRS presented testimony summarizing the report at a committee hearing, and study findings were widely reported in the press.


The civil service redesign project was managed by a senior specialist in income maintenance, and five of the 10 analysts who produced the report were members of the section. After completing its report, the group became the "Civil Service Retirement Team." The team's duties have included briefing committees and Members, explaining issues, issuing study papers, and preparing committee documents, including background and data books, budget reconciliation markup papers, and bill reports.

Income Maintenance Section members helped present two courses at the Public Policy Issues Institute; a section member served on a panel that briefed new Members of Congress at Williamsburg, Virginia; and another analyst helped conduct quarterly institutes on social security issues for District office staff. This analyst also designed a computer model that can determine present value and return-on-contributions of social security benefits, as well as the benefit levels themselves, for all years up to 2060.

The Health Section focused on a wide range of issues including Medicare, Medicaid, long-term health care, private health insurance, and health resources.

and services. Within these areas, the section worked closely with committees to develop legislation, organize hearings, write legislative reports, and prepare conference documents. Medicare consumed most of the section's time during this period. Section staff assisted the committees to develop legislation on Medicare payment policy for the direct and indirect costs of medical education and for hospitals having a disproportionate share of low-income Medicare patients.

The section also spent a significant amount of time working on the health care financing project designed to strengthen its computer capacity to do impact analysis on legislative proposals to change Medicare's hospital and physician payment systems. In this context, the section developed a detailed proposal to model Medicare's prospective payment system for inpatient hospital services and began the series of tasks necessary to build the model. The section also began working with the Rand Corporation which is under contract with CRS to develop a computer model capable of simulating the impact of reforms to Medicare's reimbursement policy for physicians.



The section also presented two Public Policy Issues Institute courses.

The work of the Education Section analysts focused on four major areas: the congressional budget, the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, the reauthorization of the National Endowments on the Arts and Humanities, and the President's tax reform proposals affecting education.

Section analysts continued to provide substantial assistance to Member and committee staff in their consideration of the FY 1986 budget request for the Department of Education. Section staff maintained five active issue briefs on various aspects of the congressional budget, two of which are the most widely distributed issue briefs. In addition to these briefs, section analysts supported Members and committees during hearings on the Department of Education's budget request and provided technical assistance to Member and committee staff during their deliberations on the budget resolution, subsequent reconciliation measures, and spending bills.

The reauthorization of the Higher Education Act generated a very heavy workload due to the interest of the authorizing committees, the budget and appropriations committees, and individual Members. Analysts prepared a major committee print for the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources on the policy issues involved in the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, presented a series of briefings to congressional staff on these issues, conducted a CRS seminar for Members and staff on various aspects of Federal student aid, presented a course at the Public Policy Issues Institute, and worked closely with committee staff to develop legislation and organize hearings. Products were developed by the section to aid in the analysis of Federal higher education student financial assistance issues, including the refinement of a computer model illustrating the effects of proposed amendments to the Pell Grant student assistance program and the development of a computer model to analyze the long-term implications of proposed changes to the higher education student loan programs.

Substantial assistance has also been provided to the committees considering legislation to reauthorize the National Endowments on the Arts and Human-

ities. Education Section staff worked closely with committee staff to develop legislation, organize hearings, and analyze a wide range of issues related to the arts and humanities.

Section analysts have made a significant contribution to the analysis of the effect on education of President Reagan's tax reform proposals. Besides preparing several reports analyzing the implications of the tax reform proposals for education and conducting several CRS and congressional staff briefings, the section was established as the lead section within CRS to handle congressional inquiries in this area.

Section analysts also assisted Member and committee staff during their consideration of legislation on the education of the handicapped, civil rights, school reform, impact aid, school desegregation, educational research issues, and aid to historically black colleges. In addition, the section provided support to committee staff in their oversight of various education issues including adult literacy, Federal aid to nonpublic schools, school dropouts, teacher supply and demand, teacher certification, school finance, and educational vouchers.

Social Services Section analysts provided significant assistance to Members and committees during the consideration of major child nutrition and immigration legislation. Such assistance included preparing for hearings, developing and analyzing legislative options, drafting portions of committee reports, preparing bill comparisons, maintaining issue briefs, and day-to-day consultations with congressional staff. Significant assistance was also provided to committees in their work on legislation related to the foster care and adoption assistance programs, commodity food programs, the proposed American Conservation Corp Act, and appropriations for a variety of social services and related programs. Other issues that represented major workload for the section included child day

care, long-term community care for the elderly and disabled, and budget cuts proposed for the Job Corps program.

Two major committee prints were prepared. Reports on the "Impact of Illegal Immigration in the U.S." and "Legalization of Undocumented Aliens in Selected Foreign Countries" were prepared for publication for the House Judiciary Committee. The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee printed "Preliminary Oversight on the Job Training Partnership Act." In addition, the House Committee on Aging printed, as part of a hearing, a major analysis of Older Americans Act regulations prepared by the section. Section staff also participated in a Public Policy Issues Institute course on federal farm and food assistance programs.

Computer models, poverty issues, human resource program budget issues, and support for the division's new microcomputers were the major activities of the Methodology Section. The Retirement Security Model, a computer-based actuarial model designed and built by section analysts along with support from an actuarial consulting firm, was an essential component of the division's effort to assist Congress in designing a new pension system for Federal workers covered by social security. The model provided the basic data for the report "Designing a Retirement System for Federal Workers Covered by Social Security," and since that time has been used extensively during the legislative debate on the new retirement system. The estimates from the model are used by both Senate and House committees with jurisdiction and are considered the bases of cost and benefit comparisons of contending proposals.

Section analysts spent considerable effort on the report "Children in Poverty." As part of this effort, section analysts built a complete computer library of Census Bureau Current Population Surveys. This data series provides a wealth of data on the demographic and economic characteristics of the U.S. population from 1968 to the present. The original committee print generated

interest in several other analyses, and the section contributed to the followup report on "Hispanic Children in Poverty", and to studies on the distribution of income among families with children and the receipt of government transfer payments by these families.

Work began on the design of a computer model of Medicare's prospective payment system. This model will be used to assess the impact of changes in the payment system on hospitals and beneficiaries. This model is a major undertaking, and work on the model will continue throughout fiscal 1986.

Within two weeks of the release of the President's FY 1986 budget, FY 1986 Budget Perspectives, a detailed look at historical spending for human resource programs and the President's budget plan, was issued. Considerable planning was required to make this document available in such a timely manner, and work is currently under way to utilize the new microcomputer technology to decrease the time between the President's budget and Budget Perspectives even further.

The section also maintained an issue brief on human resource program budget issues and worked on two models for the Education Section. A computer model of the Pell Grant program, in use for several years, was rewritten to make it more efficient and flexible. A microcomputer-based model capable of analyzing alternative student loan program proposals was also begun.

E. Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

The congressional agenda during the year included extensive consideration of many vital national issues within the purview of the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division. Division members responded to inquiries and provided assistance through an array of services. Policy analyses, timely general background and topical issue briefs, a range of seminars, work shops, and public policy institutes, several video and audio programs, and extensive

briefings for individual Members and their staffs provided coverage and support services to Congress on the many key legislative and public policy issues relating to the environment and natural resources.

The Food and Agriculture Section initiated numerous activities for the 99th Congress and contributed notably to the information and reasoning featured in the quadrennial farm bill debate. A new overview on agricultural issues was prepared as were a series of 1985 farm issue briefs and an analysis of the Administration's FY 1986 budget proposal for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The section was also active in the Public Policy Issues Institute. Sessions included domestic farm policy as well as international agricultural issues. Both sessions were later shown as video briefs. The section was also active in the subject and policy area projects, preparing summaries for about a dozen committees.

The 1985 farm bill occasioned much work. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. The section revised and updated a primer on Federal farm programs and used the primer to prepare additional background reports. Other farm bill studies focused on the dairy diversion program, the House Committee on Agriculture's approach to fixing the dairy program, the sugar and tobacco price support programs, and wheat and feed grain proposals. Other topics included soil conservation questions, user fees for meat inspection, and several technical reports on nontraditional approaches to supporting farm incomes.

Of equal interest during the year was the farm financial situation. One section member completed [REDACTED], and a report on various Farmers Home Administration programs and policies.

Section analysts also were busy in the surplus disposal area, preparing a major evaluation of USDA's Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program, a study of commodity surpluses and their use in meeting food aid needs in selected parts of the world, an analysis of USDA's commodity inventories and their disposal, and a report on the potential for a dairy stamp program.

International issues covered barter, international commodity agreements, African famine problems including food production and food policy for 20 African countries, food aid programs, and studies of U.S. agricultural trade and overall competitiveness. The latter study was issued as a print by the House Committee on Agriculture.

The Environmental Protection Section spent the year responding to Congress's extension and revision of eight of the nine laws administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The 99th Congress quickly resumed activities begun in the last Congress to extend and revise many of these statutes.

Section members jointly authored a white paper, an issue brief on upcoming environmental issues, and a revised multilith summarizing environmental laws, and participated in subject and policy area projects for ten Senate and House committees. They also participated in three Public Policy Issues Institute courses on acid rain, Superfund, and general environmental issues. The latter course was later videotaped for presentation on the House cable TV system.

High on Congress's environmental agenda was reauthorization of the Superfund. Nearly every section member was actively involved in supporting the debate. A key report examining possible constraints on higher Superfund spending level was written, along with several reports and memoranda that received press attention.

Another congressional focus during the year was reauthorization of the Clean Water Act's program of grants for municipal wastewater treatment plant construction. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Section analysts also worked closely with the Library Services Division to produce the preliminary bibliography for the national high school debate topic on water policy, as well as the debate reader.

While Congress made little headway on the acid rain issue, the section was active with other related issues. Analysts and senior specialists produced a major report which examined current related programs in the Clean Air Act, together with projections for future electricity demand. Other congressional concerns resulted in issue briefs, reports, and memorandum on the EPA budget, concerns emanating from the Bhopal tragedy, asbestos pollution in public buildings, and transboundary air pollution problems.

For the Fuels and Minerals Section, the budget was the focus of attention for the early months of the 99th Congress. The section responded with a new edition of its series of issue briefs on the budget for the Department of Energy (DOE). It also renewed its general energy policy issue brief, "Energy and the 99th Congress."

The major budget issue was the Administration's proposal to suspend buying oil for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve after FY 1985. Section members prepared a report on the cost of implementing the fill of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve compared to extending the completion beyond the current five years. In other budget related debate, the section prepared an issue brief discussing the relative merits of changing current repayment practices for Federal hydropower facilities and an analysis of funding for the Abandoned Mine Lands program.

The electric utility industry was the topic of much interest during the period as it struggled with financial problems associated with nuclear power, acid rain, and other issues. Section members continued active analysis of the role of utilities in paying for acid rain reductions and contributed to a major study on prospects for the future of the industry. They also prepared an issue brief on various issues related to electric power.

DOE's selection in December of three possible sites for a proposed radioactive waste repository led to a flurry of interest and many requests for background on nuclear wastes, which were principally met with the section's issue brief on the subject. Interest in the PriceAnderson Nuclear Liability Act, up for renewal in two years, also increased sharply, as well as the difficulties States are having in developing congressionally approved regional compacts for low-level radioactive waste disposal.

The section also completed a major report on the implications of tariffs and quotas for restricting refined product imports. The effort was part of a larger background study on the refinery sector. Section members were also active in briefing congressional staffers on various energy supply issues.

For the Oceans and Natural Resources Section, the year saw the resolution of some longstanding issues, such as wilderness, and the opening salvos in the next round of legislative activity in several areas. One of these was timber sales below cost. Section staff oversaw completion of a major contractor report on timber sales procedures produced for the House Committee on Appropriations. Section members also worked closely with the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Assistance was provided to the House Committee on Agriculture's Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms, and Energy in structuring a series of hearings and preparing background papers, hearings questions, and a summary report for the subcommittee.

At the beginning of the 99th Congress, the section offered a Public Policy Issues Institute course on federal land management that was well-attended and completed an overview paper summarizing Federal land management organization, agencies, and operations.

In the area of public lands management, one staff member produced several reports and issue briefs on grazing fees, rangeland issues, acid rain impacts on forests and other related issues [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Section members helped prepare a hearing summary on the controversy surrounding selenium contaminated runoff from a Bureau of Reclamation project in California.

