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Attachments: 1) Ad Hoc Committee Statement on Off-Air Recording Guidelines, 2) Presidential Task Force on Arts & Humanities Recommendation on Tax Incentive for Artistic Donations, 3) Status of Legislation Chart

Appropriations, FY 1982

Continuing Resolution. The House Appropriations Committee approved November 12 a continuing resolution which would extend through the entire 1982 fiscal year unless regular appropriations bills are enacted into law. For Education Department library programs the level of the House committee resolution, HJRes 357, would be that of the House-passed L-HHS-ED Appropriations Bill (HR 4560) as shown in the table below. After House floor action, the resolution will go to the Senate, where funding levels are likely to be pegged lower. The current continuing resolution expires November 20. President Reagan has threatened to veto funding bills above his budget, but it is not clear whether he would veto a continuing resolution with funding for almost all government agencies.

L-HHS-ED Appropriations. The Senate Appropriations Committee approved November 5 the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill (HR 4560) for FY 1982, and issued its report on November 9 (S.Rept. 97-268). Senate floor action is expected shortly. Amounts approved for library programs, compared with the President's March and September budgets, the House-passed bill, and FY 1981 funding are shown below:

(Figures in thousands)	FY 1981 Appropriation	March FY '82 Reagan Budget	Sept. FY '82 Reagan Budget	FY '82 House Bill	FY '82 Senate Committee
ESEA IV-B	\$161,000	*	*	*	*
LSCA I	62,500	46,875	41,250	62,500	62,500
III	12,000	12,000	10,560	12,000	12,000
HEA II-A	2,988	-0-	-0-	2,000	-0-
II-B	917	1,167	1,027	1,167	-0-
II-C	6,000	6,000	5,280	6,000	6,000
NCLIS	691	702	618	702	702
*ESEA IV-B included in block grant (ECIA Chapter 2)					
ECIA Ch. 2	--	566,366	518,644	535,485	350,000

Funding levels for the elementary and secondary education block grant (Chapter 2 of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act) have dropped sharply. Funding for the 27 programs -- the school library program is one of the largest -- combined in the block grant totaled \$760,896,000 in FY 1980, \$535,485,000 in FY 1981 after rescissions, an equal amount in the House-passed appropriations bill, \$513,644,000 in the President's September budget revision, and \$350,000,000 in the Senate committee bill.

The Senate Appropriations Committee was under great pressure to reduce programs in line with the Administration's further budget cut requests. Excerpts from the committee report shed some light on why some programs were not cut at all while others were zeroed out:

On LSCA I -- "The Committee continues to place great importance on public library programs and applauds efforts by the States and communities to improve and expand these services."

On LSCA III -- "With the very high inflation rate for printed materials, efficient interlibrary cooperation is becoming an important concept in order to maximize available information and materials."

On HEA II-A -- "The Committee's position reflects the need to eliminate programs of minimal benefit and those which are not targeted to specific needs."

On HEA II-B -- "Budgetary considerations necessitate reducing or eliminating programs which do not provide direct services. By taking this action, the Committee hopes that private and other non-Federal sources will be encouraged to support library training opportunities."

On HEA II-C -- "The Committee places a high value on this program in light of its mission to assist major research libraries to acquire, preserve, and share special collections, thereby expanding availability. The Committee also encourages the program's goals of building toward a national network of resource sharing."

NCLIS Appointments

According to the White House Office for Presidential Personnel, President Reagan has taken the unprecedented step of removing three members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science before the expiration of their terms. Although by law their terms do not expire until July 19, 1982, Joan Gross, Assistant for Public Affairs, New York State Department of Housing, Preservation and Development; Clara Jones, former Detroit Public Library Director and a past president of ALA; and Frances Naftalin, Minneapolis Public Library Board President, received notification recently that their service on the Commission was terminated.

On November 5 the White House issued a press release announcing the President's intention to nominate five individuals to NCLIS but without specifying dates or length of term:

Elinor Hashim (Chairman-designate upon confirmation), Assistant Manager, Corporate Library, Perkin-Elmer Corporation of Norwalk, CT. Chairman, Connecticut State Library Board. Formerly director, Welles-Turner Memorial Library, Glastonbury, CT.

John Juergensmeyer, lawyer, Smith & Leahy, Elgin, IL. Special Assistant Attorney General, State of Illinois. Professor of Constitutional Law and Political Science, Judson College, Elgin, IL. Past Chairman, Republican Party, Kane County, IL.

