RANDOLPH, Mr. TAFT, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. DOMINICK, and Mr. BEALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF UNIFORM TIME ACT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 904.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 904) to amend the Uniform Time Act to allow an option in the adoption of advanced time in certain cases which was to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That section 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a) is amended by striking out all after the semicolon and inserting the following in place thereof: "however, (1) any State that lies entirely within one time zone may by law exempt itself from the provisions of this subsection providing for the advancement of time, but only if that law provides that the entire State (including all political subdivisions thereof) shall observe the standard time otherwise applicable during that period, and (2) any State with parts thereof in more than one time zone may by law exempt either the entire State as provided in (1) or may exempt the entire area of the State lying within any time zone."

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO 9:30 A.M.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR BUCKLEY TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the remarks by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH) tomorrow, the Senator from New York (Mr. BUCKLEY) be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT FROM TOMORROW UNTIL THURSDAY, MARCH 23, AT 9:30 A.M.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business on tomorrow, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Thursday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATORS GRAVEL AND MONDALE ON THURSDAY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday after the two leaders have been recognized under the standing order, the following Senators be recognized for 15 minutes, in the order stated: Senator GRAVEL and Senator MONDALE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR PERIOD FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS ON THURSDAY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of all 15-minute unanimous consent orders on Thursday there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements limited therein to 3 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

QUORUM CALL

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, before moving to adjourn, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the Senate will convene at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow, and after the two leaders have been recognized, the distinguished Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH) will be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes, after which the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. BUCKLEY) will be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

There will then ensue a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements limited therein to 3 minutes, at the conclusion of which the Chair will lay before the Senate the unfinished business. The pending question will be on the adoption of the amendment, No. 1068, by the distinguished Senator from North Carolina (Mr. ERVIN).

There will be rollcall votes on amendments tomorrow, and it is anticipated that the time limitation of 2 hours, under the agreement, on amendments will not be fully used and that the time may be reduced on each amendment.

There will be a rollcall vote on final passage of the joint resolution. It is anticipated and hoped that that final vote will come sometime tomorrow afternoon, although perhaps late.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and at 5:34 p.m. the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 22, 1972, at 9:30 a.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SURFACE MINING NEEDS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY THROUGH RESEARCH, SENATOR MARLOW COOK ASSERTS IN APPROPRIATIONS STATEMENT

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, our able colleague from Kentucky (Mr. COOK) cogently and forthrightly addressed the subject of the need to expand technology as relates to the surface mining of coal when he appeared March 16, 1972, as a witness during hearings by the Interior Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Pointing out that almost half of the coal roducped today is surface mined, the Senator from Kentucky asserted that:

There is just no way in which we can declare a moratorium on surface mining and still meet the demands for this vital energy producing resource.

Even though, as he said:

Surface mining unfortunately has undesirable side effects.

Senator COOK added—and I agree with him—that we must do something about these "undesirable side effects," and I associate myself with his appropriately expressed view that:

The solution to our problem does not lie in moratoriums but, rather, in realistic and effective programs designed to place measures of control on mining operations and to reclaim that land which has been and is being surface mined. For these programs to be effective, we must develop advanced technology and this development will only be realized when we conduct adequate research in mining operations and reclamation.

The junior Senator from Kentucky then made what I consider to be a strong and effective case for Congress taking the lead in providing for "this research to develop this technology." I commend Senator COOK for his well-reasoned arguments and express the hope that there will be appropriations to finance the objectives for which he argued. He has my support.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of the statement made to the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY SENATOR MARLOW W. COOK

Mr. Chairman:

A recent report by the Federal Power Commission contained this statement:

"When a comparison of our fossile fuels is made on the basis of BTU content, it becomes evident that coal is the backbone of the fuel inventory, constituting about 73 percent of the total estimated ultimate recoverable fossil fuel resource."

We are fortunate to have been blessed with an abundance of coal. Our energy requirements establish very clearly the need for this coal. We can not afford to deny the people of this Nation the use of this valuable resource. As almost half of the coal produced today is surface-mined, there is just no way in which we can declare a moratorium on surface mining and still meet the demands for this vital energy producing resource.

Unfortunately surface mining has undesirable side effects. We see them—we don't like them—we must do something about them—there is no question that there is a certain percentage of land which can not be reclaimed adequatcly and therefore should not be surface mined. I submit that the solution to our problem does not lie in moratoriums but rather in realistic and effective programs designed to place some measure of control on mining operations and to reclaim that land which has been and is being surface mined. For these programs to be effective we must develop advanced technology and this development will only be realized when we conduct adequate research in mining operations and reclamation. It is to the requirement for this research that I shall address my remarks today.

I believe tnat we here in Congress have a responsibility to take the lead in providing for this research to develop this technology.

From an almost zero departure point reclamation technology has made great strides. Unfortunately this "know how" has not kept pace with the destruction wrought by the uncontrolled surface mining of minerals. We can and must do better. In 1962 a small research program for the reclamation of surface mined lands was initiated by the U.S. Forest Service at Berea, Kentucky. My good friend and colleague, the senior Senator from Kentucky, Senator COOPER, has long been associated with this project and I commend him for his foresight. The record of this committee contains testimony concerning the history and future plans of this activity.

The research program at Berea is designed to develop methods of reducing or preventing damage to the environment and forest resources during surface mining operations and to restore these values as quickly as possible after mining has ceased. It is the only sustained Federal research program of its kind in the Nation.

From the beginning Berea has been a "shoe string" operation. There are only nine professional personnel at Berea including a hydrologist, soil chemist, civil engineer, range scientist, ecologist, botanist, silviculturist, and two foresters. The facilities are limited to a renovated automobile shop, a greenhouse, a basement room at Berea College, and two bays of a garage. Let me repeat gentlemen that this is the only sustained Federal research program concerned with the reclamation of surface mined land.

In 1967 $40,000 was appropriated by Congress to develop detailed plans for a new office-laboratory building designed to accommodate the larger and more intensive research and demonstration programs planned for Berea. This facility would include the most modern types of equipment housed in laboratories with adequate space to permit professional staffs of sufficient size to pursue research projects and conduct demonstrations in this most vital area.

Architectural plans for the building have been completed and the Forest Service has testified that a contract can be let for construction as soon as funds in the amount of $1,320,000 are appropriated.

Even more important than the building itself are the research programs which must be pursued. We are pleased with the excellent progress that has been made in the current research programs at Berea. The results of this research have been used in Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Maryland in forming their reclamation laws and regulations. Scalping requirements, access roads, and bench width limitations have been adopted. Estimates of sediment production from mining are being used by several states to determine the size of impoundments needed to trap silt. Water quality standards for surface mined areas have been developed in cooperation with State and other Federal agencies. Revegetation techniques have been adopted by all eastern States where surface mining has occurred during the past years. The research staff has consulted with or appeared at hearings in ten different States, including States as far west as Washington. Of particular interest to me is the fact that in the past year 17 mining companies requested and received assistance on reclamation problems and put many of the findings into practice.

These accomplishments show carefully that Forest Service research has found ways to improve surface mine reclamation and that results of this research are being used throughout the Nation.

However, as diligent and productive as these efforts have been, the results are very small indeed when compared to the magnitude of the problem. The most difficult and important research still lies ahead. The most urgent problems are in two general areas. First, in improving reclamation engineering practices to better protect the environment and in creating stable conditions for rapid restoration of disturbed areas following the mining operation. Second, water pollution control methods must be developed under realistic mining conditions on large experimental watersheds where all phases of mining and reclamation operations can be monitored, studied and controlled.

In addition demonstration areas are needed to test practical reclamation procedures and to provide a better understanding of total environmental and resource problems. These demonstration areas will also serve as pilot projects to develop cost data consistent with current mining and reclamation technology and show the best mix for a dependable coal supply with environmental quality requirements.

Mr. Chairman, in the interest of insuring that the technology for the reduction and/or elimination of the undesirable effects of surface mining throughout the Nation be made available to Federal, State, and private agencies, I urge that the operating budget of the Forest Service be increased by $1,575,000 to permit the implementation of the planned expansion of the research and demonstration program at Berea, Kentucky. I also urge that the funds in the amount of $1,320,000 be added to the Forest Service budget for the construction of the office—laboratory building which has been designed, with funds appropriated by Congress, to accommodate the larger and more intensive research and demonstration program.

TRUTH IN FOOD LABELING ACT

HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Truth in Food Labeling Act. This legislation is designed to help the consumer to purchase food products which are fresh and of good quality, by supplying enough information on package labels to enable him to make an educated choice. It will also help the store manager who wishes to sell fresh food in good condition but is often hampered in doing this by the complexity of present food labeling practices.

Most of us today know little about the food we buy and eat—its quality, its nutritional value, its ingredients, its freshness, even its manufacturer. These important facts remain hidden from consumers, sometimes because the information is buried in cryptic code numbers, more often because it is not indicated on the label at all.

The Truth in Food Labeling Act does away with the mystery surrounding the food we eat. In essence, it requires that certain basic information about the contents of that food be printed on the package label in plain and concise language. The following are the major provisions of the bill:

First, it establishes a uniform system of grade labeling for all consumer food products and requires that the grade designation appear in conspicuous and readable print on each food package. Under the system, all food products would be labeled grades "A" to "E" or "substandard." The only exception would be meat products, for which there is already an inspection and grading program administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Second, the bill requires that labels disclose all the ingredients contained in food products, and in their order of predominance. Now that we are becoming more aware of the potentially harmful effects of certain substances and food additives, we must insure that the consumer has full knowledge about the food he eats. Furthermore, on a more mundane level, a person who buys a can of stew should have some way of knowing whether the contents are mainly meat or mainly gravy.

Third, the bill requires that food product labels contain information about the product's nutritional content. Basically, the label would state what vitamins and other nutrients the product contains and what percentage of the adult minimum daily requirement in each category is provided by an average serving of the product. We see increasing evidence that the American diet is ample in calories but deficient in nutritional content. Labeling foods according to their nutritional value will give the consumer the means to upgrade the quality of his diet.

Fourth, the bill requires that all perishable and semiperishable foods indicate a "pull date" on the label. This date represents the latest date on which that

product can be sold as fresh. Indications are that many outdated products are being sold every day. Baby food, canned goods, and packaged goods which were stale months or even years ago are sold as fresh products. Ironically, most perishable and semiperishable foods already do contain some sort of "pull date," but it is printed in a code form which is not decipherable by the consumer, nor by many foodstore managers who may want to provide only fresh and high quality goods. Under my proposal, the "pull date" would have to be clearly displayed and stated in the form of day, month, and year.

Fifth, the bill requires the name and place of the manufacturer, packager, and distributor to be printed on the packages of food, drugs, and cosmetics. This provision will enable a consumer to make better comparisons among competing brands of the same product and to buy at a lower price without sacrificing quality. It will also promote public safety at times when a question arises about a particular product, as in the *Bon Vivant* case, where the company had marketed its product under several different brand names. Clear display of the identity of the original manufacturer will protect consumers from the possibility of purchasing contaminated food. It will also prevent store managers from inadvertently selling the product and protect other manufacturers of the same product from having their reputations harmed by association.

Mr. Speaker, the Truth in Food Labeling Act will lessen substantially the difficulties which consumers face when purchasing food. This new system of product labeling will provide the consumer with all the information he needs to make an informed and rational judgment about the best product to buy, in light of his own needs and desires. It will also help him by promoting competition among food manufacturers and processors. The consumer today deserves and requires the protection and benefits he will receive under the Truth in Food Labeling Act.

FUTURE WATERWAY DEVELOPMENT

HON. GENE SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, we hear much rhetoric from those who are always willing to knock progress these days. Unfortunately, we hear too little from the more subdued voices of reasonableness with regard to this subject. One such voice was heard last week in St. Louis at the Water Resources Council hearing on the proposed new standards for planning water and related land resources.

Mr. Charles F. Lehman, on behalf of Waterway Operations Conference, submitted what I consider to be a very fair statement on the issues and concerns which are involved in future waterway development. I insert Mr. Lehman's remarks on behalf of the Waterway Operations Conference at this point in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

STATEMENT OF CHARLES F. LEHMAN IN BEHALF OF THE WATERWAY OPERATIONS CONFERENCE REGARDING THE WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL "PROPOSED PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS FOR PLANNING WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES," MARCH 15, 1972

My name is Charles F. Lehman and I appear at these hearings today representing the Waterway Operations Conference which is composed of a group of inland water carriers which have a fleet cargo transporting capacity totaling approximately 50% of the waterborne commerce on the Western Rivers system.

In regards to my appearance here today, it is requested that my remarks be made a part of the official record regarding the Proposed Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources.

Not only are the views to be presented here those of an industry related group and the corporation which employs me, American Commercial Barge Line Company, but they are also those personal views I have as a man who has worked on the rivers of this nation in the profession of a river pilot for many years, traveling the waters of most all the great valley projects that Congress in its profound wisdom has authorized and seen fit to fund in the earnest endeavor to develop this great nation of ours.

I have seen the boaters enjoy weekends of pleasure with their families on lakes created by dams. I have seen businesses expand and locate on our inland rivers because of the river, its water supply, and the low cost transportation that the river provides with channel depths assured by projects that, in the future, may no longer be built because of the shortsighted philosophy now being devised which is only concerned with short term results.

What has happened to the visions of the great leaders of our past—the Bob Kerr's, the Mike Kirwan's, even Abe Lincoln who saw the need to develop the waters of this nation in order to assure that it remain powerful and reach the potential of a better life, a finer standard of living for the greatest number of its citizens?

Surely we must do the utmost to protect our environment making certain we pass on to those that follow adequate and clean waters. This must and can be accomplished while at the same time providing for the development of our natural resources, land and water. These developments must be continued if we are to solve the problems and crises our nation is now experiencing. New technology which most certainly will use increased amounts of energy will solve pollution, poverty problems, health difficulties and other perplexities we are facing if we have the courage to live up to our present responsibilities and the legacy we have inherited and must pass to our children.

To be able to expand the energy capabilities of the United States, resources must be developed and our capabilities to move these energy materials will have to be increased.

The *Objectives* of the proposals submitted by the Water Resources Council we applaud. They speak of "enhancement." To enhance the national economic development, to enhance the quality of the environment, to enhance regional development. Certainly these are the like objectives of any person concerned with the welfare and progress of his community, State or region.

It is with respect to the *Standards* that we feel critical questions must be answered. We will not speak, at this time, of the economic impact which will be imposed by the proposed standards, as studies have been made and will be shown in this regard and presented to the Council, but we do know that the discount rate which has been suggested would ring the graveyard bells for most water related projects presently authorized if evaluated by the criteria proposed. The suggested rate would effectively curtail any future projects whose benefits would be largely conferred in the later years of project life. We propose that the Council return to the methods of evaluating cost and benefits of projects as set forth in Senate Document 97 but never fully implemented.

We have read and heard a lot about "Opportunity Cost." We charge this concept is "Opportunity Apathy." The chance to develop our national resources must be accomplished without the delays which this "cost" criteria embodies in order that the "opportunities" are not lost forever.

"Opportunity Apathy" is how various organizations that are opposing the development of our resources have reacted. In the name of environmental considerations they have latched on to a costing principle that will effectively kill most projects that will benefit the greater amount of society in the future as well as today.

We certainly hope the Council will not be party to "Opportunity Apathy" but will seize the initiative to further the goals of the orderly development we have adhered to since this country was founded. We cannot and must not return to the age of dinosaurs. We cannot and must not be satisfied with the status quo if we believe in a better place to work, play and live. We cannot and must not acquiesce to "Opportunity Apathy."

In proposing and developing new projects, the principle of cost sharing we feel should recognize the capabilities of the local governments. To increase the costs of projects to certain states and/or urban areas becomes an impossible burden on the local citizenry and would defeat many projects before they were commenced. The present established criteria of cost sharing should be maintained as the benefits are seldom localized. A dam in the Missouri Valley helps control flood waters on the Lower Mississippi.

We also must protest the five year reevaluation concept. The delays that would entail and the increased costs for further study only leads to further "Opportunity Apathy." Projects that are worthy to be developed in order to continue the greatness of this nation take a long time to study and prepare in order that all the facets of any project be totally scrutinized as part of the public's and Congress' right to know. In this regard, it could become years before a project would reach fruition.

The Waterway Operations Conference fully supports the "Regional Development" approach in the new standards. All projects that are developed affect, as we have said before, much more than the local area where they are constructed. They *do* affect the populace of an entire region and should therefore be so evaluated.

Gentlemen, in closing it is hoped that you will reconsider the standards you are proposing and give heed to past performance that has made this country great. Its achievements have been consummated by seizing opportunity. We would therefore hope that the heading for the proposed standards as now written is not recorded in history books as "Opportunity Apathy."

POW'S AND MIA'S—SOMETHING WE CAN DO

HON. OTIS G. PIKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, one of the deepest and most frustrating concerns of all Americans is our inability to ac-

complish anything to effect the release of our POW's in Southeast Asia. People write to Congressmen saying "Do something," and Congress passes resolutions telling the President to "Do something," but no one really has any constructive ideas on what to do. The prisoners are in the hands of an enemy who recognizes their great value as hostages, and despite all the millions of letters addressed to Hanoi, continues to use them in violation of the Geneva Convention and any other civilized conduct merely as political pawns.

Last Saturday, in my district, an event took place which demonstrated a lot of things. It demonstrated a mature and hard recognition of the facts as they exist. It demonstrated love and concern for the POW's and the MIA's. It demonstrated faith in the future, and it served a useful purpose. It was as useful a gesture as anything which has been done in America. Of the several POW's and MIA's from my district, two are from Polish-American families—Capt. Arthur Grubb, USAF, missing in action, and Lt. Charles Zuhoski, USN known to be a prisoner of war. Last Saturday, in honor of these two young men, a testimonial cocktail party was held at the Polish Hall, Southampton. The party had a dual purpose: to honor these men, and to establish a library of books concerning Polish history, literature, and heritage, within the Southampton College Library. The cost was low, so everyone could come—and come they did. Hundreds and hundreds of people who wanted to "do something" turned up to show they had not forgotten the boys, to express their sympathy and respect for the families, to pray for their return, and to create an opportunity to pass on a little of the great Polish heritage in the form of books in a college library. It was not a wake, it was an act of faith.

No, it is not going to get the boys released. They may never be aware of it until they come home. But when they do, there will be tangible evidence for themselves and their own children that they were never forgotten. It will be evidence in which they can take great pride.

To Mrs. Stanley Grzybowski, who created the concept, and was the driving force behind its implementation, to President Edward Glanz of Southampton College, who cooperated fully with the project, to the parents of the boys honored, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Grubb of Southampton and Dr. and Mrs. Peter Zuhoski of Riverhead, to Mrs. Charles Zuhoski, to the committee of Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Rolle, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kobylenski, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rewinski, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Grzybowski, Joseph Deerkoski, and Raymond Mazgulski, to the honorary chairmen, Mayor Peter Majkowski and Mrs. Majkowski, my congratulations for having "done something" worthwhile. Until someone comes up with something better to do, it seems to me that they have set an example the entire Nation might well take note of.

DON JACKSON, WINNER OF VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary conduct a Voice of Democracy contest throughout the Nation each year. I take pride in the fact that the winner of the contest in the State of Texas for 1972 is Don Jackson of the congressional district which I have the honor to represent in Congress. Don is a resident of Slaton, Lubbock County, Tex.

It is heartening to see the great interest which Don Jackson and scores of other young Americans are taking in the welfare of our great country. The Veterans of Foreign Wars is performing a notable service to the Nation through its annual sponsorship of this Voice of Democracy contest. Don Jackson's winning speech follows:

THE VOICE OF DEMOCRACY

(By Don Jackson)

The United States of America—richest, most powerful nation in the entire world. A nation that allows us freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus; these are principles that have guided our steps through ages of revolution and reformation.

I am an American, and it is my responsibility both as an American and a young person to uphold the freedom that has made the United States of America the great nation it is today.

Americans throughout the history of the United States have suffered, fought, and died to preserve the principles on which this great nation was founded. The greatest glory of a free-born people is to transmit that freedom to its children. However, freedom is not just inherited; it must be earned.

My responsibility as an heir to this freedom is to protect it. We must protect it, for if today's Americans fail, so will America. If there is a future for America I must be an American myself. No man is free who is not master of himself. The only freedom which deserves the name is that of pursuing my own good, in my own way so long as I do not deprive others of their freedom, or impede their efforts to obtain it.

The work for freedom is hard but as a young person it is a challenge. Former President Lyndon Johnson once said, "Dream impossible dreams, young people, then make them happen." My responsibility to freedom is to make it happen.

To keep our freedom—to keep America—I, myself, as well as all Americans, must get right as a whole, one nation under God. People helping people.

I think the best example of the point that I am trying to prove is summed up in a story of a father and his 5 year old son. The father came home after a hard day at the office, got his house shoes and the newspaper, and sat down in his easy chair to relax.

The little boy came running in and asked his father to come and play with him. The father told his son he was just too tired. The little boy came back and asked the father several times to play with him. Finally, the father found a picture of the United States in a magazine and tore the picture into small pieces, gave it to the little boy and told him to put it back together and he would come and play with him.

About 30 minutes later the little boy showed the picture of the United States to his father all put back together correctly. The father asked the little boy how he did it and the little boy said, "On the back of that picture of the country was a picture of some people and I knew if I got the people right, then the country would be right, too."