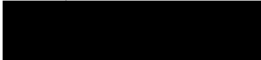

Fisheries management issues continued to be an active area in support of reauthorization of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Other resource management issues which received attention included management of the National Stockpile, surface mining regulation, the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Leasing program, OCS oil and gas development, and water resource management supply issues.

F. Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

Active congressional interest in foreign and defense policy issues shaped the work of the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division over the past year. The division produced a range of written products and presented frequent briefings, seminars, and workshops to deal with congressional concerns on issues such as those arising from crises in Central America, Southern Africa,

and the Middle East; U.S. relations with the new Soviet leadership and their implications for East-West arms control negotiations; and the size and scope of the U.S. defense budget and foreign assistance programs.

The division greatly increased its use of microcomputers during the year. The resulting improvements in efficiency and responsiveness have been very encouraging. Databases on the defense and foreign assistance budgets and on U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms inventories have made it possible to do significant new historical and prospective studies. The division's ability to generate high quality graphics has helped clarify and highlight significant trends in these and other areas, both in written work and in hearings, briefings, and presentations.



Each workshop featured a draft study authored or coordinated by the division; three of these studies were subsequently published by the committee in their final form. Other division-wide projects included committee prints prepared for the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and reports on U.S. special operations forces and on congressional use of the power of the purse to influence the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

The Central Research Section continued to play a vital role in the division by handling a large volume of short-term requests and providing research support to analysts on major projects. Its members -- research fellows -- were selected from a pool of nominees from major U.S. foreign policy schools and institutions to serve in the section for a period of three months.

Twenty percent of the division's total requests and 32 percent of those requiring between one and eighty hours of work were handled by the section. In addition, the research fellows wrote numerous short papers. Several, including ones on NATO burden-sharing, human rights and death squads in El Salvador, and Cuban foreign policy, were issued as CRS reports.

Congressional interest in various foreign assistance, United Nations, and arms sales issues dominated the work of the International Organizations, Development, and Security Section during the past year. The section designed and directed "Foreign Aid Facts," the division-wide project that produced a series of 16 issue briefs on major recipients of U.S. economic and military aid. These briefs provided background information regarding the aid programs, discussed policy issues associated with the programs, and tracked congressional action in 1985. In support of House and Senate consideration of the foreign assistance authorization bills, the section organized three seminars that focused on the major issues included in the committee-reported legislation. Members of the section also provided close support for a House subcommittee by drafting numerous questions for the panel's hearings on the foreign assistance budget for FY 1986 and by testifying before the subcommittee on the evolution of American economic and military aid programs.

In addition, an issue brief on U.S. population programs was produced in response to intense congressional discussion on U.S.-assisted family planning activities overseas. The Africa famine continued to be a major issue in 1985. The section produced a number of papers on relief efforts and alternative proposals for U.S. action.

On U.N. matters, section members developed a number of short papers, dealing with various aspects of U.S. financial support for the United Nations, produced an issue brief on the United Nation's Decade for Women Conference held in Nairobi, Kenya, in July, and continued to answer numerous questions concerning the United States' withdrawal from UNESCO.

Work on arms sales issues resulted in three major studies. A committee print was produced as an overview of U.S. military assistance and arms sales programs. A report that received a great deal of congressional and public attention analyzed recent trends in conventional arms sales by leading world suppliers. A third paper, drafted in coordination with other division analysts, discussed prospects of U.S. arms sales to the People's Republic of China.

In other areas, the section responded to numerous inquiries regarding terrorism and produced an issue brief on international airport security following the TWA hijacking last summer. One section member drafted position papers on international debt issues for the congressional delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference and accompanied the delegation to the meeting in Togo.

Manpower, Budgets, and Policy Management Section analysts provided support to the Congress in five major areas: defense budget tracking, structure, and concepts; defense procurement and contracting issues; military manpower and personnel policies; foreign affairs agencies and institutions; and Department of Defense (DoD) organization and management. The defense budget and procurement continued to dominate the workload, as was the case in fiscal 1984.

In tracking the annual budget debate, analysts produced -- in addition to the usual issue briefs and seminars -- a comprehensive primer on the budget process and reports on trends in congressional changes in the defense

budget, the relationship of DoD budget reductions to the overall Federal deficit, and structural modifications of the defense budget process. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The first analyzed the nature of congressional actions on DoD authorizations and appropriations in recent years. The second examined changes in DoD acquisition objectives for major weapon systems during the Reagan Administration. The third evaluated proposed reforms in the authorization and appropriation process.

Section analysts also provided material and analysis in response to congressional interest in defense procurement and contracting issues and the enactment of the most extensive procurement reform legislation in decades. This involved completion of a new comprehensive issue brief and preparation of several reports on special aspects of the subject. A major report on the security of U.S. embassies and other overseas installations was especially timely in meeting congressional queries on this sensitive subject.

Volume II of the study on The U.S. Government and the Vietnam War: Executive and Legislative Roles and Relationships, covering the years 1961-1964, was published by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in December 1984 and immediately received the same high scholarly and critical acclaim that attended the publication of Volume I in April 1984. Princeton University Press has informed the committee of its intent to publish the entire work, starting with Volumes I and II in late 1985. The study, researched and written by a division specialist, has been nominated for the D.B. Hardeman Prize of the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas.

Defense Policy and Arms Control Section analysts maintained between 15 and 20 issue briefs on such diverse defense issues as allegations of waste, fraud, and abuse at General Dynamics, the DIVAD (Division Air Defense gun), and the nuclear freeze. They produced new issue briefs on the Geneva arms control talks, the Strategic Defense Initiative, and the Navy's proposed new SSN-21, the attack submarine. Analysts also responded to inquiries concerning such issues as the production of binary chemical weapons, F-20-vs-F-16 competition, and the effects that complying with SALT agreements would have on U.S. and Soviet strategic forces.

A noteworthy project was the development of a computer model that provides quantitative data for analyzing the effects that strategic arms control proposals might have on nuclear stability and deterrence. The model provided the basic analytical data for a report, entitled Cost to Attack: U.S. and Soviet Forces Under Three Alternative Arms Control Approaches, assessing the effects of three arms control approaches previously proposed by either the United States or the Soviet Union.

The analyst covering the MX debate in Congress responded to the heavy load of inquiries and consultations with Members and congressional staff that resulted from two key congressional votes on the MX missile this past year. He also tracked the debate by means of an issue brief.

The section experienced a steady volume of requests concerning various Navy issues: strategic homeporting, the policy of not declaring whether U.S. ships carry nuclear weapons, and the allocation of ship overhaul and repair work to private and public shipyards. The Navy's 600-ship plan also began to receive more critical attention because of tightening defense budgets.

A section analyst produced The Navy's 137-Ship Cruiser-Destroyer Force Level Objective: The Projected Shortfall, Its Implications, and Options. The report deals with a serious potential shortfall of the cruisers and destroyers needed to defend the fleet from air and submarine attacks.

The Europe, Middle East, and Africa Section shifted the emphasis of its work somewhat from the Middle East and alliance problems in Europe to the problems of Southern Africa. Issues in U.S.-Soviet relations, particularly in the sphere of arms control, and changes in the Soviet leadership also were the focus of heightened attention. Terrorism remained an issue of significant congressional concern.

Policy alerts, issue briefs, and reports were used to meet a large portion of congressional requirements. Policy alerts were prepared on several issues of interest to Congress, including Soviet leadership changes, the repeal of the Clark amendment on Angola, the U.S.-British extradition treaty, and the Dutch decision on cruise missile deployments. Briefing books were prepared and updated for several congressional delegations that went to the Soviet Union, and for the delegation to the North Atlantic Assembly.

Primary products for responding to congressional needs regarding Africa were new and existing issue briefs on South Africa. One of these dealt with U.S. sanctions legislation. The policy alert on repeal of the Clark amendment on Angola, drawing on an earlier issue brief, provided a means to respond immediately to an issue that arose in Congress with little advanced warning. A report on U.S. policy toward the countries of Southern Africa rounded out the regional coverage. In addition, the section participated in a major interdivisional project on the Africa famine.

With regard to Europe, the main issues facing Congress involved arms control and the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), U.S.-Soviet relations in advance of the Superpower summit, and NATO burden-sharing. Major studies were prepared by the section on alliance policies toward SDI and the Persian Gulf and on Soviet policies toward Nordic Europe and Iran. Issue briefs on the Geneva arms control talks and on the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament in Europe contributed further to arms control coverage.

Middle East issues continued to be of keen interest to Congress. The section prepared and/or updated issue briefs, policy alerts, and reports on the Israeli economy, aid to Middle East countries, the Middle East peace process, and the Iran-Iraq war. An analysis was prepared on the proposed U.S. arms sales to Jordan in advance of congressional action on the issue. Issue papers were written on the Lebanese hostage crises and the broader problem of international terrorism. Reports on developments in Sudan and Cyprus met congressional interest in those countries. Support to Congress was provided in preparation for the visits to Washington of President Mubarak, King Fahd, and King Husayn.

The Asia/Latin America Section's work reflected continued strong congressional focus on issues concerning Central America, while at the same time responding to an increase in attention to Asian issues. Congressional interest in Central America was supplemented by revived interest in issues concerning the rest of Latin America, such as democratization in Argentina and Brazil and the debt problem. The section produced a new issue brief on the "Contadora" proposal for a regional settlement of the conflicts in Central America and substantially revised its often requested brief on Nicaragua.

Support for congressional staff included organizing, moderating, and editing for publication a workshop volume on the English-speaking Caribbean for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. A policy alert on the controversial May 1984 elections in Panama identified and explored issues that later contributed to the surprise resignation of Panama's president. At year's end the Latin American analysts provided the major elements of a quick-response intersectional policy alert on the implications of the Mexican earthquake.

The Asia analysts experienced a significant increase in both demand and output. Major issues of congressional concern included the situation in Afghanistan, the political crisis in the Philippines, U.S.-Japan relations (including issues of trade and defense burden-sharing), various issues concerning U.S. policy towards China (including nuclear cooperation, technology transfer, and trade issues), and U.S. policy towards Taiwan. The year also saw an upsurge of interest in South Korea. Noteworthy products on Asian issues included an intersectional report on U.S. arms sales to China and a report on reform in China and its implications for the United States. Other reports covered Afghanistan after five years of Soviet occupation, the United States, Pakistan and the Soviet threat to southern Asia, and Japanese defense policy. The section also produced six policy alerts on Asian developments.

Section members' contributions to the series of foreign aid facts issue briefs included separate briefs on El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Pakistan, Cambodia, and the Philippines. The section responded to growing congressional interest in anti-communist insurgencies and controversy over U.S. policy towards them by producing several relevant reports and memoranda. Responses included a report on the fighting in Cambodia, an issue brief on U.S. aid to the anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan guerrillas (the so-called

"Contras"), and a historical survey and analysis of key factors in past insurgencies in Asia, Europe, and Latin America.

G. Government Division

The Government Division responds to congressional requests relating to the Congress; the executive branch; the Federal budget process; intergovernmental relations, planning, rural, and urban development; crime; 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: in the House--District of Columbia, House Administration, Government Operations, Post Office and Civil Service, Rules and Standards of Official Conduct; and in the Senate--Governmental Affairs, Rules and Administration, and the Select Committees on Ethics and Indians.

Staff responded to almost 12,000 requests during FY 1985. Of these 192 were major projects completed during the year, of which 108 were interdivisional. Of the major projects for committees 79 were completed, while 46 were pending, at the end of the fiscal year.

Specialists and analysts of the Government Division again served as the core staff for the Service's legislative institutes and also contributed significantly to District/State institutes for the staffs of Representatives, Senators, and committees. They also participated in the preparation of videotape presentations for broadcast on the House cable TV system. The programs dealt with such topics as legislative procedure and congressional oversight.

Division specialists 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 briefed visiting parliamentary delegations from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Korea, the Netherlands, the Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Thailand, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela on congressional operations and procedures; from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom on executive branch organization and operations; and from France and Yugoslavia on intergovernmental relations.