Byron Leeds, Secaucus, NJ. Serves on Board of Directors and as an executive officer of Publishers Phototype, a computer composition company he founded. New Jersey delegate to 1930 Republican Convention.

Jerald Newman, Executive Vice President of Bank Leumi Trust Company of New York. Adjunct Professor, Long Island University Graduate School of Business.

Julia Li Wu, Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School, Los Angeles. Member, Task Force on Minority Library Needs, NCLIS. Served a five-year term on NCLIS, 1973-78.

On November 9, the President submitted the five nominations to the Senate. A notice in the November 9 Congressional Record (p. S13165) indicates that Juergensmeyer, Newman, and Wu are nominated to replace Naftalin, Gross, and Jones for the remainder of the terms expiring July 19, 1982; while Hashim and Leeds are nominated for terms expiring July 19, 1986. Hashim and Leeds would replace Robert Burns, Jr., and Horace Tate, whose terms expired last July 19.

Public Law 91-345, which established NCLIS in 1970, states that Commissioners are to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for five year terms. Until this year, no President of either party had attempted to remove Commissioners before the normal expiration of their terms. The statute directs NCLIS to advise and report to both the President and Congress. The Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee has not yet taken action on the nominations. The House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee may hold hearings on the legality of the President's actions.

The Commissioners involved are working with the White House to clarify what they feel must be an error, since the law is so specific about the terms of NCLIS appointments. ALA President Elizabeth Stone had earlier written to the President asking for assurance that the notifications to the three Commissioners were meant solely to alert them to the upcoming expiration of their terms and the intent to make new appointments effective next July.

GPO Bookstore Closings Planned

The Joint Committee on Printing has received a request from Public Printer Danford Sawyer, Jr. to close all out-of-town Government Printing Office bookstores plus a few Washington, D.C. locations. Approximately 24 of the 28 GPO bookstores would be closed, because, it is claimed, they compete with the private sector and are losing money. The GPO bookstore operation goes back to 1921 when the main store at GPO headquarters was established. The first bookstore outside the D.C. area was opened in Chicago in 1966; the latest in Pittsburgh in 1979. The system of bookstores throughout the country makes available for immediate purchase hundreds of the more popular publications, allows for specialization in titles of interest in one state or region, and provides an opportunity for the public to browse, as well as an opportunity for librarians to see what they may want to order or commercial bookstore operators to see items to stock.

ACTION NEEDED: The Joint Committee on Printing has requested further justification for the planned closings, and will meet early in December on the issue. Librarians and documents users should write to their members of Congress and to the JCP to protest the planned action, pointing out that the bookstores serve a vital public service and a decision should not be made solely on a profit or loss basis. In addition, if the bookstores are closed, most of the calls for information and walk-in business would be funneled to the depository libraries, many of whom would have difficulty handling a large increase in business. JCP members are as follows:

Joint Committee on Printing

Senate

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., R-MD, Chair
John W. Warner, R-VA
Mark O. Hatfield, R-OR
Howard W. Cannon, D-NV
Wendell H. Ford, D-KY

House

Augustus F. Hawkins, D-CA, Vice Chair
Joseph M. Gaydos, D-PA
Ed Jones, D-TN
Newt Gingrich, R-GA
Lynn Martin, R-IL

HEA II Closing Dates and Proposed Regulations

HEA II-A Closing Date. January 29, 1982 is the closing date for applications for the Higher Education Act title II-A college library resources program for FY 1982. Application forms and program information will be mailed to all FY 1981 applicants, and can also be obtained by writing: Library Education, Research and Resources Branch, Attn. II-A, Dept. of Education (Rm. 3622, ROB-3), 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202-3320. The October 28 Federal Register (pp. 53278-317) contains application notices and closing dates for the II-A and many other direct grant programs in the Education Department.

HEA II-B Proposed Regulations. Proposed regulations for the Higher Education Act title II-B Library Career Training Program were published in the October 28 Federal Register (pp. 53362-67). Final regulations were published last December to implement changes made by the Education Amendments of 1980 (PL 96-374) but without an opportunity for public comment in an effort to have new regs in place for the FY 1981 awards. Now a further revision has been published for public comments -- due by December 14.