The cause of freedom is identified with the destinies of humanity, and in whatever part of the world it gains ground, by and by it will be a common gain to all who desire it.

I desire it. This is my responsibility to freedom. Freedom of the people, by the people, and for the people; a freedom of the principles of eternal justice.

I am an American—this is my responsibility. We cannot fail.

ANOTHER GIANT STEP

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, last month, the eyes of the world were focused on Communist China where President Nixon was opening the bamboo curtain.

How did the people of America react to that visit?

In general, in our Sixth Congressional District of Minnesota, the reaction was very favorable.

Typical of the editorial comment on this historic visit is the following from the Ortonville Independent, which, with your permission, and for the information of my colleagues and all of the others who read it, I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

ANOTHER GIANT STEP!

Eyes of the world this week have been focused on Communist China, where President Nixon and the Chinese leaders are recording perhaps the greatest events of History ever in our generation. For the first time in over 20 years our nation has spread open the diplomatic curtain of the most populated nation in the world.

Indeed, President Nixon's China Trip will go down in the great pages of American and World History as another "Giant Step for Mankind" . . . perhaps equally as important to us as the first step so described when man first set foot on the Moon.

For the first time in many a year, this writer has once again felt deeply proud of our President and Country . . . for finally some dignified action is taking the place of mere talk in bettering our Asian foreign policy relations and for bettering hopes of world peace.

What will ultimately come from Nixon's trip to China, naturally, remains to be seen. Rest assured the two great powers will never "sleep in the same bed" . . . for Communism and Christianity are like night and day . . . and we are certain both Nixon and the Chinese leaders are aware of this. But there's no reason that the peoples, as with all the peoples of the world, can't learn to respect and get along with each other in world peace, without war.

To this end, we feel more convinced than ever now, that President Nixon is deeply dedicated. And it seems, from viewing the events in China, that the Chinese, too, may be equally dedicated. We so pray, as, we feel, so does the entire world.

SECTION-BY-SECTION COMPARISON AND ANALYSIS OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS 10501 AND 11652, "CLASSIFICATION AND DECLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION AND MATERIAL"

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, on March 8, 1972, President Nixon issued Executive Order 11652, "Classification and Declassification of National Security Information and Material." It was accompanied by a Presidential statement containing more than the usual amount of flowery rhetoric, glib phraseology, and optimistic overkill. The administration's cleverly orchestrated news management of the announcement assured an initial series of press stories lauding the virtues of the new Nixon order. Seldom has any Presidential Executive order received such a hoopla build-up from the White House public relations team.

I regret to report, Mr. Speaker, that the results of a careful analysis of the new Executive Order 11652, prepared by the staff of the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, do not bear out the grandiose claims made for it by the White House "flacks."

As I told the House on March 1 of this year, our subcommittee has for many years concentrated considerable attention on the Nation's security classification system—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages 6335–6336. We held hearings last summer on the operation of the classification system, since the type of Executive order information affecting national defense or foreign policy falls within the language of the Freedom of Information Act—5 U.S.C. 552—on which the subcommittee has legislative as well as oversight jurisdiction.

A week before the President issued the new Executive order, I informed the House that such action was forthcoming and was obviously designed to head off the additional hearings planned by our subcommittee this spring and the hearings by the Special Subcommittee on Intelligence of the House Armed Services Committee headed by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. NEDZI), on legislation related to the subject of the Executive order. I warned that Congress should have the opportunity to consider legislative alternatives to govern our security classification system and that our subcommittee would explore such legislation at our spring hearings. I also pointed out that a formal request to the White House for the opportunity to review the draft of the proposed new order had been refused and that any action by the President to deal prematurely with this complex problem to circumvent congressional prerogatives would only result in additional chaos.

In remarks to the House on March 8—RECORD, page 7594—I reported that the President chose not to heed my advice of a week earlier and had, in fact, gone ahead that morning with the massive public relations treatment to accompany the issuance of Executive Order 11652. I also reiterated our subcommittee's plans to continue public hearings on security classification matters prior to the effective date of the new order in search of a viable legislative approach to deal effectively with the abuses of the present system.

Mr. Speaker, the new Executive order unfortunately does not, in my judgment, remedy the defects set forth in the President's statement eloquently describing the massive dimensions of the security classification crisis which prompted our subcommittee's current investigation. He said:

> Unfortunately, the system of classification which has evolved in the United States has failed to meet the standards of an open and democratic society, allowing too many papers to be classified for too long a time. The controls which have been imposed on classification authority have proved unworkable, and classification has frequently served to conceal bureaucratic mistakes or to prevent embarrassment to officials and administrations.
>
> Once locked away in Government files, these papers have accumulated in enormous quantities and have become hidden from public exposure for years, for decades—even for generations. It is estimated that the National Archives now has 160 million pages of classified documents from World War II and over 300 million pages of classified documents for the years 1946 through 1954.
>
> The many abuses of the security system can no longer be tolerated. Fundamental to our way of life is the belief that when information which properly belongs to the public is systematically withheld by those in power, the people soon become ignorant of their own affairs, distrustful of those who manage them, and—eventually—incapable of determining their own destinies.
>
> Yet since the early days of the Republic, Americans have also recognized that the Federal Government is obliged to protect certain information which might otherwise jeopardize the security of the country. That need has become particularly acute in recent years as the United States has assumed a powerful position in world affairs, and as world peace has come to depend in large part on how that position is safeguarded. We are also moving into an era of delicate negotiations in which it will be especially important that governments be able to communicate in confidence.
>
> Clearly, the two principles of an informed public and of confidentiality within the Government are irreconcilable in their purest forms, and a balance must be struck between them.

Mr. Speaker, I heartily concur with this clear and succinct statement of the broad problem of security classification procedures under our democratic system. It is regrettable that the eloquence of this description does not carry over to the new Executive order in proposing basic reforms to correct these problems.

The section-by-section analysis that follows details major defects in the new Executive order that is scheduled to take effect on June 1, 1972. It clearly shows why I had urged the White House to make available the draft of the proposed new order so that our subcommittee could informally suggest improvements, based on our many years of oversight experience in this area, to really deal with root causes of the security classification problem. Major policy deficiencies, as well as obvious technical errors in the new Executive Order 11652, as described in our analysis can only intensify the security classification problem and will undoubtedly require amendments to the order even before it becomes operative.

Summarizing just a few of the major defects, Executive Order 11652:

First. Totally misconstrues the basic meaning of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552);

Second. Confuses the sanctions of the Crimial Code that apply to the wrongful disclosure of classified information;

Third. Confuses the legal meaning of the terms "national defense" and "national security" and the terms "foreign policy and foreign relations" while failing to provide an adequate definition for any of the terms;

Fourth. Increases (not reduces) the limitation on the number of persons who can wield classification stamps and restricts public access to lists of persons having such authority;

Fifth. Provides no specific penalties for overclassification or misclassification of information or material;

Sixth. Permits executive departments to hide the identity of classifiers of specific documents;

Seventh. Contains no requirement to depart from the general declassification rules, even when classified information no longer requires protection;

Eighth. Permits full details of major defense or foreign policy errors of an administration to be cloaked for a minimum of three 4-year Presidential terms but loopholes could extend this secrecy for 30 years or longer;

Ninth. Provides no public accountability to Congress for the actions of the newly created Interagency Classification Review Committee;

Tenth. Legitimizes and broadens authority for the use of special categories of "classification" governing access and distribution of classified information and material beyond the three specified categories—top secret, secret, and confidential; and

Eleventh. Creates a "special privilege" for former Presidential appointees for access to certain papers that could serve as the basis for their private profit through the sale of articles, books, memoirs to publishing houses.

These are by no means all of the criticisms of the new Executive order, Mr. Speaker, and are only illustrative of the type of shoddy technical effort that is represented in the order. The administration has labored for 14 months on the new Executive order and has brought forth a mouse. It is a very restrictive document that does not correct the major security classification problems about which we are all gravely concerned. Indeed, it is a document written by classifiers, for classifiers.

The section by section comparison of Executive Order 10501—as amended, and Executive Order 11652—effective June 1, 1972, and the analysis of Executive Order 11652 follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10501

SAFEGUARDING OFFICIAL INFORMATION IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES

Whereas it is essential that the citizens of the United States be informed concerning the activities of their government; and

Whereas the interests of national defense require the preservation of the ability of the United States to protect and defend itself against all hostile or destructive action by covert or overt means, including espionage as well as military action; and

Whereas it is essential that certain official information affecting the national defense be protected uniformly against unauthorized disclosure;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes, and as President of the United States, and deeming such action necessary in the best interests of the national security, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Classification Categories:* Official information which requires protection in the interests of national defense shall be limited to three categories of classification, which in descending order of importance shall carry one of the following designations: Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential. No other designation shall be used to classify defense information, including military information, as requiring protection in the interests of national defense, except as expressly provided by statute. These categories are defined as follows:

(a) *Top Secret:* Except as may be expressly provided by statute, the use of the classification Top Secret shall be authorized, by appropriate authority, only for defense information or material which requires the highest degree of protection. The Top Secret classification shall be applied only to that information or material the defense aspect of which is paramount, and the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in exceptionally grave damage to the Nation such as leading to a definite break in diplomatic relations affecting the defense of the United States, an armed attack against the United States or its allies, a war, or the compromise of military or defense plans, or intelligence operations, or scientific or technological developments vital to the national defense.

(b) *Secret:* Except as may be expressly provided by statute, the use of the classification Secret shall be authorized, by appropriate authority, only for defense information or material the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in serious damage to the Nation, such as by jeopardizing the international relations of the United States, endangering the effectiveness of a program or policy of vital importance to the national defense, or compromising important military or defense plans, scientific or technological developments important to national defense, or information revealing important intelligence operations.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 11652

(Effective June 1, 1972)

CLASSIFICATION AND DECLASSIFICATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION AND MATERIAL

The interests of the United States and its citizens are best served by making information regarding the affairs of Government readily available to the public. This concept of an informed citizenry is reflected in the Freedom of Information Act and in the current public information policies of the executive branch.

Within the Federal Government there is some official information and material which, because it bears directly on the effectiveness of our national defense and the conduct of our foreign relations, must be subject to some constraints for the security of our Nation and the safety of our people and our allies. To protect against actions hostile to the United States, of both an overt and covert nature, it is essential that such official information and material be given only limited dissemination.

This official information or material, referred to as classified information or material in this order, is expressly exempted from public disclosure by Section 552(b)(1) of Title 5, United States Code. Wrongful disclosure of such information or material is recognized in the Federal Criminal Code as providing a basis for prosecution.

To ensure that such information and material is protected, but only to the extent and for such period as is necessary, this order identifies the information to be protected, prescribes classification, downgrading, declassification and safeguarding procedures to be followed, and establishes a monitoring system to ensure its effectiveness.

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. Security Classification Categories. Official information or material which requires protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interest of the national defense or foreign relations of the United States (hereinafter collectively termed "national security") shall be classified in one of three categories, namely "Top Secret," "Secret," or "Confidential," depending upon the degree of its significance to national security. No other categories shall be used to identify official information or material as requiring protection in the interest of national security, except as otherwise expressly provided by statute. These classification categories are defined as follows:

(A) *"Top Secret."* "Top Secret" refers to that national security information or material which requires the highest degree of protection. The test for assigning "Top Secret" classification shall be whether its unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security. Examples of "exceptionally grave damage" include armed hostilities against the United States or its allies; disruption of foreign relations vitally affecting the national security; the compromise of vital national defense plans or complex cryptologic and communications intelligence systems; the revelation of sensitive intelligence operations; and the disclosure of scientific or technological developments vital to national security. This classification shall be used with the utmost restraint.

(B) *"Secret."* "Secret" refers to that national security information or material which requires a substantial degree of protection. The test for assigning "Secret" classification shall be whether its unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause serious damage to the national security. Examples of "serious damage" include disruption of foreign relations significantly affecting the national security; significant impairment of a program or policy directly

ANALYSIS OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 11652[1]

PREAMBLE

The statement in the 3rd paragraph, first sentence, represents a misunderstanding of the entire concept of the Freedom of Information Act on which Executive Order 11652 is based. The use of the term "expressly exempted" in reference to Section 552 (b)(1) of Title 5, U.S. Code implies that such exemptions are *mandatory* upon Executive agencies in responding to a request for information under the Act. *The exact opposite is true.* Such exemptions are *permissive only* and the clear purpose of the Freedom of Information Act cannot be changed by Executive Order.

The second sentence of paragraph 3 of the Preamble compounds the misinterpretation of exemption (b)(1) of Section 552 of Title 5. Prosecutive action for an alleged "wrongful disclosure" of classified information or material described in Executive Order 11652 would be proper only if it met the test of the types of information specifically referred to in the Criminal Code, not necessarily that specified in the Executive Order, and if the purpose or conditions of the alleged "wrongful disclosure" met the additional tests as contained in the Code and court decisions based on those sections. There is no basis in law for an Executive Order, in effect, to threaten Members of Congress, newsmen, or anyone else for what the Order refers to as a "wrongful disclosure."

Section 1

The new Executive Order reinstitutes the term "national security" which was used in Executive Order 10290 that was in effect before the issuance of Executive Order 10501 in 1953 by President Eisenhower. The narrower term "national defense" was then substituted for "national security." Executive Order 11652 states that the term "national security" includes "national defense or foreign *relations*." The Freedom of Information Act permits the withholding of matters that are "specifically required by Executive Order to be kept secret in the interest of the national defense or foreign *policy*." The reinstatement of the term "national security", with its broad application and vague meaning puts it at variance with the terminology of the Freedom of Information Act, upon which Executive Order 11652 relies for its authority. The semantic and legal differences between the terms "national defense" and "national security" and the terms "foreign policy" and "foreign relations" weaken the entire foundation of Executive Order 11652, while failing to correct a basic defect in Executive Order 10501—namely, its lack of a definition for the term "national defense." For example, "*relations*" is a much broader word than "*policy*" because it includes all operational matters, no matter how insignificant.

The conflict between the language of the Freedom of Information Act and the terms of Executive Order 11652 will force the courts to reverse a number of decisions already issued under the Act and look, *in camera*, at documents classified under the new order to

[1] This analysis, prepared by the staff of the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, House Government Operations Committee does not necessarily represent the views of Members of the Subcommittee or the full Committee.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 10501—Continued

(c) *Confidential:* Except as may be expressly provided by statute, the use of the classification Confidential shall be authorized, by appropriate authority, only for defense information or material the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the nation.

SECTION 2. *Limitation of authority to classify:* The authority to classify defense information or material under this order shall be limited in the departments, agencies, and other units of the executive branch as hereinafter specified.

(a) In the following departments, agencies, and Governmental units, having primary responsibility for matters pertaining to national defense, the authority for original classification of information or material under this order may be exercised by the head of the department, agency, or Governmental unit concerned or by such responsible officers or employees as he, or his representative, may designate for that purpose. The delegation of such authority to classify shall be limited as severely as is consistent with the orderly and expeditious transaction of Government business.

The White House Office
President's Science Advisory Committee
Bureau of the Budget
Council of Economic Advisers
National Security Council
Central Intelligence Agency
Department of State
Department of the Treasury
Department of Defense
Department of the Army
Department of the Navy
Department of the Air Force
Department of Justice
Department of Commerce
Department of Labor
Department of Transportation
Atomic Energy Commission
Canal Zone Government
Federal Aviation Agency
Federal Communiactions Commission
Federal Radiation Council
General Services Administration
Interstate Commerce Commission
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
National Aeronautics and Space Council
United States Civil Service Commission
United States Information Agency
Agency for International Development
Office of Emergency Planning
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board
United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
Export-Import Bank of Washington
Office of Science and Technology

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11652—Continued

related to the national security; revelation of significant military plans or intelligence operations; and compromise of significant scientific or technological developments relating to national security. The classification "Secret" shall be sparingly used.

(C) *"Confidential."* "Confidential" refers to that national security information or material which requires protection. The test for assigning "Confidential" classification shall be whether its unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause damage to the national security.

Section 2. Authority to Classify. The authority to originally classify information or material under this order shall be restricted solely to those offices within the executive branch which are concerned with matters of national security, and shall be limited to the minimum number absolutely required for efficient administration. Except as the context may otherwise indicate, the term "Department" as used in this order shall include agency or other governmental unit.

(A) The authority to originally classify information or material under this order as "Top Secret" shall be exercised only by such officials as the President may designate in writing and by:

(1) The heads of the Departments listed below;

(2) Such of their senior principal deputies and assistants as the heads of such Departments may designate in writing; and

(3) Such heads and senior principal deputies and assistants of major elements of such Departments, as the heads of such Departments may designate in writing.

Such offices in the Executive Office of the President as the President may designate in writing.

Central Intelligence Agency.
Atomic Energy Commission.
Department of State.
Department of the Treasury.
Department of Defense.
Department of the Army.
Department of the Navy.
Department of the Air Force.
United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
Department of Justice.
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Agency for International Development.

(B) The authority to originally classify information or material under this order as "Secret" shall be exercised only by:

(1) Officials who have "Top Secret" classification authority;

(2) Such subordinates as officials with "Top Sercret" classification authority under (A) (1) and (2) above may designate in writing; and

(3) The heads of the following named Departments and such senior principal deputies or assistants as they may designate in writing.

Department of Transportation.

ANALYSIS OF EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11652—Continued

determine whether the documents affect "national defense", "foreign policy", or "national security".

Executive Order 11652 uses the same key phrases affecting "Top Secret" and "Secret" information as in Executive Order 10501—"exceptionally grave damage" in the first category and "serious damage" in the second. The key phrase for "Confidential" has been changed slightly, but the substance is no different. One of the major defects in Executive Order 10501 was the confusion over these same key phrases—still unchanged—which has resulted in massive overclassification. We still have the antiquated system of individual judgment and preference that the Army and the Navy used before World War II. Thus, Executive Order 11652 does nothing to deal with this crucial problem. Examples of "serious damage" referred to in the "Secret" category of Executive Order 11652 include unauthorized disclosure of information or material that would result in "significant impairment of a program or policy directly related to the national security." Since that term now includes both "national defense" and "foreign relations," a literal interpretation of this expanded example would limit legitimate public and Congressional criticism of programs such as military assistance, foreign economic assistance, or dozens of other programs where maladministration, waste, or corruption could be hidden under the *security* label.

Section 2

Executive Order 10501 made no distinction in classification authority among the three classification categories. Some 48 agencies were given such authority under the old order; there are 33 under the new order. There are 12 agencies, plus 11 White House offices,[2] authorized for "Top Secret" classification authority under the new order and an additional 13 agencies authorized to classify "Secret" information or material. All of those agencies and offices can classify "Confidential". Agencies losing classification authority include the Canal Zone Government, Federal Aviation Agency, Federal Radiation Council, Interstate Commerce Commission, Peace Corps, Post Office Department, Department of the Interior, Department of Labor, Department of Agriculture, Panama Canal Company, Renegotiation Board, Small Business Administration, Subversive Activities Control Board, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations. However, the provisions of Section 2(D) permit other agencies to be added by Executive Order.

Executive Order 10501 limited original "Secret" and "Confidential" classification authority within specified departments and agencies to the *head* of the activity and to "such responsible officers or employees as he, or his representative, may designate for that purpose." Also, it stipulated that "the delegation of such authority to classify shall be limited as severely as is consistent with the orderly and expeditious transaction of Government business."

Executive Order 11652 lifts the limitation on the number of persons who can "wield classification stamps. It permits the heads of 23 government departments, agencies and White House offices to give "Top Secret" classification authority to any of thousands of assistants in their own offices or in the bureaus and branches of the agencies. The number of persons granted authority to wield "Secret" stamps mushrooms under Executive Order 11652, for every person with "Top Secret" authority can designate without limitation, any subordinate to use "Secret" stamps. And the Order lists 13 additional departments and agencies in which the head of the organization can give authority to anyone he wants to use the "Se-

Footnote No. 2 at end of comparative.

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The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations

(b) In the following departments, agencies, and Governmental units, having partial but not primary responsibility for matters pertaining to national defense, the authority for original classification of information or material under this order shall be exercised only by the head of the department, agency, or Governmental unit without delegation:

Post Office Department
Department of the Interior
Department of Agriculture
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Civil Aeronautics Board
Federal Maritime Commission
Federal Power Commission
National Science Foundation
Panama Canal Company
Renegotiation Board
Small Business Administration
Subversive Activities Control Board
Tennessee Valley Authority

(c) Any agency or unit of the executive branch not named herein, and any such agency or unit which may be established hereafter, shall be deemed not to have authority for original classification of information or material under this order, except as such authority may be specifically conferred upon any such agency or unit hereafter.

(Contain in section 4.)

SECTION 3. *Classifiation:* Persons designated to have authority for original classification of information or material which requires protection in the interests of national defense under this order shall be held responsible for its proper classification in accordance with the definitions of the three categories in section 1, hereof. Unnecessary classification and over-classification shall be scrupulously avoided. The following special

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11652—Continued

Federal Communications Commission.
Export-Import Bank of the United States.
Department of Commerce.
United States Civil Service Commission.
United States Information Agency.
General Services Administration.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Civil Aeronautics Board.
Federal Maritime Commission.
Federal Power Commission.
National Science Foundation.
Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

(C) The authority to originally classify information or material under this order as "Confidential" may be exercised by officials who have "Top Secret" or "Secret" classification authority and such officials as they may designate in writing.