In the Administrative and Specialist Section, the specialist in executive organizations has worked extensively on matters related to the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control. For a congressional committee, he explored the role of selected management activities by the Office of Management and Budget and conducted substantial studies for other committees on the role of governmental corporations. In addition, he, along with the specialist in legislative-executive relations, was occupied with the proposal to provide the President with an item veto authority. These extensive research efforts included a comprehensive study of the use of the item veto by governors at the State level. The specialist in legislative-executive relations coordinated the item veto studies and continued to provide considerable committee assistance, including testifying on the institutional effects of the Supreme Court's decision on the legislative veto, *INS vs. Chadha*. He has also aided committee inquiries into the budget process.

The specialist in legislative institutions was involved in a variety of major projects, including committee assistance in reviewing committee budgetary requests and activities, revision of studies on the history and development of the Senate's whip system and on the history of the House of Representatives, and coordination of a one-day CRS institute on congressional oversight for Hill staffers. He also provided a study of Senate procedures regarding conference papers and completed assistance to the Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System.

The Congressional Organization and Process Section was very active in fiscal 1985. During the first six months the bulk of the section's work focussed on closing and opening of congressional offices, organizing committees and subcommittees, committee funding questions, assignment procedures, the basics of the allowance system, and rudimentary questions on legislative procedure. Significant research was also undertaken on past efforts in lobbying reform. Once the 99th Congress was organized, the work of the section shifted to more specific questions on committee jurisdiction, parliamentary maneuvering both in committee and on the floor, and foreign travel.

In April the section began work on a massive project supporting recodification of the Rules of the House of Representatives, last done in 1885. The section worked with a contractor to prepare the analysis. The section prepared the side by side comparisons, assisted in research, wrote commentary on several rules, reviewed all analysis drafted by the contractor, and performed whatever functions related to the recodification deemed necessary. The completion of this multivolume document is expected in early fiscal 1986.

In addition to handling a large volume of requests, the section provided instructors for the oversight seminar and substantially provided the faculty for all components of the quarterly legislative institutes.

Significant briefings and analyses on Federal personnel management issues by the Executive Branch Organization and Operations Section covered civil service reform, down-grading, budget proposals affecting government employees, pay and benefits, the Ramspeck Act, reductions in force, whistleblowing, growth of the White House staff, and the Hatch Act. Complementing these efforts was

[REDACTED] and several different House and Senate committees.

Closely associated with this work was the section's ongoing responsibility for maintaining current information on the status of pending presidential nominations to full-time executive and judicial positions requiring Senate confirmation. In this regard the section also prepared a comprehensive report on recess appointments beginning with the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Considerable time was also spent providing analysis and other forms of assistance to various House committees and subcommittees on Freedom of Information Act oversight, on matters relating to national security controls on scientific communications, on the President's item veto authority, and on the recommendations of the Grace Commission.

Completion of a comprehensive analytical report on policies of the commercial broadcasting networks in granting air time for opposition replies to Presidential broadcasts led to several significant briefings. The section also assisted Senate committee staff in its oversight of press gallery accreditation procedures.

The section helped congressional authors in the drafting of three of the four boxing reform bills now pending before Congress, assisted with the accompanying hearings, and prepared a lengthy report on boxing reform for those hearings.

Other prominent concerns addressed through analytical reports, briefings, and consultations were national study commissions, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-76 and contracting out, Paperwork Reduction Act amendments, OMB's role as procurement and paperwork manager for the Federal government, and Federal benefits to former Presidents and their widows.

Personnel security investigations and clearances, consolidation of border inspections, offices of inspectors general, and protective services for government officials also generated considerable interest. Commemorative legislation, executive privilege, Federal holidays, presidential tenure, and presidential vetoes all remained issues of continuing interest to Congress.

The Intergovernmental Relations Section is responsible for issues associated with the operation of and relationships among the various levels of government in the United States. It also handles two specific government functions: community development and public safety.

The section continued to monitor block grant developments and produced an inventory and funding history of block grants and a report on the role of the Office of Management and Budget in intergovernmental relations.

Many of the programs in community development were targeted for funding reductions or termination in the Administration's budget proposals. Consequently, a considerable amount of the work in the area involved describing the programs and constructing funding histories as part of the budget debate. Reports were prepared and briefings conducted on various proposals that would change the criteria for the distribution of Community Development Block Grant and Urban Development Action Grant Funds. In addition, an analysis was conducted on how different funding levels would affect the distribution of Community Development Block Grant funds, and an analysis was prepared on legislation introduced to establish a system of "Economic Growth Zones."

Historic preservation programs were a center of controversy, as the Administration tried to reduce Federal activity in this area. The section organized a seminar on using Federal historic preservation tools and contributed questions for a questionnaire sent by the General Accounting Office to all Federal agencies requesting information on agency implementation of the historic preservation mission. An overview of the Federal role in historic preservation was also written for use in committee oversight.

The problem of dangerous drug control continued to generate broad interest in several issues: the use of sanctions against drug-producing countries, the further use of the Armed Services in drug interdiction, the control of so-called "designer drugs," and the establishment of criminal penalties and additional banking procedures to deter the "laundering" of assets derived from drug trafficking and other organized illegal activities. A seminar on U.S. drug control policy was presented, and reports were written on illicit drug use in the District of Columbia and on law enforcement activities relating to drugs.

The prison component of the law-enforcement process received considerable attention during the year, including a seminar on the crisis in prison overcrowding. Moreover, briefings were held on correctional education and on privatization of prisons, and a report was written on management of the Federal prison systems. Extensive assistance was provided to Members and committees on the issue of gun control. Considerable work was also done on the subject of missing children and on the various ways in which crime and the elderly interrelate.

During fiscal 1985, the work of the Political Institutions and Processes Section reflected the increased congressional interest in issues related to the electoral process, including apportionment and campaign financing, and also reflected the benefits possible from computer assisted analysis. The section provided a report on House apportionment following the 1990 census, using preliminary census projections, that could not have been prepared without the use of a computer to calculate alternative apportionments and to draw maps. Other computer assisted analysis included patterns of elections for open and vacant seats in House elections, 1868-1984, the adjusting of State populations used for reapportionment to account for aliens, a comparative study of voting on a rest day or a work day in various countries, and the classification of congressional districts of the 99th Congress on an urban to rural continuum.

The section assisted Members and committees on issues related to campaign finance legislation, including draft public finance legislation, the tax checkoff, PACs, and independent expenditures and participated in a Committee on the Constitution workshop on campaign finance.

Moreover, reports were prepared on time of day voting patterns, congressional district histories, contested elections in the House, 95th-98th Congresses, projected Voting Age Population (VAP) and voter turnout in 1988-1992, and an analysis on the proposal for regional primaries.

The Survey Research, Public Opinion, and Federal Statistical Policy Section was active in many areas in fiscal 1985. Members of the section completed the development of the survey polls file and prepared it for introduction into the SCORPIO system. Implementation is expected during the second quarter of fiscal 1986. The section worked closely with the Senate and House committees

regarding the work of the Bureau of the Census, especially its plans for the 1990 census, and issues relating to the measurement of poverty. Assistance was also provided to the Librarian in conducting a survey of the users of the Library of Congress.

The section assisted Members of Congress interested in the progress of the D.C. Criminal Victimization survey, participated in the preparation of a report [REDACTED] on children in poverty, updated its report on the status of the major federal statistical agencies, and worked closely with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] to provide assistance to Members and committees relating to surveys conducted by these offices.

In addition, the section participated in an analysis of the role of foresight in Congress and the assistance that can be provided by the support agencies. This study was conducted in cooperation with the General Accounting Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Congressional Budget Office.

Members of the Civil Rights Section prepared reports on the elimination of the Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE) and suspension of testing for many Federal positions; legislation to amend the Federal Fair Housing Act; the admission of the States into the Union after the original thirteen, including a brief history and analysis of the statehood process; and a comparative analysis of maternity and parental leave policies. The section also prepared analyses of American Indian affairs, including background, nature, history, current issues, and future trends; Indian affairs legislation enacted or considered by the 98th Congress; and selected budget issues regarding American Indian policy in the 99th Congress and produced "Federal Programs of Assistance to American Indians," a committee print for the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

Section members consulted with committees and subcommittee staff on nondiscrimination in employment, affirmative action, D.C. statehood, and territorial issues, and with Members on religious conflict in Lebanon, school prayers, "equal access" to school facilities, and religion and public policy. In addition, numerous requests were answered on legislative issues in the 99th Congress of particular importance to women as a class and of concern to Hispanic Americans.

Analysts and specialists in the Federal Budget Process Section assisted Members and committees in legislative and oversight activities dealing with congressional and executive budget procedures. With regard to congressional budgeting, the section examined such topics as declaratory statements in congressional budget resolutions and the enforcement of revenue floors in such resolutions, spending controls tied to debt limit adjustment procedures, House floor amendments to authorization bills, Senate amendments to appropriations measures, recent trends in the use of supplemental and continuing appropriations, and annual appropriations enacted between 1945 and 1984. The section also engaged in various research activities on behalf of Senate and House panels examining reform of the congressional budget process.

The section undertook studies on various aspects of executive budgeting, among which were analyses of efforts to curtail year-end spending, the impoundment of Federal funds, and a proposal having an impact on the Anti-Deficiency Act. In addition, a section specialist coordinated a comprehensive study on the Office of Management and Budget.

Another important facet of the section's work was briefings and consultations with Members, committees, and senior staff, particularly to assess the implications of legislative proposals and to provide background on the status of the annual budget process.

H. Science Policy Research Division

The Science Policy Research Division's thirty-seven analysts responded to over four thousand requests for information and analysis during the year. Approximately two-thirds originated from Member offices and one-third from Committees, with the research for committees tending to be more extensive in character. Sixteen comprehensive reports were made available to the entire Congress, while thirty-one major reports were delivered to Members or committees in response to specific requests, many of the latter subsequently appearing as committee documents. In addition to updating issue briefs already in circulation at the beginning of the fiscal period, an additional twelve briefs on newly emerging issues appeared. The hundreds of other requests resulted in personal or telephone briefings, provision of selected materials, or the preparation of memoranda. In addition, there were extensive hearings assistance, seminars, workshops, and roundtable discussions. Approximately 250 congressional staff attended a roundtable session devoted to the Strategic Defense Initiative. While space attracted extensive attention, safety in general and the handling of hazardous wastes in particular, the prediction and impact of natural disasters, and the character and direction of U.S. scientific endeavor had large audiences for information and policy analysis. Biological research, the appearance or spread of new diseases such as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, and the ubiquitous concern of the Members of Congress and their constituencies about health and aging continued to be the perennial hub of vigorous activity in the division.

Energy, Aerospace, and Transportation Technology Section activities in space and transportation continued to grow, while resources were shifted away from energy in response to declining congressional concern.

Congressional interest in military aspects of space, particularly the President's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), was high. The section gave numerous briefings explaining the SDI and related issues. Written products in this area included reports on directed energy weapons and on U.S. and Soviet positions on the militarization of space, a summary of the major issues regarding SDI, a portion of a report on the SDI and U.S. alliance strategy, and a new issue brief on antisatellite weapon systems.

The section coordinated briefings for, and accompanied, a congressional delegation visiting the Soviet Union to discuss non-military space cooperation. It also updated comprehensive committee prints on the space activities of the United States, the Soviet Union, and other nations and on the biographies of all those who have flown in space. Several reports on key issues in the commercialization of space and current commercial space activities were also written.

Safety was the major issue of concern in the transportation area. Several lengthy projects dominated section attention. Detailed chapters on motor vehicle, aviation, railroad, and roadway safety and safety research were written for a committee print. In addition, a report on all-terrain vehicles was written, issue briefs on automobile crash protection and on drunk driving were updated, and numerous memoranda were prepared in response to questions concerning the large number of commercial airplane accidents in 1985.

In the energy area, work focused on nuclear energy, solar and renewable energy, energy conservation, and alcohol fuels. Section members contributed to updating a multiauthor handbook on alternative energy technology and policy and coauthored an analysis of Federal budget cuts in energy. Reports and briefs were prepared on renewable energy tax credits, energy conservation policy, and the cost effectiveness of Federal conservation programs.

The section also provided considerable support for a hearing on "least-cost" planning for electric utilities and briefed Members on problems at utilities with nuclear powerplants. Nuclear energy studies included two analyses of reactor licensing reform bills and reports on the economics of alternative nuclear fuels and the Department of Energy's uranium enrichment program. The section continued to update ten issue briefs on energy-related topics and to provide support in the areas of emergency planning, high energy physics, and miscellaneous advanced technologies.