Institutions of higher education and library organizations or agencies are eligible for II-B grants for fellowships, institutes, and traineeships, and should look carefully at the new regs. There are numerous small but significant changes in definitions, objectives, selection criteria and participant eligibility and selection. An emphasis retained but renamed is recruitment of "underrepresented groups" into the field and into the highest levels of the profession. There is a new emphasis on training library personnel in new techniques of information transfer and communication technology. The proposed regs delete provisions allowing for the selection of funding priorities each year. Although PL 96-374 specifies that at least 50 percent of the funds be used for fellowships or traineeships, the new regs delete this provision and give the Secretary of Education the power to determine how funds will be divided among fellowships, institutes, and traineeships, and to reserve funds for particular academic levels for fellowships.

For further information or to address comments (due Dec. 14), contact Frank Stevens, Dept. of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., Rm. 3622, ROB-3, Washington, D.C. 20202-3320 (202/245-9530).

HEA II-C Proposed Regulations. Proposed regulations for the Higher Education Act title II-C Strengthening Research Library Resources Program were published in the October 28 Federal Register (pp. 53370-73). Final regulations were published last December to implement the five-year extension of the program (PL 96-374) but without an opportunity for public comment in order to have new regs in place for FY 1981 awards. Libraries with major research collections should examine the new proposed regs carefully; changes are significant and comments are due by December 14.

One major change is a separation of the criteria for evaluating the grant project and the institution itself. An applicant scoring at least 65 of 100 points under the criteria for evaluating significance as a major research library would be declared eligible, and would compete on an equal basis with other eligible applicants under the criteria for evaluating the quality of the project. Institutional commitment has been added to the project criteria. The current 10 regional areas and a possible 15

extra points for regional balance have been dropped. If necessary to improve geographical balance, applications other than those most highly rated may be selected, but only after considering the previous five years' geographical distribution, and the impact on the needs of the research community.

Evaluation and dissemination have been added as authorized activities, a definition of "network" has been included, as well as a new provision regarding joint applications. The statutory purpose of II-C is repeated in the regs, but in addition, a set of program objectives is spelled out:

Applicants are encouraged to design projects that --

- (a) Augment unique collections of specialized research materials.
- (b) Preserve or maintain unique research materials in danger of deterioration.
- (c) Promote the sharing of library resources.
- (d) Contribute to the national bibliographic data base through membership in, and involvement with, a major computer-based library network.
- (e) Adapt and convert library records to the highest national bibliographic standards.

For further information or to address comments (due Dec. 14), contact Frank Stevens, Dept. of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., Rm. 3622, ROB-3, Washington, D.C. 20202-3320 (202/245-9530).

LSCA Oversight Hearings

Over 150 persons have so far given testimony either in person or for the record to the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee for its series of oversight hearings on the Library Services and Construction Act. The subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Paul Simon (D-IL), has held hearings in Washington, D.C., on September 15; in Detroit, Michigan, on September 17; in New Haven, Connecticut, on September 25; on October 19 in Cleveland, Ohio; and on November 9 in Kansas City, Missouri. Two other field hearings (September 28 in San Francisco and October 5 in Raleigh, North Carolina) had to be cancelled because of scheduling difficulties or key congressional votes.

On September 14 preceding the Washington, D.C. hearing, ALA arranged for multiple showings of the slide-tape extravaganza, "Star Years LSCA," produced by West Virginia State Librarian Fred Glazer and premiered at the ALA San Francisco Conference June 29. The showings in the Rayburn House Office Building and a congressional reception celebrated the 25th anniversary of LSCA and its predecessor, the Library Services Act.

The September 17 hearing was arranged to coincide with the Detroit meeting of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services Task Force. Because of late-breaking developments on postal subsidies affecting libraries, no subcommittee members were able to attend. The hearing was conducted by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science with the assistance of congressional subcommittee staff.

The hearing record for the House LSCA oversight hearings will be kept open until January 1 for statements from anyone who wishes to be heard. All testimony will be published in a multi-volume hearing record. Statements on activities conducted under the Act, accomplishments, problems or suggestions should be sent to Rep. Paul Simon, Chairman, Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, House Committee on Education and Labor, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Copyright - Off-Air Recording

The Washington-based education community's Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law has issued an advisory statement on the "Guidelines for Off-Air Recording of Broadcast Programming for Educational Purposes." The Ad Hoc Committee, on which Eileen Cooke of the ALA Washington Office serves, urges the educational community to live up to the spirit of the copyright law and to assume responsibility for monitoring educational practices, but also to report any instances where a copyright proprietor tries to restrict the application of these fair-use guidelines. The text of the Ad Hoc Committee's statement is attached to this Newsletter. The guidelines themselves are reprinted in full in the October 20 issue of the ALA Washington Newsletter.