(D) Any Department not referred to herein and any Department or unit established hereafter shall not have authority to originally classify information or material under this order, unless specifically authorized hereafter by an Executive order.

Section 3. Authority to Downgrade and Declassify. The authority to downgrade and declassify national security information or material shall be exercised as follows:

(A) Information or material may be downgraded or declassified by the official authorizing the original classification, by a successor in capacity or by a supervisory official of either.

(B) Downgrading and declassification authority may also be exercised by an official specifically authorized under regulations issued by the head of the Department listed in Sections 2(A) or (B) hereof.

(C) In the case of classified information or material officially transferred by or pursuant to statute or Executive order in conjunction with a transfer of function and not merely for storage purposes, the receiving Department shall be deemed to be the originating Department for all purposes under this order including downgrading and declassification.

(D) In the case of classified information or material not officially transferred within (C) above, but originated in a Department which has since ceased to exist, each Department in possession shall be deemed to be the originating Department for all purposes under this order. Such information or material may be downgraded and declassified by the Department in possession after consulting with any other Departments having an interest in the subject matter.

(E) Classified information or material transferred to the General Services Administration for accession into the Archives of the United States shall be downgraded and declassified by the Archivist of the United States in accordance with this order, directives of the President issued through the National Security Council and pertinent regulations of the Departments.

(F) Classified information or material with special markings, as described in Section 8, shall be downgraded and declassified as require by law and governing regulations.

Section 4. Classification. Each person possessing classifying authority shall be held accountable for the proprietary of the classifications attributed to him. Both unnecessary classification and over-classification shall be avoided. Classification shall be solely on the basis of national security considerations. In no case shall information be classified in order to conceal inefficiency or administrative error, to prevent embarrassment

ANALYSIS OF EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11652—Con.

cret" stamp. And every government employee who gets the "Top Secret" or "Secret" stamp authority can grant authority, without limit, to any number of additional government employees who can wield the "Confidential" stamp.

This "trickle down" system for spreading the classification authority under Executive Order 11652 requires that each person who passes down authority to stamp "Top Secret", "Secret", and "Confidential" on government documents must do so in writing. But there is no requirement that the lists of persons wielding classification stamps shall be made public. Thus, the identity of the government censors will, itself, be censored.

Section 3

Section 3 of Executive Order 11652 spells out downgrading and declassification authority and is largely administrative in nature.

Section 4

Both of the Executive Orders warn against "unnecessary classification and overclassification," but experience under Executive Order 10501 since 1953 has shown an overwhelming tendency on the part of officials to *overclassify*, which had helped to create the classification crisis which prompted the change. Executive Order 11652 does contain a further warning against classification "to

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 10501—Continued

rules shall be observed in classification of defense information or material:

(a) *Documents in General:* Documents shall be classified according to their own content and not necessarily according to their relationship to other documents. References to classified material which do not reveal classified defense information shall not be classified.

(b) *Physically Connected Documents:* The classification of a file or group of physically connected documents shall be at least as high as that of the most highly classified document therein. Documents separated from the file or group shall be handled in accordance with their individual defense classification.

(c) *Multiple Classifications:* A document, product, or substance shall bear a classification at least as high as that of its highest classified component. The document, product, or substance shall bear only one overall classification, notwithstanding that pages, paragraphs, sections, or components thereof bear different classifications.

(d) *Transmitted Letters:* A letter transmitting defense information shall be classified at least as high as its highest classified enclosure.

(e) *Information Originated by a Foreign Government or Organization:* Defense information of a classified nature furnished to the United States by a foreign government or international organization shall be assigned a classification which will assure a degree of protection equivalent to or greater than that required by the government or international organization which furnished the information.

(From section 4(f) and (g)).

(f) *Downgrading:* If the recipient of classified material believes that it has been classified too highly, he may make a request to the reviewing official who may downgrade or declassify the material after obtaining the consent of the appropriate classifying authority.

(g) *Upgrading:* If the recipient of unclassified information or material believes that it should be classified, or if the recipient of classified information or material believes that its classification is not sufficiently protective, it shall be safeguarded in accordance with the classification deemed appropriate and a request made to the reviewing official, who may classify the information or material or upgrade the classification after obtaining the consent of the appropriate classifying authority. The date of this action shall constitute a new date of origin insofar as the downgrading or declassification schedule (paragraph (a) above) is concerned.

SECTION 4. *Declassification, Downgrading, or Upgrading:* When classified information or material no longer requires its present level of protection in the defense interest, it shall be downgraded or declassified in order to preserve the effectiveness and integrity of the classification system and to eliminate classification of information or material which no longer require classification protection. Heads of departments or agencies originating classified information or material shall designate persons to be responsible for continuing review of such classified information or material on a document-by-document, category, project, program, or other systematic basis, for the purpose of declassifying or downgrading whenever national defense considerations permit, and for receiving requests for such review from all sources. However, Restricted Data and material formerly designated as Restricted Data shall be handled only in accordance with subparagraph 4(a)(1) below and section 13 of this order. The following special rules shall be observed with respect to changes of classification of defense information or material, including information or material heretofore classified:

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11652—Continued

to a person or Department, to restrain competition or independent initiative, or to prevent for any other reason the release of information which does not require protection in the interest of national security. The following rules shall apply to classification of information under this order:

(A) *Documents in General.* Each classified document shall show on its face its classification and whether it is subject to or exempt from the General Declassification Schedule. It shall also show the office of origin, the date of preparation and classification and, to the extent practicable, be so marked as to indicate which portions are classified, at what level, and which portions are not classified in order to facilitate excerpting and other use. Material containing references to classified materials, which references do not reveal classified information, shall not be classified.

(B) *Identification of Classifying Authority.* Unless the Department involved shall have provided some other method of identifying the individual at the highest level that authorized classification in each case, material classified under this order shall indicate on its face the identity of the highest authority authorizing the classification. Where the individual who signs or otherwise authenticates a document or item has also authorized the classification, no further annotation as to his identity is required.

(C) *Information or Material Furnished by a Foreign Government or International Organization.* Classified information or material furnished to the United States by a foreign government or international organization shall either retain its original classification or be assigned a United States classification. In either case, the classification shall assure a degree of protection equivalent to that required by the government or international organization which furnished the information or material.

(D) *Classification Responsibilities.* A holder of classified information or material shall observe and respect the classification assigned by the originator. If a holder believes that there is unnecessary classification, that the assigned classification is improper, or that the document is subject to declassification under this order, he shall so inform the originator who shall thereupon re-examine the classification.

Section 5. Declassification and Downgrading. Classified information and material, unless declassified earlier by the original classifying authority, shall be declassified and downgraded in accordance with the following rules:

(A) *General Declassification Schedule.*

(1) *"Top Secret."* Information or material originally classified "Top Secret" shall become automatically downgraded to "Secret" at the end of the second full calendar year following the year in which it was originated, downgraded to "Confidential" at the end of the fourth full calendar year following the year in which it was originated, and declassified at the end of the tenth full calendar year following the year in which it was originated.

(2) *"Secret."* Information and material originally classified "Secret" shall become automatically downgraded to "Confidential" at the end of the second full calendar year following the year in which it was originated, and declassified at the end of the eighth full calendar year following the year in which it was originated.

(3) *"Confidential."* Information and material originally classified "Confidential" shall become automatically declassified at the end

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conceal inefficiency or administrative error, to prevent embarrassment," etc., but such admonitions will only be effective *if* they are enforced by penalties against those who *overclassify* as well as those who underclassify. *Such has not been the case in the past.* The broader criterion to be used for classification, "national security considerations," rather than the narrower "national defense" criterion, will be a factor in any possible future classification challenge.

New instructions regarding "Documents in General" expand the requirements of Executive Order 10501 as to details of classification markings, but many of these requirements already exist in agency directives.

Section 4(B) deals with the identity of classifying authority. If this requirement were properly carried out so that identities of the classifiers were on each document, it would be an important step forward, thereby fixing responsibility on an individual for proper classification and perhaps tending to discourage overclassification. Unfortunately, the wording of this subsection negates the effect by the "unless" clause in the first sentence, which permits departments to hide the identity of classifiers. Defense Department objections to this identification requirement apparently were responsible for a watering-down of the original draft subsection.

Subsection (D) broadens the requirement in Executive Order 10501 for a "recipient" of classified material to respect the assigned classification even though he believes it to be unnecessary. Use of the new designation "holder" would seem to include the supervisor of the classifier. To the extent that a supervisor would feel bound to respect a subordinate's classification, the correction of classification abuses could be inhibited.

Section 5

Section 4 of Executive Order 10501 provides in its first sentence a downgrading/declassification system for classified information or material that "no longer requires its present level of protection in the defense interest." But Executive Order 11652 contains no such language. Section 5 contains no *requirement* to depart from the rules of the General Declassification Schedule that spread out Top Secret to declassification over a 10-year period, even when classified information no longer requires protection. The elimination of the previous mandatory downgrading/declassification instruction in the new order represents still another potential restriction on the "people's right to know."

The declassification and downgrading requirements of Executive Order 11652 as spelled out in Section 5(A) provide for a 10-year declassification schedule (except for information contained in the exemptions of subsection 5(B)), instead of the 12-year schedule contained in Executive Order 10501. Top Secret data would become Secret after 2 full calendar years and Confidential after 4 additional calendar years. It would be de-

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(a) *Automatic Changes:* In order to insure uniform procedures for automatic changes, heads of departments and agencies have authority for original classification of information or material, as set forth in section 2, shall categorize such classified information or material into the following groups:

(1) *Group 1:* Information or material originated by foreign governments or international organizations and over which the United States Government has no jurisdiction, information or material provided for by statutes such as the Atomic Energy Act, and information or material requiring special handling, such as intelligence and cryptography. This information and material is excluded from automatic downgrading or declassification.

(2) *Group 2:* Extremely sensitive information or material which the head of the agency or his designees exempt, on an individual basis, from automatic downgrading and declassification.

(3) *Group 3:* Information or material which warrants some degree of classification for an indefinite period. Such information or material shall become automatically downgraded at 12-year intervals until the lowest classification is reached, but shall not become automatically declassified.

(4) *Group 4:* Information or material which does not qualify for, or is not assigned to, one of the first three groups. Such information or material shall become automatically downgraded at three-year intervals until the lowest classification is reached, and shall be automatically declassified twelve years after date of issuance.

To the fullest extent practicable, the classifying authority shall indicate on the information or material at the time of original classification if it can be downgraded or declassified at an earlier date, or if it can be downgraded or declassified after a specified event, or upon the removal of classified attachments or enclosures. The heads, or their designees, of departments and agencies in possession of defense information or material classified pursuant to this order, but not bearing markings for automatic downgrading or declassification, are hereby authorized to mark or designate for automatic downgrading or declassification such information or material in accordance with the rules or regulations established by the department or agency that originally classified such information or material.

(b) *Non-Automatic Changes:* The persons designated to receive requests for review of classified material may downgrade or declassify such material when circumstances no longer warrant its retention in its original classification provided the consent of the appropriate classifying authority has been obtained. The downgrading or declassification of extracts from or paraphrases of classified documents shall also require the consent of the appropriate classifying authority unless the agency making such extracts knows positively that they warrant a classification lower than that of the document from which extracted, or that they are not classified.

(c) *Material Officially Transferred:* In the case of material transferred by or pursuant to statute or Executive order from one department or agency to another for the latter's use and as part of its official files or property, as distinguished from transfers merely for purposes of storage, the receiving department or agency shall be deemed to be the classifying authority for all purposes under this order, including declassification and downgrading.

(d) *Material Not Officially Transferred:* When any department or agency has in its possession any classified material which has become five years old, and it appears (1) that such material originated in an agency which has since become defunct and whose files and other property have not been officially

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of the sixth full calendar year following the year in which it was originated.

(B) *Exemptions from General Declassification Schedule.* Certain classified information or material may warrant some degree of protection for a period exceeding that provided in the General Declassification Schedule. An official authorized to originally classify information or material "Top Secret" may exempt from the General Declassification Schedule any level of classified information or material originated by him or under his supervision if it falls within one of the categories described below. In each case such official shall specify in writing on the material the exemption category being claimed and, unless impossible, a date or event for automatic declassification. The use of the exemption authority shall be kept to the absolute minimum consistent with national security requirements and shall be restricted to the following categories:

(1) Classified information or material furnished by foreign governments or international organizations and held by the United States on the understanding that it be kept in confidence.

(2) Classified information or material specifically covered by statute, or pertaining to cryptography, or disclosing intelligence sources or methods.

(3) Classified information or material disclosing a system, plan, installation, project or specific foreign relations matter the continuing protection of which is essential to the national security.

(4) Classified information or material the disclosure of which would place a person in immediate jeopardy.

(C) *Mandatory Review of Exempted Material.* All classified information and material originated after the effective date of this order which is exempted under (B) above from the General Declassification Schedule shall be subject to a classification review by the originating Department at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of origin provided:

(1) A department or member of the public requests a review;

(2) The request describes the record with sufficient particularity to enable the Department to identify it; and

(3) The record can be obtained with only a reasonable amount of effort.

Information or material which no longer qualifies for exemption under (B) above shall be declassified. Information or material continuing to qualify under (B) shall be so marked and, unless impossible, a date for automatic declassification shall be set.

(D) *Applicability of the General Declassification Schedule to Previously Classified Material.* Information or material classified before the effective date of this order and which is assigned to Group I under Executive Order No. 10501, as amended by Executive Order No. 10964, shall be subject to the General Declassification Schedule. All other information or material classified before the effective date of this order, whether or not assigned to Groups 1, 2, or 3 of Executive Order No. 10501, as amended, shall be excluded from the General Declassification Schedule. However, at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of origin it shall be subject to a mandatory classification review and disposition under the same conditions and criteria that apply to classified information and material created after the effective date of this order as set forth in (B) and (C) above.

(E) *Declassification of Classified Information or Material After Thirty Years.* All classified information or material which is thirty years old or more, whether originating before or after the effective date of this order, shall be declassified under the following conditions:

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classified after 6 more calendar years in that category. Certain non-exempt types of classified data are downgraded at 3-year intervals under Executive Order 10501 from the 12-year starting point.

The positive results of reduction of the declassification schedule from a 12-year to a 10-year period is more illusory than real, partly because of the time frames and partly because of the language affecting exemptions from the general schedule. With the 10-year schedule, a President could safely stay in office for his full two terms under the Constitution and make it possible for his Vice President or other candidate of his own political party to succeed him without the public knowing full details of major defense or foreign policy errors his administration had committed and hidden away under the classification stamp.

One political party could, therefore, have a minimum control of 12 years in the White House before even the information subject to the automatic downgrading would become totally available to the electorate. The 6-year static Confidential requirement could, in addition, spare the White House occupant the political misfortune of off-year election losses affecting his party control in Congress or in State Houses. The requirement would have the same hiding effect of a Top Secret or Secret document after the President serves two years in office.

When the implications of the four specific exemptions of Section 5(B) are added to this hypothesis, it is clear that much vital information needed by the Congress and the public can be withheld for a minimum of 30 years under Section 5(E), or even longer under certain circumstances.

Exemption (1) of Section 5(B) affects virtually any important subject area affecting the long-range conduct of our foreign policy or even a "specific foreign relations matter," as provided in Exemption (3). By removing such matters from public knowledge even *after* a 10-year period, an Executive could use these exemptions to build a self-protective wall around the White House and virtually remove his conduct of defense or foreign policy matters as issues in his campaign for re-election and the campaign of his political party's nominee to succeed him.

Section 5(C) provides that if someone makes a request, an exempted item of information or material may be reviewed for declassification after expiration of the 10-year period. However, the usefulness of the review procedure in speeding the declassification of previously exempted information or material is strictly limited by provisos (2) and (3) so that it is almost meaningless.

A "member of the public" who requests the review would be required to "describe the record with sufficient particularity to enable the Department to identify it." Moreover, it is required that "the record (can) be obtained with only a reasonable amount of effort." The judge-an-jury on the description, and on what is "reasonable" is, of course, the affected Department and Administration in power. Totally unanswered is the question: How does a citizen know such a record exists?

The 30-year "declassification" provision of Section 5(E) is diluted by the exception that permits the head of the originating Department to extend the secrecy of information or material deemed "to require continued protection . . . essential to the national security or disclosure (of which) would place a person in immediate jeopardy." An undetermined number of years of additional classification could then be ordered by such person. Opposition to the Defense Department to the original draft version of the new order apparently was the reason for the inclusion of this "savings" clause.

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transferred to another department or agency within the meaning of subsection (c), above, or (2) that it is impossible for the possessing department or agency to identify the originating agency, and (3) a review of the material indicates that it should be downgraded or declassified, the said possessing department or agency shall have power to declassify or downgrade such material. If it appears probable that another department or agency may have a substantial interest in whether the classification of any particular information should be maintained, the possessing department or agency shall not exercise the power conferred upon it by this subsection, except with the consent of the other department or agency, until thirty days after it has notified such other department or agency of the nature of the material and of its intention to declassify or downgrade the same. During such thirty-day period the other department or agency may, if it so desires, express its objections to declassifying or downgrading the particular material, but the power to make the ultimate decision shall reside in the possessing department or agency.

(e) *Information or Material Transmitted by Electrical Means:* The downgrading or declassification of classified information or material transmitted by electrical means shall be accomplished in accordance with the procedures described above unless specifically prohibited by the originating department or agency. Unclassified information or material which is transmitted in encrypted form shall be safeguarded and handled in accordance with the regulations of the originating department or agency.

(Subsections (f) and (g) incorporated in part into section 4(D) of new Executive Order.)

(Subsection (b) incorporated in part into section 5(f) of new Executive Order.)

(i) *Notification of Change in Classification:* In all cases in which action is taken by the reviewing official to downgrade or declassify earlier than called for by the automatic downgrading-declassification stamp, the reviewing official shall promptly notify all addressees to whom the information or material was originally transmitted. Recipients of original information or material, upon receipt of notification of change in classification, shall notify addressees to whom they have transmitted the classified information or material.

(h) *Departments and Agencies Which Do Not Have Authority for Original Classification:* The provisions of this section relating to the declassification of defense information or material shall apply to departments or agencies which do not, under the terms of this order, have authority for original classification of information or material, but which have formerly classified information or material pursuant to Executive Order No. 10290 of September 24, 1951.

SECTION 5. *Making of Classified Material:* After a determination of the proper defense classification to be assigned has been made in accordance with the provisions of this order, the classified material shall be marked as follows:

(a) *Downgrading-Declassification Markings:* At the time of origination, all classified information or material shall be marked to indicate the downgrading-declassification schedule to be followed in accordance with paragraph (a) of section 4 of this order.

(b) *Bound Documents:* The assigned defense classification on bound documents, such as books or pamphlets, the pages of which are permanently and securely fastened together, shall be conspicuously marked or stemped on the outside of the front cover, on the title page, on the first page, on the back page and on the outside of the back cover. In each case the markings shall be applied to the top and bottom of the page or cover.

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(1) All information and material classified after the effective date of this order shall, whether or not declassification has been requested, become automatically declassified at the end of thirty full calendar years after the date of its original classification except for such specifically identified information or material which the head of the originating Department personally determines in writing at that time to require continued protection because such continued protection is essential to the national security or disclosure would place a person in imediate jeopardy. In such case, the head of the Department shall also specify the period of continued classification.

(2) All information and material classified before the effective date of this order and more than thirty years old shall be systematically reviewed for declassification by the Archivist of the United States by the end of the thirtieth full calendar year following the year in which it was originated. In this review, the Archivist will separate and keep protected only such information or material as is specifically identified by the head of the Department in accordance with (E)(1) above. In such case, the head of the Department shall also specify the period of continued classification.

(F) *Departments Which Do Not Have Authority For Original Classification.* The provisions of this section relating to the declassification of national security information or material shall apply to Departments which, under the terms of this order, do not have current authority to originally classify information or material, but which formerly had such authority under previous Executive orders.

Section 6. Policy Directives on Access, Marking, Safekeeping, Accountability, Transmission, Disposition and Destruction of Classified Information and Material. The President acting through the National Security Council shall issue directives which shall be binding on all Departments to protect classified information from loss or compromise. Such directives shall conform to the following policies:

(A) No person shall be given access to classified information or material unless such person has been determined to be trustworthy and unless access to such information is necessary for the performance of his duties.

(B) All classified information and material shall be appropriately and conspicuously marked to put all persons on clear notice of its classified contents.

(C) Classified information and material shall be used, possessed, and stored only un-

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Section 6

This section sets forth general guidelines to govern the issuance of directives by the President, through the National Security Council, to Executive agencies in the protection of classified information from loss or compromise. The detailed instructions to be issued will determine to a considerable extent the effectiveness of the new order.

Such detailed instructions are contained in Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Executive Order 10501.

It is noted that Section 7 of Executive Order 10501 limits dissemination to persons for "official" duties. The new order eliminated "official." This would seem to expand authorized dissemination far beyond the existing limits. This reflects the wider scope of the new order as compared to Executive Order 10501.

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(c) *Unbound Documents:* The assigned defense classification on unbound documents, such as letters, memoranda, reports, telegrams, and other similar documents, the pages of which are not permanently and securely fastened together, shall be conspicuously marked or stamped at the top and bottom of each page, in such manner that the marking will be clearly visible when the pages are clipped or stapled together.

(d) *Charts, Maps and Drawings:* Classified charts, maps, and drawings shall carry the defense classification marking under the legend, title block, or scale in such manner that it will be reproduced on all copies made therefrom. Such classification shall also be marked at the top and bottom in each instance.