Activities of the Geosciences, Materials, and Industrial Technology Section focused on the areas of energy policy and technology, materials policy and technology, industrial and residential safety, and the geosciences.

A seminar was conducted on the future of the U.S. Synfuels Corporation and major energy-related reports were prepared on petroleum resources in North Africa, domestic offshore areas, and the northwest European region (including the North Sea) and on domestic crude oil production projected to the end of the century. A major revision was made to a previously prepared handbook on alternative energy technology development and policy, and a number of section analysts contributed to a committee report on various energy policy issues in the 99th Congress. Assistance was provided to the Office of Technology Assessment in studies on U.S. natural gas availability and on oil and gas technologies in the Arctic and in deepwater. Several committees were assisted in their development of legislation on clean coal technology.

A report was prepared, in conjunction with the Economics Division, on the modernization of the steel industry, and committee assistance was provided on research and development programs in steelmaking. Subjects of other reports on materials policy and technology included the Administration policy on the

National Defense Stockpile, strategic materials vulnerability, U.S. dependence on South Africa, international commodity organizations factsheets, and flammability of materials.

Areas of safety in which the section made contributions included those related to fires, hazardous materials transportation, chemical plants, and pipelines. Major committee assistance was provided through organization of hearings and preparation of congressional documents in connection with reauthorization of the Fire Prevention and Control Act and through a major study of the Federal role in fire prevention and control. Major committee assistance was also provided through hearing preparation and testimony on aspects of a nuclear materials transportation training program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. A seminar was conducted and briefings were given on the subject of responding to chemical emergencies in the wake of the Bhopal accident and in conjunction with Superfund legislation reauthorization. A major report was also prepared, at the request of a committee, on the history of the Federal role in pipeline safety. Reports were also prepared on risk activities in Federal agencies, evacuation of offshore oil and gas facilities, and preventing and responding to chemical emergencies.

Emphasis of section activities in geosciences was in the effects, prediction, and mitigation of natural disasters. Major committee assistance was provided through the organizing of hearings and preparation of congressional documents in connection with reauthorization of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act and through an analysis of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Five-year Plan. Reports were prepared on modernization of the National Weather Service through new technology and summarizing hearings on the March 1984 tornadoes in the Carolinas. Assistance was also provided to Members, and to

various committees preparing hearings, on the National Weather Service, the budget of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, "nuclear winter," the U.S. Coast Guard budget, the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program, climatology of the sub-Saharan African drought, and proposed extension of daylight saving time. Subjects of other reports in the geosciences included tornado prediction, offshore oil spills, and water desalination. Another major effort of the section was the coordination of, and contributions to, a report to a committee on marine-related issues during the 99th Congress.

Members of the Life Sciences Section provided research, analysis, and consultative services on a diversity of issues pertaining to the safety and health of workers and the general public. Much congressional and international concern focused on the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), including funding and research for cures, prophylaxis, education, testing, and questions concerning the segregation of AIDS victims.

Concomitant concerns about public safety and the aging American population provided the impetus for examination of the questions concerning the accuracy, precision, predictive power, ethics, and legality of tests and age-based standards for the performance of jobs affecting public safety, such as commercial aircraft pilots.

Continued reports about serious adverse effects of certain vaccines inspired a study of the benefits and potential risks of vaccination programs and the workability of various injury compensation schemes.

A laboratory using nonhuman primates as the subjects of research on trauma to the brain was broken into in 1984. The aftershocks from that event formed a focal point for continued controversy and congressional concern in 1985 over the humane and appropriate treatment of laboratory animals used in biomedical research.

A deadly industrial incident in Bhopal, India, channelled congressional attention on the issues of workers' and communities' rights-to-know of the chemical hazards around them and on Federal, state, and local preparedness to handle chemical emergencies.

Congressional interest also triggered work on these issues: the neuro-toxicity of drugs and chemicals; the cost of Alzheimer's disease demonstration centers; the health effects of radiation from powerlines, video display terminals, and airport security systems; the advisability of plans to compensate veterans and civilians exposed to atomic weapons testing; the ethics and status of new reproductive technologies; the effects of antibiotics in animals and humans; breast cancer detection, treatment, and survivability; toxicity testing of chemicals, the safety of artificial sweeteners, the Delaney clause and risk assessment, and general nutrition policy; differences between Congress and the Administration over the budget process for the National Institutes of Health; the status of life-sustaining technologies; and a host of diseases, chemicals, bills, and regulations.

Both science policy formulation and information technology issues continued to be the focus of the Policy, Information, and Behavioral Sciences Section's support to Members and committees. The section served as a major contributor to the activities of [REDACTED]

Several bibliographies, a chronology of significant events in science policy, and committee prints on "big science" facilities, social and behavioral sciences research and development, and the impact of the information age on science, as well as hearings assistance, were provided as part of this effort.

Other products in the area of science and technology policy included reports on the supply and demand for U.S. scientists and engineers, U.S. civilian and defense research and development funding, proposals for the establishment of a department of science and technology, and contributions to an issue brief on agricultural research and the 1985 farm bill. The section continued to provide support for numerous authorization and appropriations hearings dealing with science and technology functions in the Executive Branch as well as to maintain an issue brief on research and development funding for FY 1986. Substantial hearings support was provided to several congressional committees in the areas of high technology development, industrial innovation, and technology transfer. The section contributed to a committee report on the U.S. climate for entrepreneurship and innovation, and two new issue briefs on technology transfer issues were prepared.

As information technology becomes more prevalent in society, Congress continues to focus increased attention on issues relating to computers, telecommunications, and information policy. The section provided significant hearings assistance in the areas of supercomputers, competition in international satellite systems, and access to Japanese scientific and technical information. New issue briefs were produced on computer crime and supercomputers and on artificial intelligence, and a report was prepared on selected developments in information technology and their impact on various occupations. The section continued its participation in interdivisional efforts including projects on telecommunications trade and a report on the new OMB circular dealing with the management of Federal information resources.

V. Special Research and Coordinative Activities

A. External Research

The needs of the Congress for wide-ranging, often technical research have required the Service to draw occasionally 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 a 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.

Seventy-five contracts were let in fiscal 1985 to assist CRS in carrying out 72 projects in response to congressional needs, at an average cost of \$8,900. Contract efforts reflected major public policy concerns of the Congress. Assistance was obtained in studies on such policy issues as the debt problem of Latin America, the USSR in the Third World, negotiation with the Soviets, the role of technological change in nuclear arms control, tax reform and economic growth, Medicare, world sugar trade, the business cycle, Federal policy and control of drug abuse, the impact of current changes in leadership of the Peoples Republic of China, and the East European economies.

B. Graphics Coordination

The Service supplies congressional offices only with graphics that form an integral part of analyses prepared by CRS researchers. Assistance is given to congressional staff in determining appropriate sources for the preparation of visual information for hearings, floor statements, press conferences, and the like. These include statistical charts, maps, graphs, and similar illustrative

material. Other graphics products are supplied on a limited basis for CRS use only. To ensure the most effective method of preparation, all graphics requests are handled through the Office of Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs.

This year, 136 requests for graphic products were completed through contracts, an increase of 19 percent over the 114 contracted in fiscal 1984. A total of \$41,319.25 was spent in fiscal 1985, an increase of seven percent over the previous year's total. The use of in-house computer graphics facilities by the Office of Automated Information Systems and the divisions continued to expand.

C. Interagency Activities

Cooperative activities between CRS and the other three congressional support agencies continued to expand in fiscal 1985. Dozens of meetings, seminars, and workshops were held with the staffs of the support agencies, covering a wide range of subject areas. Meetings on broad subject areas with all four agency specialists attending were held on defense, toxics and the environment, social security, and nuclear proliferation, the purpose being to maximize the utility of agency resources to Congress through cooperative contribution and non-duplication.

Administrative meetings with representatives of the interagency coordinating group were held approximately every six weeks to discuss coordinating activities generally and to review all major studies newly initiated by the four agencies. The Service also continued to assist its sister agencies by responding to 4,424 requests for information.

D. Interdivisional Teams

Interdivisional teams bring together persons from all units of the Service with different professional skills and a mutual interest in particular subject areas that are being considered by the Congress. This 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; domestic and international space activities; 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 team meetings, seminars, and workshops were held on a wide range of subjects. Many of these were attended by staff from the other congressional support agencies as well as congressional staff. These team activities provided a forum for the views of experts both in government and in the private sector, keeping staff informed of recent developments in a wide range of areas.

E. Inquiry Status and Information System

The Inquiry Status and Information System (ISIS), under the Office of Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs, is responsible for reporting the status of inquiries and major research projects and preparing official CRS statistics. ISIS continued to refine and expand management reports and enhanced communications with divisions. Individual and special reports were prepared on request. To meet continuing needs for more detailed information, the timely distribution of statistical data to CRS management was emphasized and new monthly reports and revised instruction manuals were developed. The manuals

resulted in easier and more efficient reporting techniques. The ISIS management team worked closely with the Automated Systems Office in the development of ISIS priorities. Six clerks input a total of 457,837 completed congressional requests.

F. Major Research Projects

In fiscal 1985, 829 major research projects were completed, a ten percent increase over the previous year. Of those completed, 26 percent were inter-divisional. The subject and policy reports, which are statutorily mandated to be submitted to all committee chairmen at the beginning of each new Congress, were completed. Teams of analysts from all CRS divisions worked together to develop these reports.

VI. Assignment, Reference, and Special Services

A. Inquiry Section

The Inquiry Section processed 251,384 congressional requests, a three percent increase over fiscal 1984. In the months of October, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July, the section processed more requests than in the corresponding months in previous fiscal years.

Enhancements to the ISIS system permitted the direct, electronic transmission of inquiries from the section to the research divisions. This development not only eliminated hand delivery of requests but allowed the section to assign a request to the answering division within seconds.

In addition to receiving congressional requests by telephone, in person, and in writing, the section received requests from House offices through the

Electronic Mail System (E-Mail), developed by the House Information Systems Office. This means of transmitting inquiries has been especially useful for district offices in time zones other than eastern. This E-MAIL network is also used internally in the Service to transmit requests received in the CRS Reference Centers to the Inquiry Section for assignment.

The section developed three additional methods of placing requests. In December it began distributing a preaddressed form for ordering CRS reports and information products which allows requesters to send inquiries through inside mail or to a CRS reference center. To accommodate requesters who, when all lines to the Inquiry Section are busy, prefer to have their calls returned, the section installed an answering machine that can also be activated when the building is closed. A separate telephone number was established for individuals wishing to order CRS products by identification number.

B. Congressional Reference Division

The Congressional Reference Division (CRD) cleared 292,065 requests in fiscal 1985--a new high for the division and an increase of 4 percent over fiscal 1984. The division dealt with this ever-expanding volume of requests most efficiently with a combination of established streamlining techniques such as transfer of appropriate requests to reference centers and reliance on anticipatory prepackaged team kits and info packs.

Remodeling and renaming were paramount in the reader services area. The historic Jefferson Congressional Reading Room, located in room 109 of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building since its inception as the Senate Reading Room in 1897, was vacated as part of the overall Jefferson Building renovation and restoration project. The first interim location for the Jefferson Congressional Reading Room is an alcove of the Main Reading Room.

In a dedication ceremony on March 4, 1985, the Madison Congressional Reading Room was renamed the La Follette Congressional Reading Room in honor of Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Sr., and Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Jr. The Senators were recognized for their contributions to the development of reference and research services in support of the legislative function in American government.

The division is in some respects a microcosm of the Service, responding to requests across the spectrum of issues of concern to Congress. The info packs most requested this year were on tax reform, legislative procedure, budget process, grants and fundraising, and Nicaragua. Topics of intense congressional interest throughout the year were tax and trade issues. In addition, crisis issues such as the hijacking of TWA flight 847 to Beirut and the assassination of Indira Ghandi generated a tremendous volume of requests. The division joined with other CRS divisions to deal with these requests expeditiously, often preparing quick "backgrounders" for distribution through the reference centers.

Microcomputers made their entrance during the year, and the division took the initiative in studying their communications capabilities. Using microcomputers to communicate with and retrieve information from the SCORPIO system and from outside commercial databases will be a principal application. In addition, the division will be looking at the possibilities afforded by microcomputer communication between the division proper and its reading rooms and reference centers.