Meanwhile, on October 19, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco overturned the December 1979 court decision in the controversial Betamax case and ruled that taping a television show in the home violates a producer's copyright. Immediately, legislation (four bills so far) was introduced in Congress to exempt home use or private noncommercial recording of copyrighted works on video recorders from copyright infringement. Rep. Tom Railsback (R-IL), ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice, which handles copyright, inserted in the November 4 Congressional Record (pp. E5148-9) remarks of Register of Copyrights David Ladd on the Betamax case. Ladd warns against sensationalism and hasty decisions. He points out that if the Supreme Court takes the case, a final decision is more than a year away. Balancing the interests involved will require statesmanship.

Taxation - Manuscript Donations

The Senate Estate and Gift Taxation Subcommittee held a hearing November 10 on three bills to restore a tax incentive for donations of artwork and manuscripts by authors and artists to libraries and museums. Witnesses testifying in favor of restoring the fair market value tax deduction available to artists before the 1969 Tax Reform Act included Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH), Rep. Fred Richmond (D-NY), Librarian of Congress Daniel Boorstin, ALA witness Norman Tanis, California State University Libraries, Northridge; Association of Research Libraries witness Roscoe Rouse, Oklahoma State University Libraries; and representatives of the Council of Creative Artists, Libraries and Museums (a coalition to which ALA belongs), the American Arts Alliance, the American Association of Museums, and the Authors League of America.

The Treasury Department had been invited to testify, but did not do so. At similar hearings two years ago, a Treasury spokesman testified in opposition to the legislation. However, this year a recommendation to restore the pre-1969 tax deduction has just been made by the Presidential Task Force on the Arts and Humanities. Co-chaired by the actor Charlton Heston, University of Chicago President Hannah Gray, and Ambassador at Large for Cultural Affairs Daniel Terra, the task force was established earlier this year to examine the Arts and Humanities Endowments and to suggest ways to increase private sector support. Two task force members presented testimony at the Senate hearing -- LC's Daniel Boorstin and Gordon Hanes who, among other affiliations, is a member of the board of the Folger Shakespeare Library. The task force made several tax recommendations in its October 14 report, the first of which concerns the tax deduction for artistic donations, and is attached to this Newsletter.

The bills under consideration at the hearing were S. 649, a full fair market value tax deduction bill introduced by Sen. Max Baucus (D-MT) with cosponsors Lugar, Kasten, Leahy, Williams and Heinz; S. 851, a partial tax deduction, and S. 852, a partial tax credit, both introduced by Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-NY). All the bills exclude the papers of public officials. S. 649 corresponds most closely to the task

force recommendation. S. 852 probably would not reverse the decline in contemporary manuscript donations because its credit is limited to the tax on income from sales of compositions. Many authors do not make their living from the sale of their works: those who do might have no such income in the year of a donation.

Senate Finance Committee members present at the hearing included Subcommittee Chair Steven Symms (R-ID), Sen. Baucus, Sen. David Boren (D-OK), and Sen. Russell Long (D-LA). Several bills similar to S. 649 have been introduced in the House with over 30 cosponsors, but no hearings have been scheduled so far. Librarians concerned about this issue should urge House Ways and Means Committee members, especially Chair Dan Rostenkowski (D-IL), to hold hearings.

National Science Foundation

February 3 and August 4, 1982 are deadlines for submission of proposals to the NSF's Special Research Initiation Awards for New Investigators in Information Science and Technology. This program is aimed at strengthening the nation's research potential in the area of information science, and is directed toward new scientists. Proposals may be submitted by individuals through academic institutions, governmental agencies, and private and public scientific organizations. Research proposals for funding under the NSF programs in Information Science, Information Technology and Information Impact may be submitted at any time. Obtain a program announcement and the recently published Guide to Programs Fiscal Year 1982 from: Division of Information Science and Technology, NSF, Washington, D.C. 20550 (202/357-9569).