(e) *Photographs, Films and Recordings:* Classified photographs, films, and recordings, and their containers, shall be conspicuously and appropriately marked with the assigned defense classification.

(f) *Products or Substances:* The assigned defense classification shall be conspicuously marked on classified products or substances, if possible, and on their containers, if possible, or, if the article or container cannot be marked, written notification of such classification shall be furnished to recipients of such products or substances.

(g) *Reproductions:* All copies or reproductions of classified material shall be appropriately marked or stamped in the same manner as the original thereof.

(h) *Unclassified Material:* Normally, unclassified material shall not be marked or stamped *Unclassified* unless it is essential to convey to a recipient of such material that it has been examined specifically with a view to imposing a defense classification and has been determined not to require such classification.

(i) *Change or Removal of Classification:* Whenever classified material is declassified, downgraded, or upgraded, the material shall be marked or stamped in a prominent place to reflect the change in classification, the authority for the action, the date of action, and the identity of the person or unit taking the action. In addition, the old classification marking shall be cancelled and the new classification (if any) substituted therefor. *Automatic* change in classification shall be indicated by the appropriate classifying authority, through marking or stamping in a prominent place to reflect information specified in subsection 4(a) hereof.

(j) *Material Furnished Persons Not in the Executive Branch of the Government:* When classified material affecting the national defense is furnished authorized persons, in or out of Federal service, other than those in the executive branch, the following notation, in addition to the assigned classification marking, shall whenever practicable be placed on the material, on its container, or on the written notification of its asigned classification:

"This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

Use of alternative marking concerning "Restricted Data" as defined by the Atomic Energy Act is authorized when appropriate.

SECTION 6. *Custody and Safekeeping:* The possession or use of classified defense information or material shall be limited to locations where facilities for secure storage or protection thereof are available by means of which unauthorized persons are prevented from gaining access thereto. Whenever such information or material is not under the personal supervision of its custodian, whether during or outside of working hours, the following means shall be taken to protect it:

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der conditions which will prevent access by unauthorized persons or dissemination to unauthorized persons.

(D) All classified information and material disseminated outside the executive branch under Executive Order No. 10865 or otherwise shall be properly protected.

(E) Appropriate accountability records for classified information shall be established and maintained and such information and material shall be protected adequately during all transmissions.

(F) Classified information and material no longer needed in current working files or for reference or records purposes shall be destroyed or disposed of in accordance with the records disposal provisions contained in Chapter 33 of Title 44 of the United States Code and other applicable statutes.

(G) Classified information or material shall be reviewed on a systematic basis for the purpose of accomplishing downgrading, declassification, transfer, retirement and destruction at the earliest practicable date.

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(a) *Storage of Top Secret Information and Material:* As a minimum, Top Secret defense information and material shall be stored in a safe or safe-type steel file container having a three-position dial-type combination lock, and being of such weight, size, construction, or installation as to minimize the possibility of unauthorized access to, or the physical theft of, such information and material. The head of a department or agency, may approve other storage facilities which afford equal protection, such as an alarmed area, a vault, a vault-type room, or an area under continuous surveillance.

(b) *Storage of Secret and Confidential Information and Material:* As a minimum, Secret and Confidential defense information and material may be stored in a manner authorized for Top Secret Information and material, or in steel file cabinets equipped with steel lockbar and a changeable three-combination dial-type padlock or in other storage facilities which afford equal protection and which are authorized by the head of the department or agency.

(c) *Storage or Protection Equipment:* Whenever new security storage equipment is procured, it should, to the maximum extent practicable, be of the type designated as security filing cabinets on the Federal Supply Schedule of the General Services Administration.

(d) *Other Classified Material:* Heads of departments and agencies shall prescribe such protective facilities as may be necessary in their departments or agencies for material originating under statutory provisions requiring protection of certain information.

(e) *Changes of Lock Combinations:* Combinations on locks of safekeeping equipment shall be changed, only by persons having appropriate security clearance, whenever such equipment is placed in use after procurement from the manufacturer or other sources, whenever a person knowing the combination is transferred from the office to which the equipment is assigned, or whenever the combination has been subjected to compromise, and at least once every year. Knowledge of combinations shall be limited to the minimum number of persons necessary for operating purposes. Records of combinations shall be classified no lower than the highest category of classified defense material authorized for storage in the safekeeping equipment concerned.

(f) *Custodian's Responsibilities:* Custodians of classified defense material shall be responsible for providing the best possible protection and accountability for such material at all times and particularly for securely locking classified material in approved safekeeping equipment whenever it is not in use or under direct supervision of authorized employees. Custodians shall follow procedures which insure that unauthorized persons do not gain access to classified defense information or material by sight or sound, and classified information shall not be discussed with or in the presence of unauthorized persons.

(g) *Telephone Conversations:* Defense information classified in the three categories under the provisions of this order shall not be revealed in telephone conversations, except as may be authorized under section 8 hereof with respect to the transmission of Secret and Confidential material over certain military communications circuits.

(h) *Loss or Subjection to Compromise:* Any person in the executive branch who has knowledge of the loss or possible subjection to compromise of classified defense information shall promptly report the circumstances to a designated official of his agency, and the latter shall take appropriate action forthwith, including advice to the originating department or agency.

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SECTION 7. *Accountability and Dissemination:* Knowledge or possession of classified defense information shall be permitted only to persons whose official duties require such access in the interest of promoting national defense and only if they have been determined to be trustworthy. Proper control of dissemination of classified defense information shall be maintained at all times, including good accountability records of classified defense information documents, and severe limitation on the number of such documents originated as well as the number of copies thereof reproduced. The number of copies of classified defense information documents shall be kept to a minimum to decrease the risk of compromise of the information contained in such documents and the financial burden on the Government in protecting such documents. The following special rules shall be observed in connection with accountability for and dissemination of defense information or material:

(a) *Accountability Procedures:* Heads of departments and agencies shall prescribe such accountability procedures as are necessary to control effectively the dissemination of classified defense information, with particularly severe control on material classified Top Secret under this order. Top Secret Control Officers shall be designated, as required, to receive, maintain accountability registers of, and dispatch Top Secret material.

(b) *Dissemination Outside the Executive Branch:* Classified defense information shall not be disseminated outside the executive branch except under conditions and through channels authorized by the head of the disseminating department or agency, even though the person or agency to which dissemination of such information is proposed to be made may have been solely or partly responsible for its production.

(c) *Information Originating in Another Department or Agency:* Except as otherwise provided by section 102 of the National Security Act of July 26, 1947, c. 343, 61 Stat. 498, as amended, 50 U.S.C. sec. 403, classified defense information originating in another department or agency shall not be disseminated outside the receiving department or agency without the consent of the originating department or agency. Documents and material containing defense information which are classified Top Secret or Secret shall not be reproduced without the consent of the originating department or agency.

SECTION 8. *Transmission:* For transmission outside of a department or agency, classified defense material of the three categories originated under the provisions of this order shall be prepared and transmitted as follows:

(a) *Preparation for Transmission:* Such material shall be enclosed in opaque inner and outer covers. The inner cover shall be a sealed wrapper or envelope plainly marked with the assigned classification and address. The outer cover shall be sealed and addressed with no indication of the classification of its contents. A receipt form shall be attached to or enclosed in the inner cover, except that Confidential material shall require a receipt only if the sender deems it necessary. The receipt form shall identify the addressor, addressee, and the document, but shall contain no classified information. It shall be signed by the proper recipient and returned to the sender.

(b) *Transmitting Top Secret Material:* The transmission of Top Secret material shall be effected preferably by direct contact of officials concerned, or, alternatively, by specifically designated personnel, by State Department diplomatic pouch, by a messenger-courier system especially created for that purpose, or by electric means in encrypted form; or in the case of information transmitted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, such means of transmission may be used as are currently approved by the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, unless ex-

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press reservation to the contrary is made in exceptional cases by the originating agency.

(c) *Transmitting Secret Information and Material:* Secret information and material shall be transmitted within and between the forty-eight contiguous States and the District of Columbia, or wholly within Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a United States possession, by one of the means established for Top Secret information and material, by authorized courier, by United States registered mail, or by the use of protective services provided by commercial carriers, air or surface, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned. Secret information and material may be transmitted outside those areas by one of the means established for Top Secret information and material, by commanders or masters of vessels of United States registry, or by the United States registered mail through Army, Navy, Air Force, or United States civil postal facilities; provided that the information or material does not at any time pass out of United States Government control and does not pass through a foreign postal system. For the purposes of this section registered mail in the custody of a transporting agency of the United States Post Office is considered within United States Government control unless the transporting agent is foreign controlled or operated. Secret information and material may, however, be transmitted between United States Government or Canadian Government installations, or both, in the forty-eight contiguous States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Canada by United States and Canadian registered mail with registered mail receipt. Soviet information and material may also be transmitted over communications circuits in accordance with regulations promulgated for such purposes by the Secretary of Defense.

(d) *Transmitting Confidential Information and Material:* Confidential information and material shall be transmitted within the forty-eight contiguous States and the District of Columbia, or wholly within Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a United States possession, by one of the means established for higher classifications, or by certified or first-class mail. Outside those areas confidential information and material shall be transmitted in the same manner as authorized for higher classifications.

(e) *Within an Agency:* Preparation of classified defense material for transmission, and transmission of it, within a department or agency shall be governed by regulations, issued by the head of the department or agency, insuring a degree of security equivalent to that outlined above for transmission outside a department or agency.

SECTION 9. *Disposal and Destruction:* Documentary record material made or received by a department or agency in connection with transaction of public business and preserved as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, operations, decisions, procedures or other activities of any department or agency of the Government, or because of the informational value of the data contained therein, may be destroyed only in accordance with the act of July 7, 1943, c. 192, 57 Stat. 380, as amended, 44 U.S.C. 366–380. Non-record classified material, consisting of extra copies and duplicates including shorthand notes, preliminary drafts, used carbon paper, and other material of similar temporary nature, may be destroyed, under procedures established by the head of the department or agency which meet the following requirements, as soon as it has served its purpose:

(a) *Methods of Destruction:* Classified defense material shall be destroyed by burning in the presence of an appropriate official or by other methods authorized by the head of an agency provided the resulting destruction is equally complete.

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SECTION 16. *Review to Insure That Information Is Not Improperly Withheld Hereunder:* The President shall designate a member of his staff who shall receive, consider, and take action upon, suggestions or complaints from non-Governmental sources relating to the operation of this order.

SECTION 17. *Review to Insure Safeguarding of Classified Defense Information:* The National Security Council shall conduct a continuing review of the implementation of this order to insure that classified defense information is properly safeguarded, in conformity herewith.

SECTION 18. *Review Within Departments and Agencies:* The head of each department and agency shall designate a member or members of his staff who shall conduct a continuing review of the implementation of this order within the department or agency concerned to insure that no information is withheld hereunder which the people of the United States have a right to know, and to insure that classified defense information is properly safeguarded in conformity herewith.

(b) *Records of Destruction:* Appropriate accountability records maintained in the department or agency shall reflect the destruction of classified defense material.

SECTION 10. *Orientation and Inspection:* To promote the basic purposes of this order, heads of those departments and agencies originating or handling classified defense information shall designate experienced persons to coordinate and supervise the activities applicable to their departments or agencies under this order. Persons so designated shall maintain active training and orientation programs for employees concerned with classified defense information to impress each such employee with his individual responsibility for exercising vigilance and care in complying with the provisions of this order. Such persons shall be authorized on behalf of the heads of the departments and agencies to establish adequate and active inspection programs to the end that the provisions of the order are administered effectively.

SECTION 11. *Interpretation of regulations by the Attorney General:* The Attorney General, upon request of the head of a department or agency or his duly designated representative, shall personally or through authorized representatives of the Department of Justice render an interpretation of these regulations in connection with any problems arising out of their administration.

SECTION 12. *Statutory requirements:* Nothing in this order shall be construed to authorized the dissemination, handling or transmission of classified information contrary to the provisions of any statute.

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Section 7. Implementation and Review Responsibilities. (A) The National Security Council shall monitor the implementation of this order. To assist the National Security Council, an Interagency Classification Review Committee shall be established, composed of representatives of the Departments of State, Defense and Justice, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council Staff and a Chairman designated by the President. Representatives of other Departments in the executive branch may be invited to meet with the Committee on matters of particular interest to those Departments. This Committee shall meet regularly and on a continuing basis shall review and take action to ensure compliance with this order, and in particular:

(1) The Committee shall oversee Department actions to ensure compliance with the provisions of this order and implementing directives issued by the President through the National Security Council.

(2) The Committee shall, subject to procedures to be established by it, receive, consider and take action on suggestions and complaints from persons within or without the government with respect to the administration of this order, and in consultation with the affected Department or Departments assure that appropriate action is taken on such suggestions and complaints.

(3) Upon request of the Committee Chairman, any Department shall furnish to the Committee any particular information or material needed by the Committee in carrying out its functions.

(B) To promote the basic purposes of this order, the head of each Department originating or handling classified information or material shall:

(1) Prior to the effective date of this order submit to the Interagency Classification Review Committee for approval a copy of the regulations it proposes to adopt pursuant to this order.

(2) Designate a senior member of his staff who shall ensure effective compliance with and implementation of this order and shall also chair a Departmental committee which shall have authority to act on all suggestions and complaints with respect to the Department's administration of this order.

(3) Undertake an initial program to familiarize the employees of his Department with the provisions of this order. He shall also establish and maintain active training and orientation programs for employees concerned with classified information or material. Such programs shall include, as a minimum, the briefing of new employees and periodic reorientation during employment to impress upon each individual his responsibility for exercising vigilance and care in complying with the provisions of this order. Additionally, upon termination of employment or contemplated temporary separation for a sixty-day period or more, employees shall be debriefed and each reminded of the provisions of the Criminal Code and other applicable provisions of law relating to penalties for unauthorized disclosure.

(C) The Attorney General, upon request of the head of a Department, his duly designated representative, or the Chairman of the above described Committee, shall personally or through authorized representatives of the Department of Justice render an interpretation of this order with respect to any question arising in the course its adminstration.

Section 8. Material Covered by the Atomic Energy Act. Nothing in this order shall supersede any requirements made by or under the Atomic Energy Act of August 30, 1954, as amended. "Restricted Data," and material designated as "Formerly Restricted Data," shall be handled, protected, classified, downgraded and declassified in conformity with the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the regulations of the Atomic Energy Commission.

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Section 7

Section 7 describes responsibilities and procedures for the general implementation and review of the operation of Executive Order 11652.

Broad review responsibilities under Executive Order 10501 are contained in Sections 16, 17, and 18.

The classification crisis under the old order stems from certain deficiencies in proper implementation and enforcement of its provisions. Executive Order 11652 attempts to deal with this problem by establishing monitoring and review functions under the "Interagency Classification Review Committee."

The new Committee will consist of representatives of the State, Defense, and Justice Departments, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Council staff. The chairman is to be designated by the President. Section 7(A) (1), (2), and (3) detail the broad authority of the Interagency Committee. Nothing is said about accountability to Congress and, indeed, such a group might seek the sanctuary of the so-called "Executive privilege" doctrine in an effort to prevent Congressional scrutiny.

Subsection 7(B) requires clearance of proposed Department regulations and provides for departmental staff liaison compliance machinery.

The extent to which this new machinery may correct the existing magnitude of security classification problems is conjectural. No committee of employees can assure that a department head will do anything he chooses *not* to do. Real progress will depend entirely on the willingness of departments to enforce basic attitudinal changes on the inbred classification bureaucracy. Perhaps the "training" or "re-training" program envisioned in Section 7 (B) (3) may be a positive, if needlessly long-delayed, step in the right direction.

Subsection 7 (C) deals with interpretations of the new order, vested in the Attorney General or his duly designated representative—presumably the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel.

Section 8

Section 8 of Executive Order 11652 is comparable to Section 13 of Executive Order 10501, leaving the classification provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and pertinent regulations intact.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 10501—Continued

SECTION 13. *"Restricted Data," Material Formerly Designated as "Restricted Data," Communications Intelligence, and Cryptography:* (a) Nothing in this order shall supersede any requirements made by or under the Atomic Energy Act of August 30, 1954, as amended. "Restricted Data," and material formerly designated as "Restricted Data," shall be handled, protected, classified, downgraded, and declassified in conformity with the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the regulations of the Atomic Energy Commission.

(b) Nothing in this order shall prohibit any special requirements that the originating agency or other appropriate authority may impose as to communications intelligence, cryptography, and matters related thereto.

SECTION 14. *Combat Operations:* The provisions of this order with regard to dissemination, transmission, or safekeeping of classified defense information or material may be so modified in connection with combat or combat-related operations as the Secretary of Defense may by regulations prescribe.

SECTION 15. *Exceptional Cases:* When, in an exceptional case, a person or agency not authorized to classify defense information originates information which is believed to require classification, such person or agency shall protect that information in the manner prescribed by this order for that category of classified defense information into which it is believed to fall, and shall transmit the information forthwith, under appropriate safeguards, to the department, agency, or person having both the authority to classify information and a direct official interest in the information (preferably, that department, agency, or person to which the information would be transmitted in the ordinary course of business), with a request that such department, agency, or person classify the information.

Historical Research: As an exception to the standard for access prescribed in the first sentence of section 7, but subject to all other provisions of this order, the head of an agency may permit persons outside the executive branch performing functions in connection with historical research projects to have access to classified defense information originated within his agency if he determines that: (a) access to the information will be clearly consistent with the interests of national defense, and (d) the person to be granted access is trustworthy; *Provided,* that the head of the agency shall take appropriate steps to assure that classified information is not published or otherwise compromised.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11652—Continued

Section 9. Special Departmental Arrangements. The originating Department or other appropriate authority may impose, in conformity with the provisions of this order, special requirements with respect to access, distribution and protection of classified information and material, including those which presently relate to communications intelligence, intelligence sources and methods and cryptography.

Section 10. Exceptional Cases. In an exceptional case when a person or Department not authorized to classify information originates information which is believed to require classification, such person or Department shall protect that information in the manner prescribed by this order. Such persons or Department shall transmit the information forthwith, under appropriate safeguards, to the Department having primary interest in the subject matter with a request that a determination be made as to classification.

Section 11. Declassification of Presidential Papers. The Archivist of the United States shall have authority to review and declassify information and material which has been classified by a President, his White House Staff or special committee or commission appointed by him and which the Archivist has in his custody at any archival depository, including a Presidential Library. Such declassification shall only be undertaken in accord with: (i) the terms of the donor's deed of gift, (ii) consultations with the Departments having a primary subject-matter interest, and (iii) the provisions of Section 5.

Section 12. Historical Research and Access by Former Government Officials. The requirement in Section 6(A) that access to classified information or material be granted only as is necessary for the performance of one's duties shall not apply to persons outside the executive branch who are engaged in historical research projects or who have previously occupied policy-making positions to which they were appointed by the President; *Provided,* however, that in each case the head of the originating Department shall:

(i) determine that access is clearly consistent with the interests of national security; and

(ii) take appropriate steps to assure that classified information or material is not published or otherwise compromised.

Access granted a person by reason of his having previously occupied a policy-making position shall be limited to those papers which the former official originated, reviewed, signed or received while in public office.

Section 13. Administrative and Judicial Action.

(A) Any officer or employee of the United States who unnecessarily classifies or overclassifies information or material shall be notified that his actions are in violation of the terms of this order or of a directive of

ANALYSIS OF EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11652—Con.

Section 9

The provisions of Section 9 of the new order broaden the authority contained in Section 13 (b) of the old order to use special categories of "classification" governing access and distribution of classifiied information and material.

Thus, an agency may now legitimitize with specific authority of the new Executive Order such previously "informal" stamps as "Administratively Confidential," "Limited Official Use," "Eyes Only," "Sensitive," "Cosmic," "Roger Channel," "Limdis," "Exdis," and dozens of others.

This can only result in additional confusion, a growing proliferation of stamps, and add to the classification bureaucracy's strangle-hold over such information. For example, much important classified information could be distributed solely to political appointees. Career officers could be kept in the dark.

Section 10

This section of Executive Order 11652 restates the provision in Section 15 of Executive Order 10501 regarding the handling of information believed to require classification by a person or department not having classification authority.

No effort is made in the new order to eliminate the misuse of the procedure by which over-zealous classifiers assign a classification to information or material privately-generated and privately-owned by an individual or by a commercial firm.

Section 11

Section 11, dealing with the declassification of Presidential Papers, is a subject area not previously contained in Executive Order 10501.

The inclusion of items (i), (ii), and (iii) as requirements under which the Archivist is severely restricted in his declassification authority leaves little substance to the overall intent of the section. Moreover, the recent incidents of private publication of Presidential memoirs after the conclusion of his service, often including references to previously classified information, makes this section somewhat academic because there is no procedure for declassifying information that already has been published.

Section 12

Section 12 restates the provision of Section 15 of Executive Order 10501 permitting persons outside the Executive Branch engaged in historical reseach projects to have access to classified information or material under certain conditions.

The section also contains a new access authorization for persons "who previously occupied policy-making positions to which they were appointed by the President." Access in such cases is permitted to those papers which the former official "originated, reviewed, signed, or received while in public office." This creates a special privilege for certain individuals who may wish to use their former public position for private profit through the sale of articles, books, memoirs, etc., to private publishing houses. This unjustifiable special favor policy could only have been adopted in anticipation of continued unnecessary classification and exemption from declassification.