Fiscal 1985 saw the near-completion of the division's quotation verification project. The "quote file"--a unique collection of quotations, ranging from classical to contemporary, that have been requested by Members of Congress for use in speeches, newsletters, and correspondence--has been scrupulously examined

and the sources of the individual quotes verified. Those quotes that are spurious or unverifiable have been annotated accordingly. The quotes in the file have been categorized and indexed in preparation for a book to be published by the Library of Congress in 1987 in conjunction with the 100th Congress.

C. Library Services Division

During fiscal 1985 the Library Services Division undertook a series of actions that enabled the division to respond more quickly and more thoroughly when unanticipated events precipitated a large volume of requests for information. Those steps ranged from forming a series of task forces and intra-divisional teams to study the kinds of information collected and the way it is disseminated to reorganizing and revamping a section of the division's Main Reference Files, the Service's principal central source of background information.

Bibliographic projects undertaken during the year resulted in several new products for use by congressional offices. Each of these activities was carefully reviewed to ensure that it was complementary to the division's basic mission of providing library and information support to CRS researchers and to the Congress through the bibliographic database and the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service. The growth in the SDI since fiscal 1981, as measured by accompanying requests for articles, has exceeded 70 percent. The number of bibliographic products prepared and distributed tripled in the same period, now totaling over 250 products prepared annually; 174,000 copies of these were variously distributed during the year.

Two staff teams were organized to explore how the division collects information and subsequently packages and delivers it, either for CRS researchers or congressional clients. One group worked on reviewing responsibilities and streamlining efforts in the various subject areas. A second set of teams studied the materials selected by the division staff and the accessibility of these materials to the researchers and the congressional staff.

A nine-month survey of materials checked out from the Main Reference Files showed that 80 percent were for direct use by congressional staff in the La Follette Congressional Reading Room. This same survey provided data on the subject areas of the most used files and pinpointed those that need to receive extra maintenance attention. In response to congressional interest, the division mounted an intensive effort to collect background materials on organizations, foundations, and associations and strengthened this section of the Main Reference Files considerably.

Because of the currency of the material, news articles and editorials have always been very popular with congressional offices. During the past year the division designed two products that draw on this material and focus on the stories in the news headlines. Editorial Commentary are white papers that include editorials and news analyses devoted to single issues--the first three dealt with child abuse, farm income and debt, and the Philippines. A corollary product, Current Editorials, is distributed through the Selective Dissemination of Information service and features several topics each week. Tax reform and its effects on various programs was a constant topic of concern and consequently was featured during most of the year.

Based on the division's Research Guides which give a thorough description of the best resources to use when doing research on particular topics, abbreviated "Research Road Maps" were developed this year for those conducting research

in the CRS reading rooms and reference centers. They highlight resources prepared by Library Services Division and list other readily available research tools. The sixteenth edition of the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary was issued and the series of microthesauri was continued. The microthesauri serve several purposes. They lead the researcher to the literature in the bibliographic database and also assure the user that all possible terms have been searched and all relevant materials retrieved. A series of Economics Book Reviews, which collect all the book reviews over a specified period from a specified set of journals in the field of economics and reproduce them in full text, was made available to congressional offices during the year.

The introduction of microcomputers in the Service generated a need for literature on this technology, and a Union List of Serials on Microcomputers was produced and updated several times. The microcomputer has also been engaged in the Library Services Division's activities. A portable index to the main reference files is stored and updated in the microcomputer with plans and programs underway to track book acquisitions and expenditures for books and serials in the division's microcomputers. The computer-based serials management system is also being adapted to serve a reference function. During the fiscal year, subject access terms were added to the citation for each title received in the Service so that requests asking for lists of magazines or journals in particular subject areas could be generated using this database. A new Serials Directory--replacing the CRS Magazine Manual--will list the locations of all journals received in the Service. Separate lists for each division, including its retrospective holdings, are subsets derived from the computer database.

The division's principal computer-based bibliographic product--the CRS Bibliographic Database and the SDI service generated from it--continued to grow and change in response to its users. The profile terms "Budget Documents"

now brings together all the relevant federal and congressional publications and discussions of the budget; Current Editorials is being issued, as discussed above; and addition of each State's name and region as profile terms provided a refined searching capability for retrieving State-oriented literature. The number of congressional subscribers to the SDI expanded to 709, an increase of 14 percent. The number of articles provided in response to requests for congressional subscribers grew to 93,000 in fiscal 1985, an increase of 22 percent.

D. Language Services Section

During fiscal 1985 the Language Services Section completed approximately 1,900 requests for research and translations, both orally and in writing. Approximately 3,000 pages of translations were sent out, 85 percent of them from or into Spanish, German, or French. Topics of particular interest included those related to foreign policy issues, such as materials on Central America, as well as documents on drug trafficking, acid rain, hazardous wastes, nuclear energy, and human rights.

VII. Automated Information Services

A. Data Processing Support

As in the past, the Office of Automated Information Services supported a number of specialized projects for the CRS research divisions. Illustrative examples included a foreign aid appropriations tracking facility and an administrative statistics/graphics system. Because of the increasing benefit of such large files to many researchers, AIS provided special training in

mainframe statistics and also supported the use of computer graphics within the research divisions by creating graphs centrally on a demand basis and by teaching the research staff to do their own graphs.

Of major importance to CRS management objectives was the installation of remote ISIS printers in the research divisions. By the end of the year all divisions had such printers and all were operating properly.

B. Major Issues System

The Major Issues System staff edited 212 new issue briefs and placed them into the SCORPIO system during the year. These titles included such current issues as education, tax reform, student financial aid programs, and the 1985 Farm Bill. Briefs already in the system which received the greatest number of requests included studies on the U.S. trade deficit, tax reform, the space shuttle, U.S. assistance to Nicaraguan guerrillas, South Africa, and the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The file averaged about 400 titles, with some 43,457 copies ordered directly by congressional offices and another 221,026 copies distributed as inclusions in other CRS responses. Also, five editions of Major Legislation of the Congress were published.

C. Online Systems Training and Support

A major addition to the user support operation this year was the establishment of a professional troubleshooting service. The complement of staff, however, is sparse, and the absence of a single professional for any reason strains the troubleshooting operation.

AIS ceased offering classroom training to interns, while training for CRS and congressional staff remained the same as in previous years. The growth of systems added to the diversity of required training, and the range of classes expanded, especially in the external database area.

Fiscal 1985 also marked the realization of a long-expected drop in congressional use of the bill files. As anticipated, Hill staff are increasingly relying on the more current LEGIS systems, especially for activities such as checking bill status. Congressional use of other SCORPIO files remains at or above previous levels. It should be noted that while the frequency of congressional searching is beginning to decline, the actual number of congressional offices using SCORPIO is steady or increasing. Finally, the overall level of searching by all users continued very high. One way to confirm the utility of the training program is the conservative projection that if all the searches now done by CRS and congressional staff had to be done by a central search center instead, that center would have to be staffed by about 40 full-time people.

The diversity of external databases continued to grow, as did the CRS need for them. The major external systems for which AIS provides extensive training and troubleshooting support are NEXIS, DIALOG, and VUTEXT. Owing to resource constraints, CRS staff and management were more conscious of the need to make full use of external systems. As a result, AIS has undertaken major training, documentation, and direct troubleshooting activities that parallel its efforts for LC systems.

D. Audiovisual Products

During the year, 26 new television programs were produced for broadcast on the congressional cable system. Among these were 14 programs presented in the 1985 Public Policy Issues Institute. Other programs dealt with such issues as Soviet/U.S. relations, the economy, and acid rain. Twenty new audio briefs were also produced, based in most cases upon the soundtracks of CRS television programs. About 1,300 copies of the audio briefs were ordered by congressional offices.

Two new slide shows were produced, one for support of the internal training program of CRS and the other in support of the House Information Systems. The small audiovisual staff also provided considerable support for other CRS units in the form of recording and photographic services.

APPENDICES

A. Listing of All Supergrade Positions by Title, Grade Level, Incumbent and Budget # at the Beginning and End of FY 1985

<u>As of October 1, 1984</u>			<u>As of September 30, 1985</u>		
<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Director, Congressional Research Service	Statutory Rate	Gilbert Gude	Same	Same	Same
Associate Director for Management Studies and Senior Specialist in American National Government	GS-18	Thomas W. Novotny	Same	Same	Same
Associate Director for Research, Analysis, and Multidisciplinary Programs and Senior Specialist in American Public Law (Elections)	GS-18	Elizabeth Yadlosky	Same	Same	Same
Associate Director for Senior Specialists and Senior Specialist in Soviet Economics	GS-18	John P. Hardt	Same	Same	Same
Deputy Director and Senior Specialist in American Government	GS-17	Vacant	Same	Same	Same

October 1, 1984

<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 Environmental Policy and Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division	Title V US Code 3104(a) (7)	David E. Gushee
Senior Specialist in International Affairs and Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division	GS-17	Stanley J. Heginbotham

September 30, 1985

<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	GS-17	Same
Same	Same	Same

* Leon M. Cole was detailed from 2/01/85 to 7/31/85 to undertake a special research project.

As of
October 1, 1984

As of
September 30, 1985

<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 Technology and Chief, Science Policy Research Division	GS-17	James M. McCullough*
Senior Specialist in American Public Law	GS-17	Vacant
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

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	John J. Schanz, Jr.**
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same

*James M. McCullough was transferred to the Office of Senior Specialists as Senior Specialist in Science and Technology (Life Sciences) on 1/07/85; he retired on 3/29/85.

**John J. Schanz, Jr. was detailed to this position on 1/07/85 pending the appointment of a new Chief.

As of
October 1, 1984

<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 Economics	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 American National Government and Public Administration	GS-17	William W. Ellis
Senior Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration	GS-17	Charles H. Levine
Senior Specialist in International Affairs (National Defense)	GS-17	John M. Collins

As of
September 30, 1985

<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	Vacant*
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same

*John J. Schanz, Jr. was detailed on 1/7/85 to the position of Chief, Science Policy Research Division pending the appointment of a new Chief.

As of
October 1, 1984

<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 National Government and Public Administration	GS-17	Roger H. Davidson
Senior Specialist in Information Policy and Technology	GS-17	Robert Lee Chartrand
Senior Specialist in Science and Technology (Life Sciences)	GS-17	Vacant
Senior Specialist in Science and Technology Policy	GS-17	Christopher T. Hill
Senior Specialist in Health Policy	GS-17	Vacant
Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Automated Information Services	GS-16	James R. Price

As of
September 30, 1985

<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

*James M. McCullough was transferred to this position on 1/07/85; he retired on 3/29/85.

October 1, 1984

As of
September 30, 1985

<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
Legislative Attorney <i>Spec Am Pub Law</i>	GS-15	Vacant

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Vacant**
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	GS-16***	Same

*Edward Mason retired on 8/02/85.

**Catherine Ann Jones was detailed to this position on 8/05/85 nte 12/02/85.

***Reallocations of 8 Analyst vacancies approved by the Joint Committee on the Library in early FY 85, confirming preliminary approval given March 19, 1984.

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As of
October 1, 1984

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Specialist in Economics and Assistant Chief, Economics Division	GS-16	Roger S. White*
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	Vacant**
Specialist in International Policy and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division	GS-16	Louis C. Finch***
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, 1985

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	John L. Moore**
Same	Same	Robert G. Sutter***
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Vacant

*Roger S. White was detailed to the position of Acting Chief, Economics Division from 2/01/85 to 7/31/85.

**Robert P. Poling was detailed to this position from 10/01/84 to 12/29/84. John L. Moore was appointed to this position on 2/25/85.

***Louis C. Finch resigned on 3/31/85. Robert G. Sutter was promoted to this position on 8/19/85.

†Gail H. Marcus resigned on 5/25/85.

As of
October 1, 1984

<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	Richard C. Ehlke
Specialist in American Public Law	GS-16	Robert D. Poling*
Specialist in Commerce and Industry	GS-16	Carolyn K. Brancato
Specialist in Public Finance and Financial Institutions	GS-16	Donald W. Keifer
Specialist in Economic Policy	GS-16	Gail E. Makinen
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
Specialist in Immigration Policy	GS-16	Joyce C. Violet
Specialist in Social Welfare Policy	GS-16	Margaret S. Malone***

As of
September 30, 1985

<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
Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Education Finance	Same	Vacant

*Robert D. Poling was detailed to the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division as Acting Assistant Chief from 10/01/84 to 12/29/84.