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education

FIPSE has announced December 1, 1981 as the closing date for preliminary proposals for its comprehensive program. The Fund supports projects covering the entire range of postsecondary education, and specifically mentions libraries, two and four year colleges and universities, community organizations, local government agencies and educational associations, as among those eligible. Grants range from \$5,000 to \$250,000 per year. Obtain information and application materials from: FIPSE, Dept. of Education, 7th and D St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202-3328 (202/245-8091). (Preapplications now due 12/14, see 11/13 FR, pp. 56008-9).

Libraries Eligible for NOW Accounts (cont.)

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation issued a final interpretation of its regulations regarding the depositors eligible for NOW accounts (October 2 FR, pp. 48631-48634). Like the Federal Reserve System (see October 6, 1981 ALA Washington Newsletter), the banks under the jurisdiction of the FDIC can offer NOW accounts to: (1) all individuals, (2) nonprofit organizations described in section 501(c)(3) through (13) and (19) and section 528 of the Internal Revenue Code; and (3) governmental units, if the funds are used for the purposes of schools, colleges, universities, libraries, or hospitals. For further information contact: Douglas Birdzell (202/389-4324) or Kathy Johnson (202/389-4384), Legal Division, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20459.

Federal Register Notices

National Endowment for the Humanities. 10/8 FR, pp. 49963-8. Programs, deadlines.

Graduate & Professional Study Fellowships, Dept. of Ed. 11/9 FR, pp. 55255-7. Amended final regs.

Minority Institutions Science Improvement, Dept. of Ed. 10/16 FR, pp. 51204-7. Final regs.

Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law
A Coalition of Non-profit Organizations Representing
Education, Libraries, and Scholars

Statement of Ad Hoc Committee on Off-Air Recording Guidelines

The Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law is pleased to announce that an agreement has been reached on guidelines for off-air recordings of television programs for educational use.

Wide divergence of views on the proper application of the copyright law to off-the-air recording of television broadcasts characterized the period of development of the Copyright Act of 1976. Congressman Robert C. Kastenmeier of the House Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and Administration of Justice appointed a negotiating group consisting of representatives of some twenty-five organizations with off-air taping interests. The organizations are diverse in nature, ranging from producers of copyright materials, creative guilds, and owners of copyright materials to those representing all of education.

The guidelines reflect the consensus of the committee members on an effective and acceptable application of "fair use" to off-air recording and use in schools of broadcast television programs for educational purposes. It must be noted, however, that not all of the representatives of copyright proprietors agreed to the new guidelines, and that some educational representatives expressed reservations about their scope.

In accepting this agreement, copyright owner representatives have agreed that copying and use of broadcasts that conform with the agreed guidelines should not be the subject of claims of infringement by copyright owners. The representatives of the education community have agreed that the educational community must live up to the spirit of the law, and that we must be responsible in a major way for monitoring educational practices.

The committee negotiators of this agreement cannot, of course, change the Copyright Law as enacted by Congress or bind any court to a particular interpretation of that law. Their joint issuance of these guidelines, however, reflects their carefully considered view of how the law can be satisfactorily applied in the mutual interest of the proprietors, the disseminators, the teachers, and the students. From the point of view of educators generally, it is recognized that there are likely to be instances in which adherence to the letter of these guidelines would interfere with legitimate needs of educational procedures. In pursuit of those needs, particular educators may deem uses beyond the guidelines to be appropriate, fair, and within the law. It must also be recognized, however, that individual copyright owners, for their part, are not constrained by these guidelines to refrain from a claim of infringement in what they consider to be unfair application of the agreed upon guidelines.

It must be emphasized that even though these guidelines are not law, the courts will look with great deference to them in any infringement action. Courts will always look to the state of the art and common business practice when interpreting an unclear legal matter. Therefore, the guidelines are especially important.

The Ad Hoc Committee alerts its membership that the guidelines contained in the agreement only apply to copyright materials. Programs that are not copyrighted do not enjoy the protection of the guidelines. They may be copied in toto and kept literally forever.

Similarly, the Ad Hoc Committee urges all of its members to be on the alert and to report any instances where a copyright proprietor tries to restrict the application of these guidelines.

10/27/81

PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

First Tax Recommendation: Donations of Works by Creators

The 1969 amendment to the tax code governing charitable gifts of creative works by artists, writers and composers should be amended as follows:

1. that the creators of these works shall receive the same tax treatment, as a result of the charitable contribution of such work, available to a collector or other donor giving a purchased work or manuscript;
2. that the value of the contribution shall be governed by the most recent arms-length sale, by the creator, or a comparable work, or by another appropriate appraisal mechanism.