Section 13

Section 13 of Executive Order 11652 restates the provisions of Section 19 of Executive Order 10501 dealing with the classification, overclassification, release or unauthorized disclosure of national security

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 10501—Continued

SECTION 19. *Unauthorized Disclosure by Government Personnel:* The head of each department and agency is directed to take prompt and stringent administrative action against any officer or employee of the United States, at any level of employment, determined to have been knowingly responsible for any release or disclosure of classified defense information or material except in the manner authorized by this order, and where a violation of criminal statutes may be involved, to refer promptly to the Department of Justice any such case.

SECTION 20. *Revocation of Executive Order No. 10290:* Executive Order No. 10290 of September 24, 1951 is revoked as of the effective date of this order.

SECTION 21. *Effective Date:* This order shall become effective on December 15, 1953.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11652—Continued

the President issued through the National Security Council. Repeated abuse of the classification process shall be grounds for an administrative reprimand. In any case where the Departmental committee or the Interagency Classification Review Committee finds that unnecessary classification or overclassification has occurred, it shall make a report to the head of the Department concerned in order that corrective steps may be taken.

(B) The head of each Department is directed to take prompt and stringent administrative action against any officer or employee of the United States, at any level of employment, determined to have been responsible for any release or disclosure of national security information or material in a manner not authorized by or under this order or a directive of the President issued through the National Security Council. Where a violation of criminal statutes may be involved, Departments will refer any such case promptly to the Department of Justice.

Section 14. Revocation of Executive Order No. 10501. Executive Order No. 10501 of November 5, 1953, as amended by Executive Orders No. 10816 of May 8, 1959, No. 10901 of January 11, 1961, No. 10964 of September 20, 1961, No. 10985 of January 15, 1962, No. 11097 of March 6, 1963 and by Section 1(a) of No. 11382 of November 28, 1967, are superseded as of the effective date of this order.

Section 15. Effective Date. This order shall become effective on June 1, 1972.

ANALYSIS OF EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11652—Con.

information or material. If a criminal violation may be involved, departments are required to refer any such case to the Justice Department.

A new provision deals with "any officer or employee of the United States who unnecessarily classifies or overclassifies information or material." Section 13 (A) provides in such cases that the individual be notified that his actions are in violation of the Order or directive issued thereunder. It also provides for administrative followup through the Interagency Classification Review Committee or a departmental committee.

It provides for an "administrative reprimand" in cases of repeated abuse of the classification process by an individual. However, no actual disciplinary action is proposed in such cases and the reprimand applies only in cases of "repeated abuse."

Section 14

Section 14 provides for revocation of Executive Order 10501 and amendments thereto.

Section 15

Section 15 sets June 1, 1972, as the effective date for the new Order.

FOOTNOTE

[2] These 11 offices were designated by the President as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE.

ORDER

Pursuant to Section 2(A) of the Executive Order of March 8, 1972, entitled Classification and Declassification of National Security Information and Material, I hereby designate the following offices in the Executive Office of the President as possessing authority to originally classify information or material "Top Secret" as set forth in said Order:

The White House Office
National Security Council
Office of Management and Budget
Domestic Council
Office of Science and Technology
Office of Emergency Preparedness
President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board
Council on International Economic Policy
Council of Economic Advisers
National Aeronautics and Space Council
Office of Telecommunications Policy

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 8, 1972.*

WITHDRAWAL OF PORTIONS OF ALASKA FROM PUBLIC SELECTION

HON. TED STEVENS

OF ALASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, on Thursday, March 16, 1972 in 37 Federal Register No. 52, at pages 5572–91, the Secretary of the Interior published a series of public land orders withdrawing portions of Alaska from public selection. Because these public land orders—5169–88—are of such importance to the people of the State of Alaska, I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the Extensions of Remarks in order that they may be available to the many people who will be interested in them.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter II—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

APPENDIX—PUBLIC LAND ORDERS

Withdrawals for Selections by Village Corporations and Regional Corporation in Arctic Region and for Classification for Lands in Withdrawals

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 11(a)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688, 696 (hereinafter called the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 81–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved: (a) For selection under section 12 of said Act by the corporations established pursuant to section 8 of said Act for the villages named below (hereinafter called "Village Corporations"); and (b) for reallocation to Village Corporations under section 12(b) of said Act by the corporation established pursuant to section 7 of said Act as the Regional Corporation for the approximate area covered by the operation of the Arctic Slope Native Association (said corporation being referred to hereinafter as the "Regional Corporation"):

a. Barrow:

UMIAT MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

Tps. 5 to 8 N., R. 41 W. (W½).
Tps. 5 to 8 N., R. 42.

The area described aggregates approximately 138,240 acres.

b. Kaktovik:

UMIAT MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 S., Rs. 21 to 23 E.
T. 2 S., Rs. 21 to 24 E.
T. 3 S., Rs. 22 to 25 E.
T. 4 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E.
T. 5 S., R. 24 E.
T. 5 S., R. 25 E.

The area described aggregates approximately 345,600 acres.

c. Point Hope:

UMIAT MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 9 S., Rs. 58 to 60 W.
T. 10 S., Rs. 58 to 60 W.
T. 11 S., Rs. 58 and 59 W.
T. 12 S., Rs. 57 to 59 W.

KATEEL RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 33 N., Rs. 30 to 32 W.
T. 34 N., Rs. 30 to 32 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 391,690 acres.

2. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved for selection by said Regional Corporation under section 12 of said Act:

UMIAT MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E., that portion east of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 1 N., Rs. 3 through 12 E.
T. 2 N., R. 2 E., that portion east of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 2 N., Rs. 3 through 11 E.
T. 3 N., Rs. 3 through 11 E.
T. 4 N., Rs. 3 through 8 E.
T. 1 N., R. 41 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 1 N., Rs. 42, 43, and 44 W.
T. 2 N., R. 41 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 2 N., Rs. 42, 43, and 44 W.
T. 3 N., R. 41 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 3 N., R. 42 W.
T. 4 N., R. 41 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 4 N., R. 42 W.
T. 1 S., R. 1 W., that portion east of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 1 S., R. 41 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 1 S., Rs. 42 through 45 W.
T. 2 S., Rs. 1, 42 through 45 W.
T. 2 S., R. 41 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 3 S., Rs. 1, 42 through 47 W.
T. 3 S., R. 41 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 3 S., R. 48 W. (fractional).
T. 4 S., Rs. 1, 42 through 48 W.
T. 4 S., R. 41 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 4 S., R. 49 W. (fractional).
T. 5 S., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 43 through 50 W.
T. 5 S., R. 42 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 5 S., Rs. 51 and 52 W. (fractional).
T. 6 S., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 43 through 51 W.
T. 6 S., R. 42 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 6 S., Rs. 52 through 55 W (fractional).
T. 7 S., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 43 through 55 W.
T. 7 S., R. 42 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 7 S., Rs. 56, 57, and 58 W. (fractional).
T. 8 S., Rs. 1 through 4, 43 through 58 W.
T. 8 S., R. 42 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 9 S., Rs. 1 through 4, 43 through 58 W.
T. 9 S., R. 42 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 10 S., Rs. 1, 2, 43 through 58 W.
T. 10 S., R. 42 W., that portion west of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 11 S., Rs. 1, 2, 45 through 58 W.
T. 12 S., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 13 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W.
T. 14 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W.
T. 15 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W.
T. 1 S., Rs. 1 through 20 E.
T. 2 S., Rs. 1 through 20 E.
T. 3 S., Rs. 1 through 21 E.
T. 4 S., Rs. 1 through 18 E.
T. 5 S., Rs. 1 through 18 E.
T. 6 S., Rs. 1 through 18 E.
T. 7 S., Rs. 1 through 18 E.
T. 8 S., Rs. 1 through 18 E.
T. 9 S., Rs. 1 through 18 E.
T. 10 S., Rs. 1 through 18 E.
T. 11 S., Rs. 1 through 18 E.
T. 12 S., Rs. 1, 2, 3, 13 through 18 E.
T. 13 S., Rs. 13 through 18 E.
T. 14 S., Rs. 13 through 17 E.
T. 15 S., R. 13 E.

KATEEL RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 31 N., Rs. 28 and 29 W.
T. 32 N., Rs. 26 through 29 W.
T. 33 N., Rs. 25 through 29 W.
T. 34 N., Rs. 22 through 29 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 9,700,000 acres.

3. After each Village Corporation has exhausted its rights of selection under subsections 12(a) and 12(b) of said Act in the area withdrawn in its behalf in paragraph 1 of this order, said Regional Corporation may select any of the remaining lands under section 12 of said Act.

4. Prior to the conveyance of any of the lands withdrawn by this order to any Village Corporation or said Regional Corporation, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

5. By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of said Act, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the lands described in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this order are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), but not from selection pursuant to section 12 of said Act by corporations formed pursuant to section 7 or section 8 of such Act, and are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification of any lands not conveyed pursuant to section 14 of said Act.

6. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3935 Filed 3-15-72; 8:45 am]

[Public Land Order 5170]

ALASKA

Withdrawals for Selections by Village Corporations and Regional Corporation in Bering Straits Region and for Classification for Lands in Withdrawals.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 11(a)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688, 696 (hereinafter called the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriations under the public lands laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved: (a) For selection under section 12 of said Act by the corporations established pursuant to section 3 of said Act for the villages named below (hereinafter called "Village Corporation"); and (b) for reallocation to Village Corporations under section 12(b) of said Act by the corporation established pursuant to section 7 of said Act as the Regional Corporation for the approximate area covered by the operation of the Bering Straits referred to hereinafter as the "Regional Corporation");

a. Gambell:

KATEEL RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 8 S., Rs. 37 and 38 W.
T. 8 S., R. 39 W. (fractional).
T. 9 S., Rs. 37 and 38 W.
T. 9 S., R. 39 W. (fractional).
T. 10 S., Rs. 37 to 39 W. (fractional).

The area described aggregates approximately 161,280 acres.

b. Inalik:

KATEEL RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 N., Rs. 41 and 42 W.
T. 2 N., Rs. 41 and 42 W.
T. 3 N., Rs. 41 and 42 W.
T. 4 N., Rs. 40 to 43 W.
T. 4 N., R. 44 W. (fractional).
T. 5 N., Rs. 40 to 42 W. (fractional).
T. 6 N., R. 41 W. (fractional).

The area described aggregates approximately 276,480 acres.

2. After each Village Corporation has exhausted its rights of selection under subsection 12(a) and 12(b) of said Act in the area withdrawn in its behalf in paragraph 1 of this order, said Regional Corporation may select any of the remaining lands under section 12 of said Act.

3. Prior to the conveyance of any of the lands withdrawn by this order to any Village Corporation or said Regional Corporation, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

4. By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (1 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of said Act, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the lands described in paragraph 1 of this order are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and

from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), but not from selection pursuant to section 12 of said Act by corporations formed pursuant to section 7 or section 8 of said Act, and are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification of any lands not conveyed pursuant to section 14 of said Act.

5. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3936 Filed 3-15-72; 8:45 am]

[Public Land Order 5171]

ALASKA

Withdrawal for Selections by Village Corporations and Regional Corporation in Northwest Alaska Region and for Classification for Lands in Withdrawals.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 11(a)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688, 696 (hereinfater called the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved: (a) For selection under section 12 of said Act by the corporations established pursuant to section 8 of said Act for the villages named below (hereinafter called "Village Corporations"); and (b) for reallocation to Village Corporations under section 12(b) of said Act by the corporation established pursuant to section 7 of said Act as the Regional Corporation for the approximate area covered by the operation of the Northwest Alaska Native Association (said corporation being referred to hereinafter as the "Regional Corporation"):

a. Kotzebue:

KATEEL RIVER

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 11 N., R. 15 W. (fractional).
T. 12 N., R. 14 W. (fractional).
T. 12 N., R. 15 W. (fractional).
T. 13 N., R. 15 W. (fractional).
T. 14 N., R. 16 W. (fractional).
T. 15 N., R. 16 W. (fractional).
T. 16 N., R. 16 W. (fractional).
T. 20 N., Rs. 16 through 20 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 207,360 acres.

2. After each Village Corporation has exhausted its rights of selection under subsections 12(a) and 12(b) of said Act in the area withdrawn in its behalf in paragraph 1 of this order, said Regional Corporation may select any of the remaining lands under section 12 of said Act.

3. Prior to the conveyance of any of the lands withdrawn by this order to any Village Corporation or said Regional Corporation, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

4. By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of said Act, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the lands described in paragraph 1 of this order are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970) but not from selection pursuant to section 12 of said Act by corporations formed pursuant to section 7 or section 8 of said Act, and are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification of any lands not conveyed pursuant to section 14 of said Act.

5. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR. Doc. 72-3937 Filed 3-15-72; 8:45 am]

[Public Land Order 5172]

ALASKA

Withdrawals for Selections by Village Corporations and Regional Corporation in Association of Village Council Presidents Region and for Classification for Lands in Withdrawals.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 11(a)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688, 696 (hereinafter called the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved: (a) For selection under section 12 of said Act by the corporations established pursuant to section 8 of said Act for the villages named below (hereinafter called "Village Corporations"); and (b) for reallocation to Village Corporations under section 12(b) of said Act by the corporation established pursuant to section 7 of said Act as the Regional Corporation for the approximate area covered by the operation of the Association of Village Council Presidents (said corporation being referred to hereinafter as the "Regional Corporataion"):

a. Cherfornak:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 N., Rs. 81, 82 W.
T. 1 N., R. 83 W. (E½).
T. 2 N., Rs. 81, 82 W.
T. 2 N., R. 83 W. (E½)
T. 3 N., R. 82 W.
T. 3 N., R. 83 W. (E½).
T. 4 N., R. 82 W.
T. 4 N., R. 83 (E½).
T. 5 N., R. 83 W. (fractional).
T. 6 N., R. 83 W. (fractional).

The area described aggregates approximately 207,360 acres.

b. Chevak:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 16 N., Rs. 85 to 87 W.
T. 17 N., Rs. 85 to 87 W.
T. 18 N., Rs. 85 to 87 W.
T. 19 N., Rs. 85 to 87 W.
T. 20 N., Rs. 85 to 87 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 345,600 acres.

c. Hooper Bay:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 21 N., Rs. 83 to 86 W.
T. 22 N., Rs. 83 to 86 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 184,320 acres.

d. Kotlik:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 31 N., R. 76 W.
T. 32 N., Rs. 75 and 76 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 69,120 acres.

e. Mekoryuk:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 4 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W.
T. 5 N., Rs. 80 to 82 W.
T. 6 N., Rs. 80 to 82 W.
T. 7 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W.
T. 7 N., R. 82 W. (fractional).
T. 8 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W.
T. 8 N., R. 82 W. (fractional).

The area described aggregate approximately 299,520 acres.

f. Napakiak:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 5 N., R. 76 W.
T. 6 N., Rs. 76 and 77 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 69,120 acres.

g. Napaskiak:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 4 N., Rs. 69 and 70 W.
T. 5 N., R. 69 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 69,120 acres.

h. Newtok:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 9 N., R. 82 W.
T. 9 N., R. 83 W. (fractional).
T. 9 N., R. 84 W. (fractional).
T. 10 N., R. 82 W.
T. 10 N., R. 83 W. (fractional).

The area described aggregates approximately 69,120 acres.

i. Nightmute:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 9 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W.
T. 10 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W.
T. 11 N., R. 80 W.
T. 12 N., R. 80 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 138,240 acres.

j. Toksook Bay:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 N., R. 80 W.
T. 2 N., R. 80 W.
T. 3 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W.
T. 6 N., Rs. 78 and 79 W.
T. 7 N., R. 79 W.
T. 8 N., R. 79 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 184,320 acres.

k. Tununak:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 16 N., Rs. 83 and 84 W.
T. 17 N., Rs. 83 and 84 W.
T. 18 N., Rs. 83 and 84 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 138,240 acres.

2. After each Village Corporation has exhausted its rights of selection under subsections 12(a) and 12(b) of said Act in the area withdrawn in its behalf in paragraph 1 of this order, said Regional Corporation may select any of the remaining lands under section 12 of said Act.

3. Prior to the conveyance of any of the lands withdrawn by this order to any Village Corporation or said Regional Corporation, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

4. By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of said Act, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the lands described in paragraph 1 of this order are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), but not from selection pursuant to section 12 of said Act by corporations formed pursuant to section 7 or section 8 of said Act, and are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification of any lands not conveyed pursuant to section 14 of said Act.

5. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[F.R. Doc. 72-3938 Filed 3-15-72; 8:45 am]

[Public Land Order 5173]

ALASKA

Withdrawals for Selections by Village Corporations and Regional Corporation in Tanana Region and for Classification for Lands in Withdrawals

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 11(a)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688, 696 (hereinafter called the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved: (a) For selection under section 12 of said Act by the corporations established pursuant to section 8 of said Act for the villages named below (hereinafter called "Village Corporations"); and (b) for reallocation to Village Corporations under section 12(b) of said Act by the corporation established pursuant to section 7 of said Act as the Regional Corporation for the approximate area covered by the operation of the Tanana Chiefs' Conference (said corporation being referred to hereinafter as the "Regional Corporation");

a. Minto:

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 4 N., R. 12 W.
T. 5 N., Rs. 10 to 12 W.
T. 6 N., Rs. 6 to 10 W.
T. 7 N., Rs. 7 to 10 W.
T. 8 N., R. 10 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 322,560 acres.

b. Nenana:

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 4 S., R. 4 W. (fractional).
T. 5 S., R. 4 W. (fractional).
T. 5 S., Rs. 5 and 6 W.
T. 6 S., R. 3 W. (fractional).
T. 6 S., Rs. 4 to 6 W.
T. 7 S., Rs. 4 to 6 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 230,400 acres.

2. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved for selection by said Regional Corporation under section 12 of said Act:

UMIAT MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 16 S., Rs. 31 and 32 E.

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 N., Rs. 26 through 30 E.
T. 2 N., Rs. 26 through 30 E.
T. 3 N., Rs. 26, 27, and 28 E.
T. 4 N., Rs. 26, 27, 32, and 33 E.
T. 5 N., Rs. 31 and 32 E.
T. 6 N., Rs. 29 through 32 E.
T. 7 N., Rs. 29 through 32 E.
T. 8 N., Rs. 21 through 32 E.
T. 9 N., Rs. 20 through 32 E.
T. 10 N., Rs. 21 through 32 E.
T. 11 N., Rs. 21 through 32 E.
T. 12 N., Rs. 21 through 32 E.
T. 13 N., Rs. 24 through 32 E.
T. 14 N., Rs. 24 through 32 E.
T. 15 N., Rs. 27 through 32 E.
T. 16 N., Rs. 27 through 32 E.
T. 17 N., Rs. 27 through 31 E.
T. 18 N., Rs. 27 through 31 E.
T. 19 N., Rs. 27 through 31 E.
T. 20 N., Rs. 27 through 31 E.
T. 21 N., Rs. 27 through 31 E.
T. 22 N., Rs. 27 through 31 E.
T. 23 N., Rs. 27 through 31 E.
T. 24 N., Rs. 27 through 31 E.
T. 25 N., Rs. 28, 29, and 30 E.
T. 26 N., Rs. 28, 29, and 30 E.
T. 27 N., Rs. 29 and 30 E.
T. 28 N., Rs. 29 and 30 E.
T. 31 N., R. 6 E., north of Venetie Indian Reserve.
T. 32 N., R. 6 E.
T 33 N., R. 6 E.
T. 34 N., Rs. 6 and 11 E.
T. 35 N., Rs. 6 and 11 E.
T. 35 N., R. 7 E., west of Venetie Indian Reserve.
T. 36 N., Rs. 6 and 11 E.
T. 36 N., R. E., west of Venetie Indian Reserve.
T. 37 N., Rs. 12 and 13 E. (fractional).
T. 2 N., Rs. 19, 25, 26, and 27 W.
T. 3 N., Rs. 19, 25, 26, and 27 W.
T. 4 N., Rs. 19, 25, 26, and 27 W.
T. 5 N., Rs. 24, 25, and 26 W.
T. 6 N., Rs. 19 and 24 W.
T. 7 N., Rs. 22, 23, and 24 W.
T. 13 N., Rs. 16 through 20 W.
T. 14 N., Rs. 16 through 21 W.
T. 15 N., Rs. 15 through 21 W.
T. 16 N., Rs. 21 and 22 W.
T. 17 N., Rs. 22 through 25 W.
T. 22 N., Rs. 17 through 21 W.
T. 23 N., Rs. 17 through 21 W.
T. 24 N., Rs. 17 and 18 W.
T. 27 N., Rs. 7 through 10 W.
T. 28 N., Rs. 7 through 10 W.
T. 29 N., Rs. 7 through 10 W.
T. 30 N., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 W.
T. 31 N., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 W.
T. 32 N., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 W.
T. 33 N., 7 and 8 W.
T. 34 N., R. 12 W.
T. 35 N., R. 12 W.
T. 36 N., R. 12 W.
T. 5 S., R. 14 W.
T. 6 S., R. 14 W.
T. 7 S., R. 15 W.
T. 8 S., Rs. 15 and 16 W.
T. 9 S., Rs. 16 through 28 W.
T. 10 S., Rs. 15 through 21, 27, and 28 W.
T. 11 S., Rs. 21, 27, and 28 W.
T. 12 S., Rs. 27 and 28 W.
T. 16 S., R. 4 W.
T. 17 S., Rs. 3 and 4 W.
T. 18 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W.
T. 19 S., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 19 S., R. 1 E.
T. 20 S., Rs. 1 through 8 E.
T. 21 S., Rs. 1 through 8 E.