**Charles V. Ciccone was detailed to the position of Acting Assistant Chief, Economics Division, from 2/01/85 to 7/31/85.

***Margaret S. Malone resigned on 1/05/85.

As of
October 1, 1984

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Specialist in Social Legislation	GS-15	Vacant
Analyst in Social Legislation	GS-12	Vacant
Specialist in Agricultural Policy	GS-16	Charles E. Hanrahan
Specialist in Energy Policy	GS-15	Vacant
Specialist in Environmental Policy	GS-16	Vacant
Specialist in Natural Resources Policy	GS-15	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 National Defense	GS-15	Vacant
Specialist in American National Government	GS-15	Vacant
Specialist in American National Government	GS-15	Vacant

As of
September 30, 1985

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Specialist in Immigration Law and Policy	GS-16*	Same
Specialist in Income Maintenance Law and Policy	GS-16*	Same
Same	Same	Same
Specialist in Natural Resources Management	GS-16*	Same
Same	Same	James E. McCarthy**
Specialist in Environmental Policy	GS-16*	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Specialist in International Security Policy	GS-16*	Same
Specialist in Futures Research/Foresight	GS-16*	Same
Specialist in American National Government (Legislative Process)	GS-16*	Same

*Reallocations of 8 Analyst vacancies approved by the Joint Committee on the Library in early FY 85, confirming preliminary approval given March 19, 1985; GS-12 in Education and Public Welfare Division temporarily used to establish position until GS-15 vacancy can be substituted.

**James E. McCarthy was appointed to this position on 11/12/84.

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As of
October 1, 1984

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Specialist in American National Government	GS-16	Louis Fisher
Specialist in American National Government	GS-16	Walter J. Oleszek
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	Vacant
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, 1985

<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Arthur F. Manfredi, Jr.*
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Same
Same	Same	Vacant**

*Arthur F. Manfredi, Jr. was appointed to this position on 7/22/85.

**Langdon T. Crane, Jr. retired on 11/05/84.

B. FY 85 Specialist and Senior Specialist Personnel Actions

Charles V. Ciccone was detailed to the position of Acting Assistant Chief, Economics Division from 2/01/85 to 7/31/85.

Leon M. Cole was detailed from 2/01/85 to 7/31/85 to undertake a special research project.

Langdon T. Crane, Jr., Specialist in Science and Technology, retired on 11/05/84 after a distinguished career.

Louis C. Finch, Specialist in International Policy and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division, resigned on 3/31/85 to accept a position with the House Committee on Armed Services.

Catherine Ann Jones was detailed to the position of Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Member and Committee Relations on 8/05/85 nte 12/02/85.

Margaret S. Malone, Specialist in Social Welfare Policy, resigned on 1/05/85.

Arthur F. Manfredi, Jr. was appointed to the position of Specialist in Aeronautics and Space on 7/22/85.

Gail H. Marcus, Specialist in Science and Technology and Assistant Chief, Science Policy Research Division, resigned on 5/25/85 to accept a position with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Edward Mason, Specialist in Social and Information Sciences and Coordinator of Member and Committee Relations, retired on 8/02/85 after a distinguished career in government.

James E. McCarthy was appointed to the position of Specialist in Environmental Policy on 11/12/84.

James M. McCullough was transferred to the Office of Senior Specialists as Senior Specialist in Science and Technology (Life Sciences) on 1/07/85; he retired on 3/29/85 after a distinguished career in government and private service.

John L. Moore was appointed to the position of Specialist in Natural Resources Policy and Assistant Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division on 2/25/85.

Robert D. Poling was detailed to the position of Specialist in Natural Resources Policy and Assistant Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division from 10/01/84 to 12/29/84.

John J. Schanz, Jr. was detailed to the position of Senior Specialist in Science and Technology and Chief, Science Policy Research Division on 1/07/85 pending the appointment of a new Chief.

Robert G. Sutter was promoted to the position of Specialist in International Policy and Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division on 8/19/85.

Roger S. White was detailed to the position of Acting Chief, Economics Division from 2/01/85 to 7/31/85.

C. Supergrade Position Changes in FY 85

<u>As of</u> <u>October 1, 1984</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>As of</u> <u>September 30, 1985</u>	<u>Grade</u>
Senior Specialist in Environmental Policy and Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division	Title V US Code 3104(a)(7)	Same	GS-17
Legislative Attorney	GS-15	Same	GS-16*
Specialist in Social Welfare Policy	GS-16	Specialist in Education Finance	Same
Specialist in Social Legislation	GS-15	Specialist in Immigration Law and Policy	GS-16*
Analyst in Social Legislation	GS-12	Specialist in Income Maintenance law and Policy	GS-16*
Specialist in Energy Policy	GS-15	Specialist in Natural Resources Management	GS-16*
Specialist in Natural Resources Policy	GS-15	Specialist in Environmental Policy	GS-16*
Specialist in National Defense	GS-15	Specialist in International Security Policy	GS-16*
Specialist in American National Government	GS-15	Specialist in Futures Research/Foresight	GS-16*
Specialist in American National Government	GS-15	Specialist in American National Government (Legislative Process)	GS-16*

*Reallocations of 8 Analyst vacancies approved by the Joint Committee on the Library in early FY 85, confirming preliminary approval given March 19, 1985; GS-12 in Education and Public Welfare Division temporarily used to establish position until GS-15 vacancy can be substituted.

D. Selected Professional Accomplishments and Recognition of CRS
Supergrade Staff - FY 1985

CAROLYN KAY BRANCATO, Specialist in Commerce and Industry

Congressional Documents:

- Subject and policy issues for Energy and Commerce Committee review during the 99th Congress. Prepared for the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. (99th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 99-J)
- The computer revolution and the U.S. labor force. Prepared for the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. (99th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print 99-G)
- The role of high yield bonds (junk bonds) in capital markets and corporate takeovers: public policy implications. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy. The Financing of Mergers and Acquisitions. Hearings, 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. p. 246-297.

Professional Activities:

- Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees, College of Environmental Science and Forestry, The State University of New York

ROBERT LEE CHARTRAND, Senior Specialist in Information Policy and Technology

Congressional Documents:

- Information technology for emergency management. Prepared for the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight of the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1984. 456 p. (98th Cong., 2d sess. Committee print, Serial HH)

Books Written on Contributed To:

- Information needs: genesis to revelations, by Robert Lee Chartrand. In Libraries and the information economy of California, edited by Robert M. Hayes. Los Angeles, A GSLIS/UCLA Publication, 1985. p. 125-155.
- Legislative activities which address information flow, by Robert Lee Chartrand and Jane Bortnick. In Science, technology, and foreign affairs -- Vol. I: Global environment, communications, and agriculture. Washington, D.C. Foreign Service Institute, 1984. p. 80-84.

- Optimum emergency management: the effective use of information technology. In Selected conference papers, 11th Annual Federal DP EXPO & Conference. Washington Convention Center, April 23-25. Washington, D.C. 18 p.
- The pragmatics of information technology in emergency management. In NASAR '85 conference papers. Nashville, Tenn., 1985. p. 64-84.

Articles and Papers:

- Information technology and emergency management. Natural Hazards Observer, v. 12, no. 6, July 1985: 1-2.

Professional Activities:

- Retiring Chairperson, Section T (Information, Computing, and Communication) and Member of the Council, American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)
- Member of Board of Trustees:
Friends of the Library, Montgomery County, Md.
Information Institute of the International Academy at Santa Barbara
The National Learning Center, Capitol Children's Museum
- Advisory Council Member, Economic Development Foundation
- Contributing editor, Bulletin of the American Society for Information Science
- Member of editorial boards for Hazard, ASK, and The Information Society

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

Congressional Documents:

- Congress and foreign policy -- 1984. Edited by Ellen C. Collier for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. 156 p.

Articles and Papers:

- International law and the use of nuclear weapons. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, March 5-9, 1985, Washington, D.C. Distributed by the United States Information Agency.
- Women in the military and women in development -- the missing link. Paper presented at the Association of Women in Development Conference, Washington, D.C., April 26, 1985.
- Review of Inside the legislative process: the passage of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, by William I. Bacchus. Presidential Studies Quarterly, vol. 14, no. 4, Fall 1984: 622-3.

Professional Honors and Awards:

- Named to represent the International Studies Association as official representative at the National Security Forum for Women, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Defense, Washington, D.C., June 11-12, 1985.
- Who's Who of American Women, Fifteenth (1986-87) edition

Professional Activities:

- Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services
- Roundtable participant on "The President, the Congress, and Foreign Policy," The Atlantic Council, June 10, 1985.
- Member of executive committee as immediate past President, Washington Chapter, International Studies Association
- Lecturer, American University Washington Semester Foreign Policy Seminars, Oct. 4, 1984 and Feb. 21, 1985.
- Lecturer, George Washington University graduate seminar, Nov. 28, 1984

JOHN M. COLLINS, Senior Specialist in National Defense

Books Written or Contributed to:

- U.S.-Soviet military balance, 1980-1985. New York, Pergamon-Brassey's, 1985. 360 p.

WILLIAM A. COX, Senior Specialist in Economic Policy

Articles and Papers:

- Can the world live with floating exchange rates? Congressional Research Service Review, July/August 1985: 9-11, 29.

Professional Activities:

- Speech given at the meeting of the National Economists' Club, Washington, D.C., March 9, 1985. Summary distributed by the National Economists' Club.
- Volunteer Teacher. Economic history and theory. School Without Walls (District of Columbia Public High School)

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

Congressional Documents:

- Representative William A. Steiger's Advocacy of Congressional Record Reform. In U.S. Congress. House. Accuracy in House proceedings resolution, H. Rept. 99-228. 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. p. 10-13. Reprinted in Congressional Record, v. 1313, July 31, 1985, p. H6895-6.
- Reform of the Senate. In Congressional Record v. 131, June 6, 1985, p. S7681-2.
- Senate committee statistics. In U.S. Senate. Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System. Report together with proposed resolutions, S. Rept. 98-254. 98th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1984. p. 37-38.

Books Written or Contributed To:

- A more perfect union, by Roger H. Davidson, Samuel C. Patterson, and Randall B. Ripley. 3d ed. Homewood, Ill., The Dorsey Press, 1985. Accompanied by student course guide, instructors' manual, and computerized text bank.
- Congress and its members, by Roger H. Davidson and Walter J. Oleszek. 2d ed. Washington, CQ Press, 1985.
- The congressional budget: how much change? how much reform?, by Roger H. Davidson. In Congressional budgeting: politics, process, and power, edited by W. Thomas Wander, F. Ted Hebert, and Gary W. Copeland. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984. p. 153-169.
- Senate leaders: janitors for an untidy chamber?, by Roger H. Davidson. In Congress reconsidered, edited by Lawrence C. Dodd and Bruce I. Oppenheimer. 3d ed. Washington, CQ Press, 1985. p. 225-252.

Articles and Papers:

- Changing the guard in the U.S. Senate, by Roger H. Davidson and Walter J. Oleszek. Legislative Studies Quarterly, v. 9, Nov. 1984: p. 635-663.

Professional Activities:

- President, National Capital Area Political Science Association
- Member, Board of Directors, Everette M. Dirksen Congressional Center

- Book Review Editor, Congress and the Presidency (quarterly journal)
- Chaired panel and participated in roundtable at annual meetings of the American Political Science Association, New Orleans, LA (Aug-Sept 1985)
- Editorial Board, Legislative Studies Quarterly (quarterly journal)

RICHARD C. EHLKE, Specialist in American Public Law

Congressional Documents:

- Committee access to Department of Justice reports. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure and U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Department of Justice investigation of false shipbuilding claims. Joint hearings, 98th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1984. p. 18-22.
- Critique of Justice Department FOIA fee waiver policy. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Freedom of Information Act. Hearings, 98th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1984. p. 1022-30.

Articles and Papers:

- Legislative update: deficit reduction and budget reform. Federal Bar News & Journal, v. 31, Dec. 1984: 397.

Professional Activities:

- Deputy Legislative Coordinator, Federal Bar Association

LOUIS FISHER, Specialist in American National Government

Congressional Documents:

- The authorization and appropriations processes. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Rules. Issue presentations before the Rules Committee Task Force on the Budget Process. Committee print. 98th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1984. p. 70-92.