Current tax law allows the creator of a work who donates the work to a charitable institution to deduct only the value of the materials that were used in creating the literary, musical, or artistic work. A donor who is not the creator may deduct the fair market value of the work. Donations of works to institutions such as museums and libraries by living artists and authors have been substantially reduced since this provision was instituted. The dispersion of collections of creators' works has had a deleterious effect on the availability of research materials for scholarly activity.

There are three immediate benefits from this proposal. First, museums and libraries will be able to acquire works of art without cost. Second, artists and authors will be able to choose the institutions where their best work will be displayed. Third, the public will benefit from the presence in public institutions of the works of living artists and writers.

Furthermore, since the Internal Revenue Service now has a panel which monitors the value of artistic works for tax purposes, and as the revenue loss for similar legislative proposals has been estimated at no more than \$5 million annually, such a modest change in the tax code appears reasonable.*

* Report to the President, Presidential Task Force on the Arts and Humanities, October 1981, p. 20.

STATUS OF LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO LIBRARIANS 97th Congress, 1st Session Convened January 5, 1981 Chart Date: November 12, 1981	HOUSE					SENATE					FINAL ACTION		
	Introduced	Hearings	Reported by Subcommittee	Committee Report	Floor Action	Introduced	Hearings	Reported by Subcommittee	Committee Report Number	Floor Action	Conference Report	Final Passage	Public Law
Dept. of Education termination						S 1821							
Disaster Relief Act extension	HR 3537			96		S 1212, 1217	X		118				
Economic Recovery Tax Act	HR 4242	X		201	X	HJRes 266	X		144	X	215	X	PL 97-34
Elementary & Secondary Educ. Consolidation	HR 3645,3941	X				S 1103	X						(PL 97-35)
Foreign Language program assistance	HR 3231	X	X			S 1817							
Freedom of Information Act Amendments	HR 4805					S 1730, 1751	X						
Information Science & Technology Act	HR 3137	X											
International Communications Reorg.	HR 1957	X	X	100		(S 821)			73				
Medical Library Assistance Act	HR 2562	X				S 800	X						(PL 97-35)
National Archives - Indep. Agency						S 1421	X						
NHPRC Extension	HR 2979			39	X	S 1050	X		95	X			
National Library & Info. Services Act						S 1431							
National Science Foundation Authorization	HR 1520	X		34	X	S 1194			72				
Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act	HR 3982			158	X	S 1377			139	X	208	X	PL 97-35
Public Telecommunications	HR 3238	X	X	32	X	S 720	X		93				(PL 97-35)
Radio Deregulation						S 270	X						(PL 97-35)
Taxation - Manuscript donations	HR 2823,2835,etc.					S 649,851-2	X						
Taxation - Thor Power Tool ruling	HR 1016,1936					S 578	X						
Telecommunications Competition & Dereg.		X				S 898	X		170	X			
Vocational Education Act extension	HR 66	X											(PL 97-35)
<u>Appropriations</u>													
Suppl., Rescission, Ext. Cont. Res., FY 1981	HR 3512	X	X	29	X	HR 3512	X	X	67	X	124	X	PL 97-12
Continuing Resolution, FY 1982	HJRes 325			223	X	HJRes 325			none	X	260	X	PL 97-51
Further Continuing Resolution, FY 1982	HJRes 357			319									
Agriculture, FY 1982	HR 4119	X	X	172	X	HR 4119	X	X	248	X	313		
HUD & Independent Agencies, FY 1982	HR 4034	X	X	162	X	HR 4034	X	X	163	X	222		
Interior & Related Agencies, FY 1982	HR 4035	X	X	163	X	HR 4035	X	X	166	X	315		
Labor-HHS-Education, FY 1982	HR 4560	X	X	251	X	HR 4560	X	X	268				
Legislative Branch, FY 1982	HR 4120	X	X	170		HR 4120	X	X					
State, Justice, Commerce, FY 1982	HR 4169	X	X	180		HR 4169	X	X	265				
Treasury, Postal Service, FY 1982	HR 4121	X	X	171	X	HR 4121	X	X	192				

For bills, reports & laws write: House & Senate Doc. Rms., U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20515 & 20510 respectively.