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 19 N., R. 16 E.
T. 20 N., Rs. 13 through 16 E.
T. 21 N., Rs. 12 through 16 E.
T. 22 N., Rs. 10 through 13 E.
T. 23 N., Rs. 10 through 13 E.
T. 24 N., Rs. 10 through 13 E.
T. 25 N., Rs. 11, 12, and 13 E.

KATEEL RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E.
T. 2 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E.
T. 6 N., Rs. 18 and 19 E.
T. 7 N., Rs. 6 through 15, 18, and 19 E.
T. 8 N., Rs. 6 through 19 E.
T. 9 N., Rs. 6 through 19, 24 E.
T. 10 N., Rs. 24 and 25 E.
T. 11 N., Rs. 24, 25, and 26 E.
T. 12 N., Rs. 25 and 26 E.
T. 13 N., Rs. 25 and 26 E.
T. 14 N., Rs. 25 and 26 E.
T. 15 N., Rs. 25 and 26 E.
T. 16 N., Rs. 25, 26, and 27 E.
T. 17 N., Rs. 25, 26, and 27 E.
T. 12 S., R. 3 W.
T. 13 S., R. 3 W.
T. 14 S., R. 3 W.
T. 15 S., R. 3 W.
T. 16 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 W.
T. 17 S., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 18 S., Rs. 3, 4, and 5 W.
T. 19 S., Rs. 3, 4, and 5 W.
T. 20 S., Rs. 1 through 5 W.
T. 21 S., Rs. 2 through 6 W.
T. 22 S., Rs. 5 and 6 W.
T. 23 S., Rs. 5 and 6 W.
T. 24 S., Rs. 5 and 6 W.
T. 25 S., Rs. 2 through 8 W.
T. 26 S., Rs. 3 through 8 W.
T. 27 S., Rs. 3 through 8 W.
T. 1 S., Rs. 3 and 4 E.
T. 2 S., Rs. 3 and 4 E.
T. 3 S., Rs. 3, 4, 27, 28, and 29 E.
T. 4 S., Rs. 3, 4, 24, 25, and 26 E.
T. 5 S., Rs. 3, 21 through 26, and 29 E.
T. 6 S., Rs. 19, 20, 24, 25, and 26 E.
T. 7 S., Rs. 1, 19, and 20 E.
T. 8 S., Rs. 1, 19, and 20 E.
T. 9 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 20 E.
T. 10 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 20 E.

T. 16 S., Rs. 22 through 30 E.
T. 17 S., Rs. 22 through 30 E.
T. 18 S., Rs. 22 through 30 E.
T. 19 S., Rs. 22 through 30 E.
T. 20 S., Rs. 22 through 27 E.
T. 21 S., Rs. 22 through 26 E.
T. 22 S., Rs. 22 through 25 E.
T. 23 S., Rs. 22 through 25 E.
T. 24 S., Rs. 22 through 25 E.

SEWARD MERIDIAN
PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 23 N., Rs. 51 through 54, 60, and 61 W.
T. 24 N., Rs. 45 through 54, 60, and 61 W.
T. 25 N., Rs. 39 through 54 W.
T. 26 N., Rs. 39 through 54 W.
T. 27 N., Rs. 39 through 55 W.
T. 29 N., Rs. 34 and 35 W.
T. 30 N., Rs. 34 and 35 W.

The area described aggregates 14,300,000 acres.

3. After each Village Corporation has exhausted its rights of selection under subsections 12(a) and 12(b) of said Act in the area withdrawn in its behalf in paragraph 1 of this order, said Regional Corporation may select any of the remaining lands under section 12 of said Act.

4. Prior to the conveyance of any of the lands withdrawn by this order to any Village Corporation or said Regional Corporation, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasings Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

5. By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of said Act, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the lands described in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this order are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), but not from selection pursuant to section 12 of said Act by corporations formed pursuant to section 7 or section 8 of said Act, and are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification of any lands not conveyed pursuant to section 14 of said Act.

6. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3939 Filed 3-13-72; 8:45 am]

[Public Land Order 5174]

ALASKA

Withdrawals for Selections by Village Corporations and Regional Corporation in Cook Inlet Region and for Classification for Lands in Withdrawals.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 11(a)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688, 696 (hereinafter called the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved: (a) for selection under section 12 of said Act by the corporations established pursuant to section 8 of said Act for the villages named below (hereinafter called "Village Corporations"); and (b) for reallocation to Village Corporations under section 12(b) of said Act by the corporation established pursuant to section 7 of said Act as the Regional Corporation for the approximate area covered by the operations of the Cook Inlet Association (said corporation being referred to hereinafter as the "Regional Corporation"):

a. Tyonek:

SEWARD MERIDIAN
PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 10 N., R. 16 W. (W.½).
T. 10 N., Rs. 17 to 20 W.
T. 11 N., Rs. 17 to 20 W.
T. 12 N., Rs. 16 to 20 W.
T. 13 N., Rs. 16 to 20 W.
T. 14 N., Rs. 16 to 20 W.
T. 15 N., Rs. 15 to 20 W.
T. 16 N., Rs. 15 to 20 W.
T. 17 N., Rs. 15 to 20 W.
T. 18 N., Rs. 15 to 20 W.
T. 19 N., Rs. 15 to 18 W.
T. 20 N., Rs. 15 to 17 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 1,253,500 acres.

b. Eklutna:

SEWARD MERIDIAN
PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 12 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E.
T. 13 N., Rs. 4 to 6 E.
T. 14 N., Rs. 4 to 7 E.
T. 15 N., Rs. 4 to 8 E.
T. 16 N., Rs. 4 to 10 E.
T. 17 N., Rs. 4 to 10 E.
T. 18 N., Rs. 4 to 10 E.
T. 19 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E.
T. 20 N., R. 3 E.
T. 21 N., Rs. 1 to 5 E.
T. 22 N., Rs. 1 to 4 E.
T. 23 N., R. 1 E.
T. 21 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
T. 22 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 1,036,800 acres.

2. After each Village Corporation has exhausted its rights of selection under subsections 12(a) and 12(b) of said Act in the area withdrawn in its behalf in paragraph 1 of this order, said Regional Corporation may select any of the remaining lands under section 12 of said Act.

3. Prior to the conveyance of any of the lands withdrawn by this order to any Village Corporation or said Regional Corporation, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

4. By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of said Act, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the lands described in paragraph 1 of this order are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), but not from selection pursuant to section 12 of said Act by corporations formed pursuant to section 7 or section 8 of said Act, and are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification of any lands not conveyed pursuant to section 14 of said Act.

5. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C., section 4332(2)(C) is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3940 Filed 3-15-72; 8:45 am]

[Public Land Order 5175]

ALASKA

Withdrawals for Selections by Village Corporations and Regional Corporation in Aleut League Region and for Classification for Lands in Withdrawals.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 11(a)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688, 696 (hereinafter called the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved: (a) for selection under section 12 of said Act by the corporations established pursuant to section 8 of said Act for the villages named below (hereinafter called "Village Corporations"); and (b) for reallocation to Village Corporations under section 12(b) of said Act by the corporation established pursuant to section 7 of said Act as the Regional Corporation for the operation of the Aleut League (said corporation being referred to hereinafter as the "Regional Corporation"):

a. Pauloff Harbor:

SEWARD MERIDIAN
PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 55 S., R. 82 W.
T. 56 S., R. 81 W. (fractional).
T. 56 S., R. 82 W.
T. 56 S., R. 83 W. (fractional).
T. 58 S., R. 89 W. (fractional).
T. 59 S., R. 89 W.
T. 59 S., R. 90 W. (fractional).
T. 60 S., R. 89, 90 W. (fractional).
T. 60 S., R. 91 W. (fractional).
T. 57 S., R. 80 W. (island).
T. 58 S., R. 78 W. (island).
T. 59 S., R. 80 W. (island).

The area described aggregates approximately 207,360 acres.

b. Squaw Harbor:

SEWARD MERIDIAN
PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 55 S., R. 77 W. (fractional).
T. 51 S., Rs. 66 and 68 W. (islands).
T. 58 S., Rs. 66 and 68 W. (islands).
T. 59 S., Rs. 66 to 68 W. (islands).
T. 60 S., Rs. 65 to 69 W. (islands).
T. 61 S., Rs. 65, 69, and 70 W. (islands).
T. 62 S., R. 70 W. (island).

The area described aggregates approximately 69,120 acres.

c. Sand Point:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 52 S., R. 66 W. (island).
T. 53 S., Rs. 66 and 67 W. (island).
T. 51 S., R. 69 W. (fractional).
T. 51 S., R. 70 W.
T. 51 S., R. 71 W. (fractional).
T. 52 S., Rs. 71 and 72 W. (fractional).
T. 53 S., R. 74 W., W½.
T. 53 S., Rs. 75 to 77 W.
T. 54 S., R. 74 W. (fractional).
T. 54 S., R. 75 W. (fractional).
T. 54 S., R. 76 W. (fractional).
T. 54 S., R. 77 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 207,360 acres.

d. Villages:
Akutan.
Atka.
Belkofsky.
Nikolski.
St. George.
St. Paul.
Unalaska.

All land in the Fox and Pribilof Island Group not withdrawn for the Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 2,150,000 acres.

2. After each Village Corporation has exhausted its rights of selection under subsections 12(a) and 12(b) of said Act in the area withdrawn in its behalf in paragraph 1 of this order, said Regional Corporation may select any of the remaining lands under section 12 of said Act.

3. Prior to the conveyance of any of the lands withdrawn by this order to any Village Corporation or said Regional Corporation, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

4. By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of said Act, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the lands described in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this order are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), but not from selection pursuant to section 12 of said Act by corporations formed pursuant to section 7 or section 8 of said Act, and are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification of any lands not conveyed pursuant to section 14 of said Act.

5. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3941 Filed 3-15-72; 8:45 am]

[Public Land Order 5176]

ALASKA

Withdrawals for Selections by Village Corporations and regional Corporation in Chugach Region and for Classification for Lands in Withdrawals.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 11(a)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688, 696 (hereinafter called the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 329, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved: (a) For selection under section 12 of said Act by the corporations established pursuant to section 8 of said Act for the villages named below (hereinafter called "Village Corporations"); and (b) for reallocation to Village Corporations under section 12(b) of said Act by the corporation established pursuant to section 7 of said Act as the Regional Corporation for the approximate area covered by the operation of the Chugach Native Association (said corporation being referred to hereinafter as the "Regional Corporation"):

a. English Bay:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 7 S., Rs. 7 and 8 W. (fractional).
T. 7 S., Rs. 9 and 10.
T. 8 S., Rs. 7 and 8 W. (fractional).
T. 8 S., Rs. 9 and 10.

The area described aggregate approximately 161,280 acres.

2. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. section 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved for selection by said Regional Corporation under section 12 of said Act.

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 7 S., Rs. 6 through 11 W.
T. 8 S., Rs. 4 and 8 through 11 W., north of Chugach National Forest.
T. 9 S., R. 2 W.
T. 10 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W.
T. 10 S., R. 5 W., east Chugach National Forest.
T. 11 S., Rs. 2 and 3 W.
T. 11 S., Rs. 4 and 5 W., east of Chugach National Forest.
T. 12 S., R. 1 W.
T. 12 S., Rs. 2 and 3 W., east of Chugach National Forest.
T. 13 S., R. 1 W., east of Chugach National Forest.
T. 14 S., R. 1 W., east of Chugach National Forest.
T. 13 S., R. 1 E.
T. 14 S., R. 1 E., east of Chugach National Forest.

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 S., Rs. 3, and 4 W.
T. 1 S., R. 5 W., east of Kenai National Moose Range.
T. 2 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W.
T. 2 S., R. 5 W., east of Kenai National Moose Range.
T. 3 S., Rs. 2, and 3 W. (fractional).
T. 3 S., R. 4 W.
T. 3 S., R. 5 W., east of Kenai National Moose Range.
T. 4 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W. (fractional).
T. 4 S., R. 5 W., east of Kenai National Moose Range.
T. 5 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 4 W. (fractional).
T. 5 S., R. 5 W., east of Kenai National Moose Range.
T. 6 S., Rs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10 W. (fractional).
T. 6 S., Rs. 6 and 7 W. (fractional), south of Kenai National Moose Range.
T. 7 S., Rs. 5 and 6 W. (fractional).
T. 8 S., R. 6 W. (fractional).
T. 9 S., Rs. 6 and 7 W. (fractional).
T. 10 S., Rs. 6 and 7 W. (fractional).

The area described aggregates approximately 1,100,000 acres.

3. After each Village Corporation has exhausted its rights of selection under subsection 12(a) and 12(b) of said Act in the area withdrawn in its behalf in paragraph 1 of this order, said Regional Corporation may select any of the remaining lands under section 12 of said Act.

4. Prior to the conveyance of any of the lands withdrawn by this order to any Village Corporation or said Regional Corporation, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

5. By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of said Act, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the lands described in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this order are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), but not from selection pursuant to section 12 of said Act by corporations formed pursuant to section 7 or section 8 of said Act, and are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification of any lands not conveyed pursuant to section 14 of said Act.

6. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3942 Filed 3-15-72; 8:45 am]

[Public Land Order 5177]

ALASKA

Withdrawals for Selections by Village Corporations and Regional Corporation in Kodiak Region and for Classification for Lands in Withdrawals

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 11(a)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688, 696 (hereinafter called the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved: (a) For selection under section 12 of said Act by the corporations established pursuant to section 8 of said Act for the villages named below

(hereinafter called "Village Corporation"); and (b) for reallocation to Village Corporations under section 12(b) of said Act by the corporation established pursuant to section 7 of said Act as the Regional Corporation for the approximate area covered by the operation of the Kodiak Area Native Association (said corporation being referred to hereinafter as the "Regional Corporation"):

a. Akhiok:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 27 S., R. 45 W. (fractional).
T. 28 S., Rs. 43 to 45 W. (fractional).
T. 29 S., R. 42 W. (fractional).
T. 29 S., Rs. 43 to 45 W.
T. 30 S., R. 42 W. (fractional).
T. 30 S., Rs. 43 to 45 W.
T. 31 S., Rs. 42 and 43 W. (fractional).
T. 31 S., Rs. 44 and 45 W.
T. 32 S., R. 44 W. (fractional).
T. 32 S., R. 45 W.
T. 33 S., Rs. 44 and 45 W. (fractional).

The area described aggregates approximately 414,720 acres.

b. Larsen Bay:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 26 S., Rs. 40 to 42 W. (fractional).
T. 27 S., R. 40 W.
T. 28 S., R. 40 W.
T. 28 S., R. 41 W. (fractional).
T. 29 S., Rs. 40 and 41 W.
T. 30 S., Rs. 40 and 41 W. (fractional).
T. 31 S., Rs. 40 and 41 W. (fractional).

The area described aggregates approximately 184,320 acres.

c. Old Harbor:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 26 S., R. 39 W.
T. 27 S., R. 39 W.
T. 28 S., R. 39 W. (fractional).
T. 29 S., R. 39 W. (fractional).

The area described aggregates approximately 92,160 acres.

d. Ouzinkie:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 26 S., R. 38 W.
T. 27 S., R. 38 W.
T. 28 S., Rs. 37 and 38 W. (fractional).

The area described aggregates approximately 69,120 acres.

2. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved for selection by said Regional Corporation under section 12 of said Act:

Kodiak:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 27 S., R. 45 W. (fractional).
T. 28 S., R. 45 W.
T. 29 S., R. 46 W.

The area described aggregates approximately 57,000 acres.

3. After each Village Corporation has exhausted its rights of selection under subsections 12(a) and 12(b) of said Act in the area withdrawn in its behalf in paragraph 1 of this order, said Regional Corporation may select any of the remaining lands under section 12 of said Act.

4. Prior to the conveyance of any of the lands withdrawn by this order to any Village Corporation or said Regional Corporation, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately, classified to permit mineral leasing.

5. By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of said Act, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the lands described in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this order are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropration under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amedned, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), but not from selection pursuant to section 12 of said Act by corporations formed pursuant to section 7 or section 8 of said Act, and are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification of any lands not conveyed pursuant to section 14 of said Act.

6. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3943 Filed 3-15-72; 8:46 am]

[Public Land Order 5178]

ALASKA

Withdrawals for Selections by Regional Corporation in Copper River Region and for Classification for Lands in Withdrawals

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 11(a)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688, 696 (hereinafter called the "Act") it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights and prior appropriations, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved for selection under section 12 of said Act by the corporation established pursuant to section 7 of said Act as the Regional Corporation for the approximate area covered by the operation of the Copper River Native Association (said corporation being referred to hereinafter as the "Regional Corporation"):

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 N., Rs. 4 through 8 E.
T. 2 N., Rs. 4 through 8 E.
T. 3 N., Rs. 4 through 8 E.
T. 4 N., Rs. 4 through 9 E.
T. 5 N., Rs. 4 through 9 E.
T. 6 N., Rs. 4 through 9 E.
T. 7 N., Rs. 7 through 17 E.
T. 8 N., Rs. 7 through 17 E.
T. 9 N., Rs. 1, 11 through 17 E.
T. 10 N., Rs. 1, 11, 15, and 16 E.
T. 10 N., Rs. 12, 13 and 14 E.; that portion south of Tetlin Indian Reserve.
T. 11 N., R. 1 E.
T. 12 N., Rs. 1 through 5 E.
T. 13 N., Rs. 1 through 5 E.
T. 14 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E.
T. 14 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E. (fractional).
T. 15 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E.
T. 1 N., Rs. 3 through 11 W.
T. 2 N., Rs. 3, 4, 10 and 11 W.
T. 7 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W.
T. 8 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W.
T. 9 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W.
T. 10 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W.
T. 11 N., R. 9 W.
T. 12 N., Rs. 3 through 8 W.
T. 13 N., Rs. 3 through 8 W.
T. 14 N., Rs. 3 through 7 W. (fractional).
T. 1 S., Rs. 3 through 11 W.
T. 2 S., Rs. 1 through 11 W.
T. 3 S., Rs. 1 through 11 W.
T. 4 S., Rs. 1 through 11 W.
T. 5 S., Rs. 1 through 11 W.
T. 6 S., Rs. 2 through 9 W.
T. 7 S., Rs. 2 through 5 W.
T. 1 S., Rs. 4 through 8 E.
T. 2 S., R. 8 E.
T. 3 S., Rs. 8 and 9 E.
T. 4 S., Rs. 8, 9, and 10 E.
T. 5 S., Rs. 8, 9, and 10 E.
T. 6 S., Rs. 8, 9, and 10 E.

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 15 N., R. 11 and 12 E.
T. 16 N., R. 11 and 12 E.
T. 17 N., R. 11 and 12 E.
T. 18 N., R. 11 and 12 E.
T. 19 N., R. 11 and 13 E.
T. 20 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E.
T. 21 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E.
T. 22 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E.
T. 26 N., R. 12 E.
T. 27 N., R. 12 E.
T. 28 N., R. 12 E.

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 21 S., Rs. 14, 15, and 16 E.
T. 22 S., Rs. 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 16 E.

The area described aggregates approximately 5,200,000 acres.

2. Prior to the conveyance of any of the lands withdrawn by this order to said Regional Corporation, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

3. By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of said Act, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the lands described in paragraph 1 of this order are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970) but not from selection pursuant to section 12 of said Act by the corporation formed-pursuant to section 7 of said Act, and are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification of any lands not conveyed pursuant to section 14 of said Act.

4. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environ-

mental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH, 9, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3944 Filed 3-15-72; 8:46 am]

[Public Land Order 5179]

ALASKA

Withdrawal of Lands in Aid of Legislation Concerning Addition to or Creation of Units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems and for Classification

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(2)(A) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, 709, it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selection by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181-287 (1970), and from selection by Regional Corporations under section 12 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, supra, and are hereby reserved for study and for possible recommendations to the Congress as additions to or creation as units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems:

KATEEL RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 N., Rs. 5 through 17 E.
T. 2 N., Rs. 5 through 9, and 15 through 22 E.
T. 3 N., Rs. 5 through 9, and 15 through 22 E.
T. 4 N., Rs. 4 through 9, and 15 through 22 E.
T. 5 N., Rs. 4 through 9, and 14 through 23 E.
T. 6 N., Rs. 4 through 9, and 14 through 17 E.
T. 7 N., Rs. 4, 5, 16, and 17 E.
T. 15 N., Rs. 15 through 20 E.
T. 16 N., Rs. 15 through 20 E.
T. 17 N., Rs. 14 through 20 E.
T. 18 N., Rs. 1, 2, 15, and 19 through 26 E.
T. 18 N., R. 27 E. (fractional).
T. 19 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 19 through 26 E.
T. 19 N., R. 27 E. (fractional).
T. 20 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 19 through 26 E.
T. 20 N., R. 27 E. (fractional).
T. 21 N., Rs. 1, 2, 11, and 19 through 26 E.
T. 22 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 11 through 26 E.
T. 23 N., Rs. 1 through 26 E.
T. 24 N., Rs. 1 through 26 E.
T. 25 N., Rs. 1 through 25 E.
T. 25 N., R. 26 E (fractional).
T. 26 N., Rs. 1 through 25 E.
T. 26 N., R. 26 E. (fractional).
T. 27 N., Rs. 1 through 25 E.
T. 27 N., R. 26 E. (fractional).
T. 28 N., Rs. 1 through 25 E.
T. 28 N., R. 26 E. (fractional).
T. 29 N., Rs. 1 through 12 and 14 through 25 E.
T. 29 N., R. 26 E. (fractional).
T. 29 N., R. 13 E., south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 30 N., Rs. 1 through 12 and 14 through 25 E.
T. 30 N., R. 26 E. (fractional).
T. 30 N., R. 13 E., south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 31 N., Rs. 1 through 10 and 14 through 25 E.
T. 31 N., R. 26 E. (fractional).
T. 31 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E., south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 32 N., Rs. 1 through 8 and 14 through 25 E.
T. 32 N., R. 26 E. (fractional).
T. 32 N., Rs. 9 through 11 E., all south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 33 N., Rs. 1 through 4 and 14 through 24 E.
T. 33 N., R. 25 E. (fractional).
T. 33 N., Rs. 5 through 9 E., all south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 33 N., R. 13 E., east of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 34 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 14 through 25 E., all fractional.
T. 34 N., Rs. 3 through 5 E., south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 34 N., R. 13 E., east of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 1 N., Rs 21 through 25 W.
T. 2 N., Rs. 21 through 25 W.
T. 3 N., Rs. 21, 22, and 36 through 38 W.
T. 4 N., Rs. 36 through 38 W.
T. 5 N., Rs. 36 through 38 W.
T. 6 N., Rs. 36 through 38 W.
T. 6 N., Rs., 39 and 40 W. (fractional).
T. 7 N., Rs. 22 through 37 W.
T. 7 N., Rs. 38 through 40 W. (fractional).
T. 8 N., Rs. 26 through 32 W.
T. 8 N., Rs. 22 through 25, 33, and 38 W, (all fractional).
T. 9 N., Rs. 27 through 32 W.
T. 9 N., Rs. 14, 25, and 26 W. (all fractional).
T. 10 N., Rs. 26 through 32 W.
T. 10 N., Rs. 11 through 14, 24, and 25 W. (all fractional).
T. 11 N., Rs. 25 through 29 W.
T. 11 N., Rs. 11 through 13, 24, and 30 through 32 W. (all fractional).
T. 12 N., Rs. 9 through 12 and 25 through 28 W.
T. 12 N., Rs. 13, 24, and 29 W. (all fractional).
T. 13 N., Rs. 9 through 13 and 25 through 27 W.
T. 13 N., Rs. 14, 24, and 28 W. (all fractional).
T. 14 N., Rs. 9 through 13 W.
T. 14 N., Rs. 14, 15, and 23 through 28 W (all fractional).
T. 15 N., Rs. 9 and 14 W.
T. 15 N., R. 15 W. (fractional).
T. 16 N., R. 14 W.
T. 16 N., R. 15 W. (all fractional).
T. 17 N., R. 4 W.
T. 17 N., R. 14 W. (fractional).
T. 18 N., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 18 N., R. 14 W. (fractional).
T. 19 N., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 19 N., Rs. 14, 15, 21, and 22 W. (all fractional).
T. 20 N., Rs. 1 through 4, 10 through 15, and 21 W.
T. 20 N., Rs. 22 and 23 W. (fractional).
T. 21 N., Rs. 1 through 21 W.
T. 21 N., Rs. 22 and 23 W. (all fractional).
T. 22 N., Rs. 1 through 21 W.
T. 23 N., Rs. 1 through 17 W.
T. 24 N., Rs. 1 through 17 W.
T. 25 N., Rs. 1 through 16 W.
T. 26 N., Rs. 1 through 16 W.
T. 27 N., Rs. 1 through 16 W.
T. 28 N., Rs. 1 through 21 W.
T. 29 N., Rs. 1 through 20 W.
T. 30 N., Rs. 1 through 19 W.
T. 31 N., Rs. 30 and 31 W. (fractional).
T. 31 N., Rs. 30 and 31 W (fractional).
T. 32 N., Rs. 1 through 16, 30, and 31 W.
T. 32 N., R. 32 W. (fractional).
T. 33 N., Rs. 1 through 16 W.
T. 34 N., Rs. 1 through 16 W. (all fractional).
T. 1 S., Rs. 22 through 24 W.
T. 5 S., Rs. 34 through 39 W.
T. 5 S., Rs. 40 W. (fractional).
T. 6 S., Rs. 35 through 38 W.
T. 6 S., Rs. 39 and 40 W. (fractional).
T. 7 S., Rs. 21, 26 through 29, and 31 through 37 W.
T. 7 S., Rs. 38 and 39 W. (fractional).
T. 8 S., Rs. 21, 26 through 29, and 31 through 37 W.
T. 8 S., Rs. 38 and 39 W. (fractional).
T. 9 S., Rs. 21, 31, 37, and 38 W.
T. 9 S., Rs. 39 W. (fractional).
T. 10 S., Rs. 21 and 31 W.
T. 10 S, Rs. 37 through 39 W. (fractional).
T. 11 S., Rs. 31 W.
T. 11 S., Rs. 21, 29, and 30 W. (fractional).
T. 12 S., Rs. 21 through 23, 30, and 31 W. (all fractional).
T. 13 S., Rs. 20 and 21 W. (fractional).
T. 18 S., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
T. 19 S., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
T. 21 S., Rs. 1, 10, and 11 W.
T. 21 S., Rs. 12 W. (fractional).
T. 22 S., Rs. 1 through 4 and 11 W.
T. 22 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W. (fractional).
T. 23 S., Rs. 1 through 4 and 12 W.
T. 23 S., Rs. 13 through 15 W. (all fractional).
T. 24 S., Rs. 1 through 4 and 13 through 15 W.
T. 25 S., R. 1 W.
T. 26 S., Rs. 1, 2, 19, and 20 W.
T. 26 S., Rs. 21 and 22 W. (fractional).
T. 27 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 19 through 21 W.
T. 27 S., R. 22 W. (fractional).
T. 28 S., Rs. 1 through 4 and 19 through 22 W.
T. 1 S., Rs. 5 through 17 E.
T. 2 S., Rs. 5 through 13 E.
T. 3 S., Rs. 5 through 13 E.
T. 4 S., Rs. 5 through 13, 27, and 28 E.
T. 5 S., Rs. 9 through 13, 27, and 28E.
T. 5 S., R. 29 E. (fractional).
T. 6 S., Rs. 9 through 18, 20 through 22. 27, and 28 E.
T. 6 S., R. 29 E. (fractional).
T. 7 S., Rs. 12 through 14 and 21 through 28 E.
T. 7 S., R. 29 E. (fractional).
T. 8 S., Rs. 12 through 14 and 21 through 28 E.
T. 8 S., R. 29 E. (fractional).
T. 9 S., Rs. 13, 14, and 21 through 25 E.
T. 10 S., Rs. 7, 13, 14, and 21 through 25 E.
T. 11 S., Rs. 3 through 7 and 21 through 25 E.
T. 12 S., Rs. 3 through 7 and 21 through 25 E.
T. 13 S., Rs. 4 through 7 E.
T. 16 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E.
T. 17 S, Rs. 1 and 2 E.
T. 18 S., Rs. 1 through 8 E.
T. 19 S., Rs. 1 through 8 E.
T. 20 S., Rs. 1 through 12, 28, and 29 E.
T. 20 S., R. 30 E. (fractional).
T. 21 S., Rs. 1 through 12 and 27 through 29 E.
T. 21 S., R. 30 E. (fractional).
T. 22 S., Rs. 1 through 12 and 26 E.
T. 23 S., Rs. 1 through 9 and 26 E.
T. 24 S., Rs. 1 through 9 and 26 E.
T. 25 S., Rs. 1 through 9 and 25 through 27 E.
T. 26 S., Rs. 1 through 9 and 25 through 27 E.
T. 27 S., Rs. 1 through 8 and 25 through 27 E.
T. 27 S., R. 31 E. (fractional).
T. 28 S., Rs. 1 through 8 and 27 E.
T. 28 S., R. 31 E. (fractional).

UMIAT MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 4 S., Rs., 19 through 21 E.
T. 5 S., Rs., 19 through 21 E.
T. 5 S., R. 22 E., W½.
T. 6 S., Rs. 19 through 24 E.
T. 6 S., R. 25 E., W½.
T. 7 S., Rs. 19 through 24 E.
T. 7 S., R. 25 E., W½.
T. 8 S., Rs. 19 through 25 E.
T. 8 S., R. 26 E., S½.
T. 8 S., R. 27 E., SW¼.
T. 9 S., Rs. 19 through 29 E.
T. 10 S., Rs. 19 through 27 E.
T. 11 S., Rs. 19 through 25 E.
T. 12 S., Rs. 4 through 10 and 19 through 23 E.
T. 13 S., Rs. 5 through 10 and 19 through 21 E.

T. 14 S., Rs. 5 through 10, 39 through 48 E., all south of the Arctic National Wildlife Range.
T. 15 S., Rs. 5 through 10 and 40 through 47 E.
T. 15 S., Rs. 39 and 48 E., south of the Arctic National Wildlife Range.
T. 16 S., Rs. 40 through 47 E.
T. 16 S., R. 39 E., south of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
T. 16 S., R. 48 E. (fractional).
T. 1 S., R. 2 W., south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 1 S., R. 46 W.
T. 1 S., R. 47 W. (fractional).
T. 2 S., R. 2 and 46 W.
T. 2 S., R. 3 and 4 W., south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 2 S., R. 47 W. (fractional)
T. 3 S., Rs. 2 through 4 W.
T. 3 S., Rs. 5 and 6 W., south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 4 S., Rs. 2 through 5 W.
T. 4 S., Rs. 6, 7, and 10 through 15 W., south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 5 S., Rs. 4 through 7 and 11 through 14 W.
T. 5 S., Rs. 8 through 10, 15, and 16 W., all south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 6 S., Rs. 4 through 15 W.
T. 6 S., R. 16 W., east of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 6 S., R. 60 W. (fractional).
T. 7 S., Rs. 4 through 15 W.
T. 7 S., R. 16 W., east of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 7 S., Rs. 59 and 60 W. (fractional).
T. 8 S., Rs. 5 through 15 and 59 W.
T. 8 S., R. 16 W., east of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 8 S., R. 60 W. (fractional).
T. 9 S., Rs. 5 through 16 W
T. 9 S., Rs. 32 through 34 W., all south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 10 S., Rs. 3 through 16 and 33 W.
T. 10 S., Rs. 30 through 32 and 34 through 39. W., all south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 11 S., Rs. 3 through 16 and 31 through 43 W.
T. 11 S., Rs. 28 through 30 W., all south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 12 S., Rs. 5 through 16 and 29 through 44 W. (all fractional).
T. 12 S., Rs. 27 and 28 W., south of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 13 S., R. 5 W. (fractional).
T. 14 S., R. 5 W. (fractional).
T. 15 S., R. 5 W. (fractional).
T. 16 S., Rs. 2 through 4 W.
T. 16 S., R. 5 W. (fractional).
T. 17 S., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 1 N., Rs. 3, 4, and 5 E.
T. 1 N., R. 2 E., east of Kenai National Moose Range, Chugach National Forest.
T. 2 N., Rs. 3, 4, and 5 E.
T. 2 N., R. 2 E., east of Kenai National Moose Range, Chugach National Forest.
T. 3 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E.
T. 3 N., R. 3 E., east of Kenai National Moose Range, Chugach National Forest.
T. 4 N., Rs. 3 and 4 E., east of Kenai National Moose Range, Chugach National Forest.
T. 4 N., R. 5 E. (fractional).
T. 5 N., Rs. 4 and 5. (fractional) south of Kenai National Moose Range, Chugach National Forest.
T. 1 N., R. 2 W.
T. 1 N., Rs. 1, 3, and 4 W., outside of Kenai National Moose Range, Chugach National Forest.
T. 1 N., Rs. 2 through 29, 34, 35, 58, and 67 through 70 W.
T. 1 N., Rs. 20, 21, and 22 W. (fractional).
T. 2 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 3, W., south of Kenai National Moose Range, Chugach National Forest.
T. 2 N., Rs. 23 through 35, 58, and 67 through 70 W.
T. 2 N., Rs. 18 through 22 W. (fractional).
T. 3 N., Rs. 19 through 35 and 67 through 70 W.
T. 3 N., R. 18 W. (fractional).
T. 4 N., Rs. 19 through 33, 67, and 68 W.
T. 5 N., R. 18 W., E½.
T. 5 N., Rs. 19 through 29, 66, and 67 W.
T. 6 N., Rs. 19 through 29 and 66 W.
T. 7 N., Rs. 19 through 28 and 66 W.
T. 8 N., R. 19 W., S½.
T. 8 N., Rs. 20 through 28 W.
T. 9 N., R. 17 W., N ½. Rs. 18 through 27 W.
T. 10 N., Rs. 21 through 27 W.
T. 11 N., Rs. 21 through 27 and 61 through 63 W.
T. 12 N., Rs. 21 through 26, 61, 62, 63, and 72 through 77 W.
T. 13 N., Rs. 21 through 26, 60 through 63, and 68 through 77 W.
T. 14 N., Rs. 21 through 24, 60 through 63, and 68 through 77 W.
T. 15 N., Rs. 21, 22, 23, 64 through 67, and 72 through 77 W.
T. 16 N., Rs. 21, 22, 23, 64 through 67, and 72 through 83 W.
T. 17 N., Rs. 64, 65, 66, and 72 through 82 W.
T. 18 N., Rs. 64 and 72 through 82 W.
T. 19 N., Rs. 64 and 77 through 84 W.
T. 20 N., Rs. 60 through 64 and 79 through 84 W.
T. 21 N., Rs. 37, 59 through 64, 81, and 82 W.
T. 22 N., Rs. 37, 60 through 64, 81, and 82 W.
T. 23 N., Rs. 37, 38, 62 through 67, and 81 through 85 W.
T. 24 N., Rs. 37, 39, 62 through 73, and 81 through 85 W.
T. 25 N., Rs. 9 through 19, 36, 37, 38, 69 through 76, and 81 through 84 W.
T. 26 N., Rs. 9 through 19, 36, 37, 38, and 69 through 81 W.
T. 27 N., Rs. 9 through 19, 36, 37, 38, and 69 through 81 W.
T. 28 N., Rs. 9 through 19, 35, 36, 37, and 69 through 81 W.
T. 29 N., Rs. 7 through 18 and 68 through 77 W.
T. 30 N., Rs. 6 through 18 and 68 through 75 W.
T. 31 N., Rs. 6 through 17, 44 through 52, and 68 through 74 W.
T. 32 N., Rs. 5 through 11, 15, 16, 44 through 52, and 68 through 73 W.
T. 32 N., Rs. 12 through 14 W., south of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 33 N., Rs. 43 through 53 and 67 through 72 W.
T. 33 N., Rs. 5 through 10, 15, and 16 W.
T. 33 N., Rs. 11, 12, and 14 W., south of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 34 N., Rs. 43 through 54 and 67 through 72 W. (all fractional).
T. 1 S., Rs. 2, 3, 21 through 29, 35, 36, 59 through 63, and 68 through 71 W.
T. 1 S., Rs. 19 and 20 W. (fractional).
T. 1 S., R. 4 W., south of Kenai National Moose Range, Chugach National Forest.
T. 2 S., Rs. 2, 3, 21 through 25, 35, 36, 59 through 63, and 68 through 74 W.
T. 2 S., Rs. 20 and 75 W. (fractional).
T. 2 S., R. 4 W., south of Kenai National Moose Range Chugach National Forest.
T. 3 S., Rs. 4, 24, 25, 35, 36, 59 through 63, and 68 through 71 W.
T. 3 S., Rs. 2, 3, and 20 through 23 W. (fractional).
T. 3 S., R. 5 W., south of Kenai National Moose Range, Chugach National Forest.
T. 4 S., Rs. 4, 24, 25, 35, 36, 59 through 63, and 68 through 71 W.
T. 4 S., Rs. 2, 3, 22, and 23 W. (fractional).
T. 4 S., Rs. 5, 8, and 9 W., south of Kenai National Moose Range, Chugach National Forest.
T. 5 S., Rs. 5, 26, 36 through 42, 59 through 66, and 69 through 71 W.
T. 5 S., Rs. 1 through 4 and 22 through 25 W. (fractional).
T. 5 S., Rs. 5, 7, and 8 W., south of Kenai National Moose Range, Chugach National Forest.
T. 6 S., Rs. 8 through 10, 39 through 42, 59 through 66, and 69 through 71 W.
T. 6 S., Rs. 2 through 5, 22 through 26, 36, 37, and 38 W. (fractional).
T. 6 S., Rs. 6 and 7 W., south of Kenai National Moose Range, Chugach National Forest.
T. 7 S., Rs. 9, 10, 27, 28, 29, 40, 41, 42, 59 through 66, and 69 through 71 W.
T. 7 S., Rs. 5 through 8, 25, 26, 38, and 39 W. (fractional).
T. 8 S., Rs. 9, 10, 27, 28, 29, 41, 42, and 59 through 71 W.
T. 8 S., Rs. 5 through 8 and 26 W. (fractional.
T. 9 S., Rs. 30, 42, and 59 through 72 W.
T. 9 S., Rs. 6, 7, 27 through 29, 35, and 36 W. (fractional).
T. 10 S., Rs. 30, 35, 36, 42, and 59 through 70 W.
T. 10 S., Rs. 6, 7, 28, and 29 W. (fractional).
T. 11 S., Rs. 30 through 36, 42, 59 through 63, 69, and 70 W.
T. 11 S., R. 29 W. (fractional).
T. 12 S., Rs. 31 through 36, 42, 61, 62, 63, 69, and 70 W.
T. 13 S., Rs. 33 through 43 W.
T. 14 S., Rs. 16, 17, and 18 W. (fractional).
T. 14 S., R. 27 W., west of Katmai National Monument.
T. 14 S., Rs. 28 through 31 and 33 through 43 W.
T. 15 S., Rs. 29 through 36, 42, 43, and 44 W.
T. 15 S., Rs. 16, 17, and 18 W. (fractional).
T. 15 S., Rs. 27, 28, and 37 through 41 W., north of Katmai National Monument.
T. 16 S., Rs. 30 through 34 and 44 W.
T. 16 S., Rs. 35, 36, 37, and 41 thru 43 W., north of Katmai National Monument.
T. 17 S., R. 44 W.
T. 17 S., Rs. 31 through 35 W., north of Katmai National Monument.
T. 18 S., R. 43 W., west of Katmai National Monument.
T. 18 S., R. 44 W.
T. 19 S., Rs. 43 and 44 W.
T. 19 S., R. 42 W., west of Katmai National Monument.
T. 20 S., Rs. 41 and 42 W., west of Katmai National Monument.
T. 21 S., R. 43 W.
T. 21 S., Rs. 41 and 42 W., west of Katmai National Monument.
T. 22 S., Rs. 41 and 42 W., west of Katmai National Monument.
T. 23 S., Rs. 41 and 42 W., west of Katmai National Monument.
T. 24 S., Rs. 40 and 41 W., west of Katmai National Monument.
T. 25 S., Rs. 37 through 40 W., south of Katmai National Monument.
T. 26 S., Rs. 36 and 37 W., west of Katmai National Monument.
T. 27 S., R. 37 W. (fractional).
T. 27 S., Rs. 35 and 36 W. (fractional) west of Katmai National Monument.
T. 37 S., Rs. 55 and 56 W.
T. 38 S., Rs. 52 through 56 W.
T. 39 S., Rs. 53 through 56 W.
T. 39 S., Rs. 51 and 52 W. (fractional).
T. 40 S., Rs. 52 and 53 W. (fractional).
T. 41 S., Rs. 51, 52, 53, and 54 W. (fractional).
T. 44 S., Rs. 63 and 64 W.
T. 45 S., Rs. 64, 65, and 66 W.
T. 46 S., Rs. 64, 65, 66 and 67 W.
T. 47 S., R. 68 W.
T. 48 S., Rs. 68 and 69 W.
T. 49 S., R. 96 W.
T. 50 S., P. 70 W.
T. 50 S., Rs. 69, 71, and 72 W. (fractional).
T. 56 S., R. 76 W.
T. 57 S., Rs. 68 and 69 W. (fractional).
T. 60 S., R. 66 W. (islands).
T. 61 S., R. 66, 67, 68, and 69 W. (islands).
T. 62 S., Rs. 67, 68 and 69 W. (islands).
T. 1 S., Rs. 4 and 5 E.
T. 1 S., R. 2 F., E½.

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 N., Rs. 18 through 24 E.
T. 2 N., Rs. 18 through 24 E.
T. 3 N., Rs. 19 through 25 E.