Books Written or Contributed To:

- Constitutional conflicts between congress and the president. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1985. 372 p.
- Evolution of presidential and congressional powers in foreign affairs, by Louis Fisher. In Congress, the presidency, and the Taiwan Relations Act, by Louis W. Koenig, et al. New York, Praeger, 1985. p. 15-35.

- Presidential powers, by Louis Fisher. In The American presidency: a policy perspective from readings and documents, edited by David C. Kozak and Kenneth N. Ciboski. Chicago, Nelson-Hall, 1985. p. 15-45.

Articles and Papers:

- Constitutional interpretation by members of Congress. North Carolina Law Review, v. 63, no. 4, April 1985: 701-741.
- Review of The president, congress, and the constitution, edited by Christopher H. Pyle and Richard M. Pious. Political Science Quarterly, v. 100, no. 3, Fall 1985: 511-512.
- Reviews of America's unelected government: appointing the president's team, by John W. Macy, et al., and People, positions, and power: the political appointments of Lyndon Johnson, by Richard L. Schott and Dagmar S. Hamilton. Presidential Studies Quarterly, v. 15, no. 4, Fall 1985: 843-845.
- Review of The president: office and powers, by Edward S. Corwin. 5th ed. Presidential Studies Quarterly, v. 15, no. 4, Fall 1985: 845-849.

Professional Activities:

- Board of Directors, American Association for Budget and Program Analysis
- Board of Editors, Congress and the Presidency (Journal)
- Associate Editor, Public Budgeting and Finance (Journal)

CHARLES R. GELLNER, Senior Specialist in International Affairs

Books Written or Contributed To:

- Verification issues in Europe, including the attitude of the Warsaw Pact, by Charles R. Gellner. In A proxy for trust: views on the verification issue in arms control and disarmament negotiations. Ottawa, Canada, Carleton University Press, 1985.
- The Reagan administration: negotiating arms control with the Soviet Union, by Charles R. Gellner. In Conflict and arms control: an uncertain agenda, edited by Paul R. Viotti. Boulder, Westview Press, 1985.
- Arms control -- an evolving record of hope, by Charles R. Gellner. In The Reagan defense program: the first four years. University Park, Pennsylvania State University Press. In press.

Articles and Papers:

- The Reagan administration's arms control policy: a summary appraisal. Washington Essays, v. 7, Jan. 1985: 20-27.
- The Reagan administration: negotiating arms control with the Soviet Union. Paper delivered at the meeting of the Section on Military Studies, International Studies Association, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado, October 25-27, 1984.
- U.S. arms control policy—issues for the future. Paper delivered at the South meeting of the International Studies Association, Raleigh, North Carolina, November 15-17, 1984.
- Soviet positions in compliance with and verification of arms control agreements. Paper delivered at the annual meeting of the International Studies Association, Washington, March 6-9, 1985.

Professional Activities:

- Organized a panel on "Soviet and American Compliance with Arms Control Agreements" for the annual meeting of the International Studies Association, Washington, March 6-9, 1985.

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

Articles and Papers:

- Is the United States tax system headed for basic change? Institut für Ausländisches und Internationales Finanz- und Steuerwesen, University of Hamburg, March 1985.

Professional Activities:

- Lecturer course on taxation of international transactions at the University of Maryland School of Law, Fall 1984.
- Lectures on tax reform proposals in the United States given in West Germany, Sweden, and France, sponsored by the United States Information Agency, February 1985.

JANE G. GRAVELLE, Specialist in Industry Analysis and Finance

Congressional Documents:

- Coauthor of Insurance and the commercialization of space. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Committee print 99-16. 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., March 1985.

- Contributor to The corporate tax code as industrial policy. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization. Committee print. 98th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., December 1984.

Articles and Papers:

- Altered states: the search for the corporate income tax. In Proceedings. The National Tax Association, 1985.
- Which effective tax rate: a comment and extension. National Tax Journal, March 1985: 103-108.
- Capital stocks and investment flow in the U.S. economy: the effects of economic pricing in the electric and gas utilities. Resources and Energy, March 1985: 133-140.
- Effective federal tax rates on income from new investments in oil and gas extraction. The Energy Journal, Special Tax Issue, v. 6, 1985.

Professional Activities:

- Editorial Board, National Tax Journal
- Planning Committee, Spring Symposium, National Tax Association

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

Books Written or Contributed To:

- Author of a chapter and member of final review team for Principles and procedures for developing environmental health standards. World Health Organization. In press.

Articles and Papers:

- Alternatives to regulation of toxic substances, by David E. Gushee and James Aidala. Paper presented at the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting, May 30, 1985.
- Technological society and environmental values. Paper presented at a U.S. Geological Survey Workshop of Minerals Assessment.

Professional Honors and Awards:

- Awarded the rank of Fellow in the American Institute of Chemical Engineers
- American participant in a United States Information Agency's visiting scholars program in Yugoslavia

Professional Activities:

- Board of Directors, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Association
- Executive Committee. Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, American Chemical Society

CHARLES E. HANRAHAN, Specialist in Agricultural Policy

Congressional Documents:

- FAO and AID food estimates. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. African famine situation. Briefing and markup on H.R. 1096. 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985, p. 79-106.
- U.S. commodity surpluses and food aid needs in selected regions. In U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Hunger. Food aid and the role of the private voluntary organizations. Hearings, 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. Serial No. 99-1.
- U.S. commodity price supports and competitiveness of agricultural exports. Prepared for the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture of the Committee on Agriculture, U.S. House of Representatives. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. (99th Cong., 1st sess. Committee print)
- Statement on African food needs before the Select Committee on Hunger, U.S. House of Representatives, July 25, 1985. Printed hearing report in press.

Books Written or Contributed To:

- U.S. trade policies and the third world, by Charles Hanrahan and Edward Wilson. In Iowa in the world economy: dependency and interdependency, edited by Ross Talbort. Ames, Iowa, Iowa State University Press, 1985, p. 45-56.

STANLEY J. HEGINBOTHAM, Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division
and Senior Specialist in International Affairs

Congressional Documents:

- Statement. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Related Agencies. Historical overview of foreign assistance. 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985, p. 97-115.

Books Written or Contributed To:

- Congress and defense policymaking: toward realistic expectations in a system of countervailing parochialisms, by Stanley J. Heginbotham. In National security policy: the decision-making process, edited by Uri Ra'anana and Robert Pfaltzgraff. Hamden, Conn., Archon Books, 1984.

Articles and Papers:

- India's economic revolution: U.S. can help Gandhi's cause -- and our own interests. Los Angeles Times, June 12, 1985
- Explaining congressional involvement in foreign policy: the roles of structure, culture, politics, and policy. Paper presented at the Fourth Tamkang American Studies Conference, Tamkang University, Taiwan, November 25-28, 1984.
- Ambivalence and ambiguity: the forward Maritime strategists' alliance management challenge. Paper presented at the Naval War College Conference on Military Strategy, May 15-17, 1985.
- Paper presented for the Working Group on Strategic Stability, Atlantic Council, April 9, 1985.

Professional Activities:

- Steering Committee Member, Executive-Legislative Relations project of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University
- Guest speaker at the Legis Fellows Program, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, October 24, 1984
- Participation in the Williamsburg Annual Conference of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, April 19-20, 1985
- Participant in an Atlantic Council project, "Taiwan in the Next Decade," Airlie House meeting, March 14, 1985.

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

Articles and Papers:

- Direct federal support for civilian technological innovation. Congressional Research Service Review, v. 5, Oct. 1984: 22-24, 27.
- Rethinking our approach to science and technology policy. Technology Review, April 1985: 11, 14-15.

- Industrial innovation in the United States: a survey of six hundred companies, by John A. Hansen, James I. Stein, and Thomas S. Moore with contributions by Christopher T. Hill and James A. Maxwell. Report of the Center for Technology and Policy, Boston University, Report No. 85-1, August 1984.
- Risk analysis in offshore safety and environmental management, by Floyd R. Tuler, Christopher T. Hill, David W. Cheney, and George R. Heaton, Jr. Report to the Sandia National Laboratory by the Center for Policy Alternatives, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 1984.

Professional Honors and Awards:

- Invited speaker on "Science and Technology Policy in the Newly Industrializing Countries" in Turkey and Yugoslavia under the sponsorship of the United States Information Agency, September 3-18, 1985

Professional Activities:

- American Association for the Advancement of Science:
Cochair, Advisory Task Force on Status of Graduate Education in Science, Engineering and Public Policy
Member, Executive Officer's Consultative Group on the Annual Meeting Goals
Co-organizer of 1985, Annual Meeting symposium on Federal Support for Applied Research & Development
- American Society for Engineering Education:
Organizer of 1985 Annual Meeting session on Engineers and the Media
Member, Board of Directors of WISE Program (Washington Internships for Students of Engineering)

K. FORBIS JORDAN, Senior Specialist in Education

Congressional Documents:

- Coordinator and contributing author. Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act: program descriptions, issues, and options. Prepared for the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the United States Senate. 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. 494 p. (S. Pnt. 99-8)

Books Written or Contributed To:

- Business management of schools, by K. Forbis Jordan and Mary P. McKeown. In The international encyclopedia of education. Oxford, Pergamon Press, 1985. vol. 1, p. 618-621.

- School business administration, by K. Forbis Jordan, Mary P. McKeown, Richard G. Salmon, and L. Dean Webb. Beverly Hills, Calif., Sage Publications, 1985. 416 p.

Articles and Papers:

- Congressional responses to the school reform movement. School Business Affairs, v. 51, no. 2, Feb. 1985: 16-18.
- Education's vital signs: finance. American School Board Journal, v. 172, no. 10, Oct. 1985: A11-A14.

Professional Activities

- Member of the Association of School Business Officials/School Facilities Council architectural school design jury for the eighth consecutive year

ALVIN KAUFMAN, Senior Specialist in Regulatory Economics

Books Written or Contributed To:

- Commission treatment of overcapacity in the electric power industry, by Alvin Kaufman, Kevin Kelly, and Rose Hemphill. Columbus, Ohio, The National Regulatory Research Institute, 1984. 160 p. (NRRI-84-10)
- Can telecommunications replace power plants?, by Alvin Kaufman. In New telecommunications opportunities for non-telephone utilities. Proceedings of the Management Conference, June 1984. Arlington, Va., Public Utilities Reports, Inc., 1984. p. 147-150.

Professional Activities:

- Board of Editors, The Energy Journal, International Association of Energy Economists
- Lecturer. Orientation course for new staff of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), Harrisburg, Va., April 1, 1985
- Speaker. Annual meeting of the American Public Power Association, Los Angeles, Calif., May 6, 1985
- Lecturer. NARUC Regulatory Studies Program, Michigan State University, July 24, 1985

DONALD W. KIEFER, Specialist in Public Finance

Congressional Documents:

- Testimony given on the economic effects of the proposal to revise Subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Service Code. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Finance. Subcommittee on Taxation and Debt Management. Hearings held in September 30, 1985, 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. In press.

Articles and Papers:

- Distributional tax progressivity indexes. National Tax Journal, Dec. 1984: 497-513.
- The tax treatment of a reverse investment: an analysis of the time value of money and the appropriate tax treatment of future costs. Tax Notes, March 4, 1985: 925-932.

DAVID KOITZ, Special in Social Legislation

Congressional Documents:

- Constraining social security cost-of-living adjustments: background and issues. Prepared for the Committee on the Budget of the United States Senate. Committee print. 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. 31 p. (S. Prt. 99-2)

CHARLES H. LEVINE, Senior Specialist in American National Government and Public Administration

Congressional Documents:

- Expertise and democratic decision making: a reader, edited by Charles H. Levine and Peter M. Benda. Prepared for the Task Force on Science Policy, Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives. Committee print, 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., forthcoming 1985.

Books Written or Contributed To:

- Strategic management for law enforcement agencies. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, September 1985.
- Fiscal stress and law enforcement: a strategic management approach. Chatham, N.J., Chatham House, forthcoming 1985.

- The unfinished agenda for civil service reform, edited by Charles H. Levine. Washington, D.C., The Brookings Institution, 1985. 142 p.
- The centralization-decentralization tug-of-war in the new executive branch, by Charles H. Levine. In Organizing governance: governing organizations, edited by Colin Campbell and B. Guy Peters. Pittsburgh, Pa., University of Pittsburgh Press. Forthcoming, 1985.

Articles and Papers:

- The family as a coproduction unit: some second thoughts. Urban Resources, Fall 1985
- Where policy come from: ideas, innovations and agenda choices. Public Administration Review. v. 45, no. 1, Jan./Feb., 1985: 255-258.
- Retrenchment, human resources erosion, and the role of the personnel manager. Public Personnel Management, Fall 1984: 249-264.
- Police management in the 1980's: from decrementatism to strategic thinking. Public Administration Review, forthcoming 1985.

Professional Honors and Awards:

- Selected for Who's Who in America

Professional Activities:

- American Society for Public Administration:
 - Elected to the National Council
 - Chair, Publications Committee
 - Chair, Dwight Waldo Award Committee (for life-long scholarly contributions)
 - Chair, Search Committee for Editor-in-Chief, Public Administration Review
- National Academy of Public Administration:
 - Chair, Louis Brownlow Award Committee (Best book in Public Administration published in 1984)
 - Member, NASA Contract Coordinating Committee
 - Member, Standing Committee on Public Management
- National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration:
 - Member, Standards Committee

GAIL MAKINEN, Specialist in Economic Policy

Articles and Papers:

- The Greek stabilization of 1944-46. American Economic Review, Dec. 1984: 1067-1074.
- Inflation uncertainty and the demand for money in hyperinflations, by Gail Makinen and W.A. Bomberger. Atlantic Economic Journal, July 1985: 12-21.

Professional Activities:

- Member, Book Review Committee, Atlantic Economic Journal

RONALD C. MOE, Specialist in American National Government

Articles and Papers:

- A new Hoover Commission? The Bureaucrat, v. 13, no. 4, Winter 1984-85: 30-34.
- Federal government corporations: a time for reassessment? Congressional Research Service Review, v. 5, Oct. 1984: 2-5.
- Congregationalism and the march of history., The Congregationalist, Oct. 1984.
- Prospects for the item veto at the federal level: lessons from the states. Paper delivered to the American Political Science Association, New Orleans, September 1985.

Professional Honors and Awards:

- Elected to Phi Beta Kappa (Alumni Award), Claremont McKenna College, February 1985
- Elected to the National Academy of Public Administration, September 1985

Professional Activities:

- Member, Executive Council, Congregational Churches of America

JOHN L. MOORE, Assistant Chief, Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

Articles and Papers:

- Prezzi del petrolio e ciclo delle scorte, by John L. Moore and Cyrus Baghelai. Energia, v. 4, no. 4, Dec. 1984. Revised and translated from World oil prices and inventory cycles, by John L. Moore. In Proceedings. Energy Information Administration Symposium on Petroleum Supply Information, DOE/EIA-0425. Washington, D.C., September 1983.

- The nonconventional liquid fuels R&D analysis system. A micro-computer-based world oil market model, by John L. Moore, Jeffrey V. Conoposk, and Savo E. Edmondson. Applied Management Sciences report to the Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C., February 1985.

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

Professional Activities:

- President, The Bureaucrat, Inc.
Editor-in-Chief, The Bureaucrat, The Professional Journal for Public Managers
- Editorial Board, Public Administration Quarterly
- Member National Council, American Society for Public Administration (ASPA)
- Finance Committee and Insurance Advisory Board, ASPA
- Panel Chair, "Continuity with Change," Annual Conference, ASPA
- Deputy Chair for Management, Annual Conference of National Capital Area Chapter, ASPA

WALTER J. OLESZEK, Specialist in the Legislative Process

Congressional Documents:

- Majority and minority whips of the Senate; history and development of the party whip system in the U.S. Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. (Senate Doc. 98-45).

Books Written or Contributed To:

- Congress and its members, by Roger H. Davidson and Walter J. Oleszek. 2d ed. Washington, C.Q Press, 1985.

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

Congressional Documents:

- Constitutional commission to set the compensation of Members of Congress. Report on S.J. Res. 1. Prepared for the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1984.

- Congress's foresight needs to the year 2000 and the capacity of its support agencies to assist in meeting those needs. Prepared for the U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. Subcommittee on Governmental Efficiency and the District of Columbia. Hearings on global foresight, September 23, 1985. 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. In press.

Articles and Papers:

- Policy research and analysis for Congress: the role of the Congressional Research Service. Paper delivered at the Sixth Annual Research Conference Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management, New Orleans, LA., October 18-20, 1984. 19 p.

Professional Honors and Awards:

- Meritorious Service Award, Library of Congress, November 1984.

ROBERT D. POLING, Specialist in American Public Law

Congressional Documents:

- Liability of directors of automobile manufacturing concerns for civil penalties incurred for non-compliance with federal automobile fuel economy standards. In U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Subcommittee on Energy Regulation and Conservation. Hearings, 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. p. 320-333.

Articles and Papers:

- The prudent investment test in the 1980's. Columbus, Ohio, National Regulatory Research Institute, Ohio State University, April 1985.
- Regional perspectives in energy regulation. Bell Atlantic Quarterly, v. 1, Winter 1984: 45.
- Lawyers and computerized law offices. Federal Bar News & Journal, v. 32, June 1985: 236.

Professional Honors and Awards:

- Meritorious Service Award, Library of Congress, November 1984
- Special Achievement Award and a cash award, Library of Congress, August 1985
- Commendation for "Outstanding performance and dedicated service as a member of the Editorial Board of the Federal Bar News & Journal", Federal Bar Association, October 10, 1985.

Professional Activities:

- Special Issue Editor of the June 1985 issue of the Federal Bar News & Journal entitled "Computers and the Law," published by the Federal Bar Association
- Institute Associate, National Regulatory Research Institute, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

ALFRED REIFMAN, Senior Specialist in International Economics

Congressional Documents:

- Overview statement, moderator of conference, and editor of volume. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. Subcommittee on Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy. Dealing with the debt problem of Latin America. Proceedings of a conference. 98th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. S. Prt. 98-284
- The strong dollar. Prepared for the Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress. Committee print, 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. In press.

Books Written or Contributed To:

- Trade policy making in the Congress, by Alfred Reifman and Raymond J. Ahearn. In Recent issues and initiatives in U.S. trade policy; conference report, edited by Robert E. Baldwin. Washington, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1984, p. 36-66.
- U.S. trade policy: Congress sends a message, by Alfred Reifman. Washington, National Bureau of Economic Research, forthcoming.

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

Congressional Documents:

- Offshore oil and gas development: policies and issues of the 1980s. Prepared for the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, U.S. House of Representatives. 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. In press.

Books Written or Contributed To:

- U.S. conventional oil and gas production prospects to the year 2000, by Joseph P. Riva, John J. Schanz, and John G. Ellis. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1985. 150 p.

Articles and Papers

- Domestic crude oil production projected to 2000 on the basis of resource capability. Oil and Gas Journal, v. 83, no. 4, Jan. 28, 1985: 159-166.
- U.S. natural gas availability, gas supply through the year 2000. Office of Technology Assessment, OTA-E-245, Washington, D.C., February 1985. 252 p.

Professional Honors and Awards:

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

Professional Activities:

- Committee on Offshore Hydrocarbon Resource Estimation Methodology. National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences.
- Interview on Public Radio show "Energy Update" on the subject of World Oil: resources, reserves, and future production potential.

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

Articles and Papers :

- President's Page. 10 articles in monthly Federal Bar and News Journal.

Professional Activities:

- President, Federal Bar Association

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

Congressional Documents:

- Uranium reserves and resources. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power. Development of nuclear power fuel cycles. Report, 98th Cong., 2d sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1984. Committee print 98-HH, p. 25-44.

Books Written or Contributed To:

- U.S. conventional oil and gas production: prospects to the year 2000, by Joseph P. Riva, Jr., John J. Schanz, Jr., and John G. Ellis. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1985. 150 p.

Professional Honors and Awards:

- Guest of Honor for contributions to the field, Department of Mineral Economics, The Pennsylvania State University, at Symposium on Current Issues in Mineral Economics, August 1985.

MORTON J. SCHUSSHEIM, Senior Specialist in Housing

Congressional Documents:

- Statement. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs. Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development. Housing Act of 1985. Hearings, 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. Serial No. 99-9.

Articles and Papers:

- The changing environment for fair housing. Keynote address at the Fair Housing Conference of Montgomery County, Maryland, in recognition of National Fair Housing Month, April 3, 1985.

Professional Activities:

- Pro bono advice to the National Association of Home Builders in connection with their study and report, Housing America--the challenge ahead. Washington, National Home Builders Association, 1985.
- Meeting in January 1985 with Mexican government officials in Mexico City on housing and planning issues, by arrangement of the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Discussant at conference on Housing Policy in the Eighties, cosponsored by the Urban Affairs Program of the College of Architectural and Urban Studies and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute for Policy Studies, Alexandria, Virginia, May 18, 1985

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

Congressional Documents:

- Memo to Senator Robert C. Byrd. In Congressional Record, v. 131, June 5, 1985: S7511-S7513.

- The German question forty years after Yalta. Prepared for the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives. Committee Print, 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985.
- The Congress, burdensharing, and U.S. troops in Europe. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Congress and foreign policy--1984. Committee print, 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985.

Books Written or Contributed To:

- NATO's future: toward a new transatlantic bargain, by Stanley R. Sloan. Washington, National Defense University Press, 1985. 241 p.

Articles and Papers:

- In search of a new transatlantic bargain. Survival, v. 26, no. 6, Nov./Dec. 1984.
- NATO's solution. The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 3, 1984: 38.
- Transatlantic tremors. National Defense, v. 69, no. 404, Jan. 1985: 31-34.
- SDI and the European allies. National Defense, v. 69, no. 408, May-June 1985: 56-61.
- Managing the NATO alliance: Congress and burdensharing. Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, v. 4, no. 3, 1985: 396-406.

ROBERT G. SUTTER, Assistant Chief, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division and Specialist in Asian Affairs

Congressional Documents:

- Statement and prepared testimony. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Energy and Commerce. China's trade with other pacific river nations. Hearings, Oct. 4, 1984. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1984. p. 171-183.
- China. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Feeding the world's population. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., Oct. 1984. p. 186-208.
- Chapters on Chinese nuclear weapons and on Hong Kong. In U.S. Congress. Joint Economic Committee. The Chinese economy in the 1980s. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985.

Books Written or Contributed To:

- Chinese foreign policy -- developments after Mao. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1985.
- Chinese foreign policy: threat and promise, the United States, by Robert G. Sutter. In Chinese defense policy, by Gerald Segal and William Tow. London, MacMillan, 1984.
- U.S. policy evolution, 1984-1993, domestic considerations and Taiwan: the emerging relationship, by Robert G. Sutter. In China: policy for the next decade, edited by U. Alexis Johnson. Boston, Oelgeschlager, Gunn & Hain, 1984.

Articles and Papers:

- Realities of international power and China's 'independence' in foreign affairs. Journal of Northeast Asian Studies, Winter 1984.

Professional Activities:

- Five formal presentations at the National Defense University
- Three formal presentations at the Foreign Service Institute
- One formal presentation each at George Washington University's Sino-Soviet Institute; U.S.-Asia Institute, Washington, D.C.; University of Virginia, School of Education; Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service; Asia Society; Brookings Institution; U.S. Army War College.
- Presented three papers at the annual conference of the International Studies Association
- Presented a paper at the Mainland China Seminar, Ohio State University
- Gave five television, radio, or press interviews related to developments in Asia, U.S. foreign and defense policy, and Congress' role in U.S. foreign policy
- Served as a resource person for a 2-day conference on China for 55 congressional staff, sponsored by the Stanley Foundation
- Led a 10-person congressional staff delegation on an official trip to China
- Taught graduate and undergraduate courses on China and Japan at Georgetown University and the University of Virginia
- Led Georgetown University study-travel trip to China

JOYCE VIALET, Specialist in Immigration Policy

Congressional Documents:

- The impact of illegal immigration on the United States: a review of the literature. In U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Impact of illegal immigration and background on legalization. Committee print, 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985.

Joseph G. Whelan, Senior Specialist in International Affairs

Congressional Documents:

- The Soviet Union in the third world, 1980-85: an imperial burden or political asset?, by Joseph G. Whelan and Michael J. Dixon. Prepared for the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives. Committee print, 99th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1985. 502 p.