T. 4 N., Rs. 20 through 25 E.
T. 5 N., Rs. 22 through 30 E.
T. 6 N., Rs. 20 through 28 E.
T. 7 N., Rs. 19 through 28 E.
T. 8 N., Rs. 18 through 20 E.
T. 9 N., Rs. 17 through 19 E.
T. 12 N., Rs. 6 through 15 E.
T. 13 N., Rs. 1 through 15 E.
T. 14 N., Rs. 1 through 15 E.
T. 15 N., Rs. 1 through 7 E.
T. 15 N., Rs. 12 through 26 E.
T. 16 N., Rs. 5 through 7 E.
T. 16 N., Rs. 12 through 26 E.
T. 17 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E.
T. 17 N., Rs. 12 through 26 E.
T. 18 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E.
T. 18 N., Rs. 15 through 26 E.
T. 19 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E.
T. 19 N., Rs. 15 and 16 E.
T. 19 N., Rs. 21 through 26 E.
T. 20 N., Rs. 5 through 7 E.
T. 20 N., Rs. 8 and 9 E. (fractional), south of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 20 N., Rs. 15 and 16 E.
T. 20 N., Rs. 21 through 26 E.
T. 21 N., Rs. 1 through 7 E.
T. 21 N., R. 8 E. (fractional), west of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 21 N., R. 9 E. (fractional), west of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 21 N., Rs. 14 and 15 E.
T. 21 N., Rs. 21 through 26 E.
T. 22 N., Rs. 1 through 7 E.
T. 22 N., R. 8 E. (fractional), west of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 22 N., Rs. 14 and 15 E.
T. 22 N., Rs. 21 through 26 E.
T. 23 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 23 N., R. 10 E. (fractional), east of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 23 N., Rs. 11 through 15 E.
T. 23 N., Rs. 21 through 26 E.
T. 24 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 24 N., R. 10 E. (fractional), east of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 24 N., Rs. 11 through 26 E.
T. 25 N., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 25 N., R. 10 E. (fractional), east of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 25 N., Rs. 11 through 22 E.
T. 26 N., R. 1 E.
T. 26 N., R. 2 E. (fractional), southwest of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 26 N., 3 E. (fractional), southwest of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 26 N., R. 10 E. (fractional), east of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 26 N., Rs. 11 through 22 E.
T. 27 N., R. 1 E.
T. 27 N., R. 2 E. (fractional), west of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 27 N., R. 11 E. (fractional), east of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 27 N., Rs. 12 through 22 E.
T. 27 N., R. 28 E.
T. 28 N., 11 E. (fractional), southeast of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 28 N., Rs. 12 through 22 E.
T. 28 N., R. 28 E.
T. 29 N., Rs. 17 through 22 E.
T. 29 N., Rs. 27 through 30 E.
T. 30 N., Rs. 17 through 30 E.
T. 31 N., Rs. 17 through 30 E.
T. 32 N., Rs. 17 through 30 E.
T. 36 N., Rs. 27 through 29 E., N½ of townships.
T. 37 N., Rs. 20 through 29 E. (all fractional townships).
T. 1 N., Rs. 18 through 26 W.
T. 1 N., R. 27 W. (fractional township).
T. 2 N., R. 18 W.
T. 3 N., R. 18 W.
T. 4 N., R. 18 W.
T. 10 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W.
T. 11 N., Rs. 5, 6, and 7 W.
T. 12 N., R. 5 W.
T. 13 N., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 14 N., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 14 N., R. 10 W.
T. 15 N., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 15 N., R. 10 W.
T. 16 N., Rs. 2 through 4 W.
T. 16 N., R. 10 W.
T. 16 N., Rs. 15 through 20 W.
T. 17 N., Rs. 2 through 11 W.
T. 17 N., Rs. 16 through 21 W.
T. 18 N., Rs. 2 through 11 W.
T. 18 N., Rs. 16 through 21 W.
T. 19 N., Rs. 2 through 9 W.
T. 19 N., Rs. 17 through 21 W.
T. 20 N., Rs. 2 through 6 W.
T. 20 N., Rs. 17 through 21 W.
T. 21 N., Rs. 1 through 6 W.
T. 21 N., Rs. 17 through 21 W.
T. 26 N., Rs. 15 and 16 W.
T. 27 N., Rs. 15 and 16 W.
T. 28 N., Rs. 14 through 16 W.
T. 29 N., Rs. 13 through 15 W.
T. 29 N., R. 24 W.
T. 30 N., Rs. 14 through 16 W.
T. 30 N., R. 24 W.
T. 31 N., Rs. 14 through 16 W.
T. 31 N., Rs. 19 through 24 W.
T. 32 N., Rs. 14 through 17 W.
T. 32 N., Rs. 19 through 24 W.
T. 33 N., Rs. 12 through 24 W.
T. 34 N., Rs. 12 through 24 W.
T. 35 N., Rs. 12 through 24 W.
T. 36 N., Rs. 12 through 24 W.
T. 37 N., Rs. 11 through 24 W. (all fractional townships).
T. 1 S., Rs. 18 through 26 W.
T. 1 S., R. 27 W. (fractional).
T. 2 S., Rs. 14 through 17 W.
T. 3 S., Rs. 14 through 17 W.
T. 4 S., Rs. 14 through 17 W.
T. 5 S., Rs. 15 through 17 W.
T. 6 S., Rs. 15 through 17 W.
T. 7 S., Rs. 13 and 14 W.
T. 7 S., Rs. 16 and 17 W.
T. 8 S., Rs. 11 through 14 W.
T. 8 S., R. 17 W.
T. 9 S., Rs. 10 through 15 W.
T. 10 S., Rs. 9 through 14 W.
T. 11 S., Rs. 9 through 20 W.
T. 12 S., Rs. 12 through 21 W.
T. 13 S., Rs. 12 through 21 W.
T. 13 S., R. 27 W.
T. 13 S., R. 29 W. (fractional).
T. 14 S., R. 15 W. (fractional), west of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 14 S., Rs., 16 through 22 W.
T. 14 S., R. 27 W.
T. 14 S., R. 28 W. (fractional).
T. 15 S., R. 15 W. (fractional), west of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 15 S., Rs. 16 through 27 W.
T. 15 S., R. 28 W. (fractional).
T. 16 S., Rs. 15 through 18 W. (fractional), northwest of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 16 S., Rs. 19 through 27 W.
T. 17 S., Rs. 18 through 21 W. (fractional), northwest of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 17 S., Rs. 22 through 27 W.
T. 18 S., Rs. 10 and 11 W., south of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 18 S., Rs. 21 through 23 W. (fractional), northwest of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 18 S., Rs. 24 through 27 W.
T. 19 S., Rs. 11, 12, and 13 W. (fractional), southwest of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 19 S., R. 10 W.
T. 19 S., Rs. 24 and 25 W. (fractional), northwest of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 19 S., Rs. 26 through 28 W.
T. 20 S., Rs. 13 through 15 W. (fractional), south and east of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 20 S., R. 24 W. (fractional), southwest of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 20 S., Rs. 11, 12, and 25 through 28 W.
T. 21 S., Rs. 12 through 14 W.
T. 21 S., Rs. 15 through 17 W. (fractional), southeast of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 21 S., R. 24 W. (fractional), southwest of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 21 S., Rs. 25 through 28 W.
T. 22 S., Rs. 13 through 16 W.
T. 22 S., Rs. 17 through 19 W. (fractional), southeast of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 22 S., Rs. 23 and 24 W. (fractional), southwest of Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 1 S., Rs. 18 through 25 E.
T. 2 S., Rs. 18 through 25 E.
T. 3 S., Rs. 18 through 23 E.
T. 4 S., Rs. 18 through 23 E.
T. 5 S., R. 23 E.

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 8 N., Rs. 4 through 7 W.
T. 9 N., Rs. 3 through 8 W.
T. 10 N., Rs. 3 through 8 W.
T. 11 N., Rs. 3 through 8 W.
T. 9 S., R. 1 W.
T. 10 S., R. 1 W.
T. 11 S., R. 1 W.
T. 5 S., R. 3 E.
T. 5 S., Rs. 20 to 24 E.
T. 6 S., Rs. 2 and 3 E.
T. 6 S., Rs. 19 through 24 E.
T. 7 S., Rs. 2 through 13 E.
T. 7 S., Rs. 17 through 24 E.
T. 8 S., Rs. 1 through 24 E.
T. 9 S., Rs. 1 through 24 E.
T. 9 S., R. 25 E. (fractional).
T. 10 S., Rs. 1 through 24 E.
T. 10 S., R. 25 E. (fractional).
T. 11 S., Rs. 1 through 24 E.
T. 11 S., R. 25 E. (fractional).
T. 12 S., Rs. 1 through 24 E.
T. 12 S., R. 25 E. (fractional).
T. 13 S., Rs. 2 through 24 E.
T. 13 S., R. 25 E. (fractional).
T. 14 S., Rs. 2 through 24 E.
T. 14 S., R. 25 E. (fractional).
T. 15 S., Rs. 4 through 24 E.
T. 15 S., R. 3 E., east of Chugach National Forest.
T. 15 S., R. 25 E. (fractional).
T. 16 S., Rs. 9 through 24 E.
T. 16 S., R. 25 E. (fractional).
T. 17 S., Rs. 9 through 24 E.
T. 17 S., R. 25 E. (fractional).
T. 18 S., Rs. 9 through 24 E.
T. 18 S., R. 25 E. (fractional).
T. 18 S., Rs. 33 through 36 E. (all fractional).
T. 19 S., Rs. 9 through 16 E.
T. 19 S., Rs. 18 through 25, 34, and 35 E.
T. 19 S., Rs. 26 through 32 and 36 E. (all fractional).
T. 20 S., Rs. 9 through 11 E.
T. 20 S., Rs. 18 through 35 E.
T. 20 S., R. 3 E. (fractional).
T. 21 S., Rs. 20 through 33 and 35 E.
T. 21 S., R. 34 E. (fractional).
T. 22 S., Rs. 24 E½, 25 through 33, 35 N½, and 36 N½ E.
T. 22 S., Rs. 34 and 37 E. (fractional).
T. 23 S., Rs. 25 through 32 E.
T. 23 S., Rs. 33, 34, 38, and 39 E. (fractional.)
T. 24 S., Rs. 26 through 31 E.
T. 24 S., Rs. 24, 25, 32, 33, 38, and 39 E. (fractional).
T. 25 S., Rs. 30 and 38 E.
T. 25 S., Rs. 26 through 29, 31, 32, and 39 E. (fractional).
T. 26 S., Rs. 25 through 31 E. (fractional).
T. 26 S., Rs. 38 and 39 E.
T. 27 S., Rs. 38, 39, and 40 E.
T. 27 S., Rs. 37 and 41 E. (fractional).
T. 28 S., Rs. 38, 39, and 40 E.
T. 28 S., Rs. 37 and 41 E. (fractional).
T. 29 S., Rs. 42 and 43 E.
T. 29 S., Rs. 38 through 41 E., north of Tongass National Forest.
T. 29 S., Rs. 44 and 45 E. (fractional).
T. 30 S., Rs. 43 and 44 E.
T. 30 S., Rs. 39, 40, and 41 E., north of Tongass National Forest.
T. 30 N., Rs. 42 and 43 E. (fractional).
T. 31 S., Rs. 43 and 44 E.
T. 31 S., R. 42 E., east of Tongass National Forest.
T. 31 S., Rs. 45 and 46 E. (fractional).
T. 32 S., R. 42 E., east of Tongass National Forest.
T. 32 S., Rs. 43 through 46 E.
T. 32 S., R. 47 E. (fractional).
T. 33 S., Rs. 43 through 46 E.

T. 33 S., R. 42 E., east of Tongass National Forest.
T. 33 S., R. 47 E. (fractional).
T. 34 S., Rs. 44 through 47 E.
T. 34 S., Rs. 42 and 48 E. (fractional).
T. 35 S., Rs. 43 through 47 E., North of Glacier Bay National Monument.

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 11 N., Rs. 16 through 23 E.
T. 12 N., Rs. 22 and 23 E.
T. 13 N., Rs. 22 and 23 E.
T. 14 N., Rs. 21 through 23 E.

The areas described aggregate approximately 80 million acres.

2. By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, 708, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, all those lands described in paragraph 1 of this order are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and from selection by Regional Corporations under section 12 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, supra, and are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification as appropriate.

3. Any lands withdrawn under this order shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

4. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursaunt to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 43 U.S.C. section 4332 (2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3945 Filed 3-15-72; 8:46 am]

[Public Land Order 5180]

ALASKA

Withdrawal of Lands for Classification and for Protection of Public Interest in Lands.

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the Act of June 25, 1910, as amended, 43 U.S.C. section 141 (1970), and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688, 708, it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws (except locations for metalliferous minerals), 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved for study to determine the proper classification of the lands under section 17(d)(1) of said Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and to ascertain the public values in the land which need protection:

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 12 N., R. 6 E.
T. 12 N., Rs. 7, 10, and 11 E. (fractional).
T. 13 N., Rs. 7, 8, 11, and 12 E.
T. 13 N., Res. 9 and 10 E. (fractional).
T. 14 N., Rs. 8, 9, 11, and 12 E.
T. 14 N., R. 10 E. (fractional).
T. 15 N., Rs. 9 and 10 E.
T. 29 N., Rs. 1 through 12 E.
T. 30 N., Rs. 1 through 12 E.
T. 31 N., Rs. 1 through 12 E.
T. 32 N., Rs. 1 through 12 E.
T. 33 N., Rs. 1 through 12 E. (fractional).
T. 1 N., Rs. 36, 61 through 66 W.
T. 2 N., Rs. 36, 61 through 66 W.
T. 3 N., Rs. 36, 61 through 66 W.
T. 4 N., Rs. 34, 35, 36, 61 through 66 W.
T. 5 N., Rs. 61 through 65 W.
T. 6 N., Rs. 60 through 65 W.
T. 7 N., Rs. 60 through 65 W.
T. 8 N., Rs. 60 through 65 W.
T. 9 N., Rs. 59 through 64 W.
T. 10 N., Rs. 59 through 63 W.
T. 11 N., Rs. 59 and 60 W.
T. 12 N., Rs. 59 and 60 W.
T. 13 N., Rs. 56 through 59 W.
T. 14 N., Rs. 56 through 59 W.
T. 17 N., Rs. 36 and 37 W. (fractional).
T. 18 N., Rs. 32 through 37 W.
T. 19 N., Rs. 32 through 37 W.
T. 20 N., Rs. 32 through 37 W.
T. 21 N., Rs. 33 through 37 W.
T. 22 N., Rs. 33 through 37 W.
T. 23 N., Rs. 33 through 37 W.
T. 24 N., Rs. 33 through 37 W.
T. 25 N., Rs. 30 through 35 W.
T. 26 N., Rs. 29 through 35 W.
T. 27 N., Rs. 27 through 35 W.
T. 28 N., R. 38 W.
T. 29 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
T. 29 N., R. 25 W. (fractional).
T. 29 N., Rs. 26 through 33 and 36 through 38 W.
T. 30 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
T. 30 N., R. 25 W. (fractional).
T. 30 N., Rs. 26 through 33 and 36 through 38 W.
T. 31 N., R. 1 W.
T. 31 N., Rs. 30 through 32 W.
T. 32 N., R. 1 W.
T. 35 N., Rs., 30 through 32 W.
T. 33 N., Rs. 30 and 31 W.
T. 1 S., Rs. 37, 38, 45 through 50, and 64 through 68 W.
T. 2 S., Rs. 37, 38, 45 through 50, and 64 through 68 W.
T. 3 S., Rs. 37, 38, 49, 50, 64 through 68 W.
T. 4 S., Rs. 37, 38, 39, 49 through 52, and 64 through 68 W.
T. 5 S., Rs. 43, 44, 50 through 53, 67 and 68 W.
T. 6 S., Rs. 43, 44, 50 through 53, 67 and 68 W.
T. 7 S., Rt. 43, 44, 51, 52, 53, 67 and 68 W.
T. 8 S., Rs. 43, 44, 51, 52, 53 W.
T. 9 S., Rs. 43, 44, 45, 52, 53 W.
T. 10 S., Rs. 52 and 53 W.
T. 11 S., R., 52 W.
T. 12 S., Rs. 48 through 52 W.
T. 13 S., R. 48 W.
T. 14 S., R. 48 W.
T. 16 S., Rs. 67 and 68 W. (fractional).
T. 17 S., R. 44 W.
T. 17 S., Rs. 68 and 69 W. (fractional).
T. 18 S., R. 44 W.
T. 18 S., Rs. 68 and 69 W. (fractional).
T. 19 S., Rs. 43 and 44 W.
T. 20 S., Rs. 43 and 44 W.
T. 20 S., R. W. (fractional).
T. 26 S., R. 46 W. (fractional).
T. 27 S., R. 46 W. (fractional).
T. 28 S., Rs. 46 and 47 W.
T. 29 S., R. 47 W.
T. 30 S., Rs. 46 and 47 W.
T. 31 S., Rs. 46 and 47 W.
T. 32 S., Rs. 46 and 47 W.
T. 33 S., Rs. 46 through 48 W.
T. 33 S., Rs. 44 and 45 (fractional).
T. 34 S., Rs. 46 through 52 W.
T. 34 S., Rs. 44 and 45 (fractional).
T. 35 S., Rs. 46 through 50 W.
T. 35 S., Rs. 44 and 45 W. (fractional).
T. 36 S., Rs. 48 through 50 and 52 through 54 W.
T. 36 S., Rs. 45 through 47 W. (fractional).
T. 37 S., Rs. 49 through 54 W.
T. 37 S., Rs. 45 through 48 W. (fractional).
T. 38 S., Rs. 50 and 51 W.
T. 38 S., Rs. 47 through 49 W. (fractional).
T. 39 S., Rs. 49 through 51 W. (fractional).
T. 40 S., Rs. 54 through 58 W.
T. 41 S., Rs. 56 through 62 W.
T. 41 S., Rs. 54 and 55 (fractional).
T. 42 S., R. 62 W.
T. 42 S., Rs. 48 through 50 and 54 through 56 W. (fractional).
T. 43 S., Rs. 63 and 64 W.
T. 43 S., Rs. 54 through 56 W. (fractional).
T. 44 S., Rs. 54 and 55 W. (fractional).

KATEEL RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 N., Rs. 1, 2, 18, and 19 E.
T. 2 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.
T. 3 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 4 N., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 5 N., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 6 N., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 7 N., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 8 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 9 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 10 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 11 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 12 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 13 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 14 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 15 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 16 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 17 N., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 1 N., Rs. 1, 2, 19 through 34, 40 W.
T. 2 N., Rs. 1, 2, 19 through 40 W.
T. 3 N., Rs. 1, 2, 19 through 35, 39, and 40 W.
T. 4 N., Rs. 1, 2, 19 through 35, 39 W.
T. 5 N., Rs. 1, 2, 19 through 34, 38, and 39 W.
T. 6 N., Rs. 1, 2, 22 through 34 W.
T. 7 N., Rs. 1 through 9 W.
T. 8 N., Rs. 1 through 9 W.
T. 9 N., Rs. 1 through 9 W.
T. 10 N., Rs. 1 through 10 W.
T. 11 N., Rs. 1 through 11 W.
T. 12 N., Rs. 1 through 3 W.
T. 13 N., Rs. 1 through 3 W.
T. 14 N., Rs. 1 through 3 W.
T. 15 N., Rs. 1 through 3 W.
T. 16 N., Rs. 1 through 3 W.
T. 17 N., Rs. 1 through 3 W.
T. 20 N., R. 28 W. (fractional).
T. 30 N., Rs. 27, 28, and 29 W. (fractional).
T. 1 S., Rs. 1, 2, 18, and 19 E.
T. 2 S., Rs. 1, 2, 14 through 19 E.
T. 3 S., 1, 2, 14 through 19 E.
T. 4 S., Rs. 1, 2, 14 through 19 E.
T. 5 S., Rs. 1, 2, 14 through 19 E.
T. 6 S., R. 1 E.
T. 9 S., Rs. 26 through 28 E.
T. 9 S., R. 29 E. (fractional).
T. 10 S., Rs. 26 through 28 E.
T. 10 S., R. 29 E. (fractional).
T. 11 S., Rs. 26 through 28 E.
T. 11 S., R. 29 E. (fractional).
T. 12 S., Rs. 26 through 28 E.
T. 12 S., R. 29 E. (fractional).
T. 26 S., Rc. 13 through 19 E.
T. 27 S., Rs. 13 through 19 E.
T. 28 S., R. 13 E.
T. 1 S., Rs. 1, 2, 19 through 34 W.
T. 2 S., Rs. 1, 2, 19 through 28, 34 W.
T. 3 S., Rs. 1, 2, 11 through 28, 34 W.
T. 4 S., Rs. 1, 2, 14 through 28, 34 W.
T. 5 S., Rs. 1, 2, 15 through 29 W.
T. 6 S., Rs. 1, 2, 18 through 29 W.
T. 6 S., Rs. 16, 17 W. (fractional).
T. 7 S., Rs. 1, 2, 19, and 30 W.
T. 7 S., Rs. 17, 18 W. (fractional).
T. 8 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 30 W.
T. 9 S., Rs. 1, 2, 9, 10, 27 through 30 W.

T. 9 S., R. 11 W. (fractional).
T. 10 S., Rs. 1, 2, 9, 10, 27 through 30 W.
T. 10 S., R. 11 W. (fractional).
T. 11 S., Rs. 3 through 10 W.
T. 12 S., Rs. 4 through 10 W.
T. 13 S., Rs. 4 through 10 W.
T. 14 S., Rs. 4 through 10 W.
T. 15 S., Rs. 4 through 10 W.
T. 16 S., Rs. 4 through 8 W.
T. 17 S., Rs. 5 through 8 W.
T. 18 S., Rs. 6 through 8 W.
T. 19 S., Rs. 6 through 8 W.
T. 20 S., Rs. 6 through 8 W.

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 N., Rs. 9 through 23 E.
T. 1 N., R. 24 E. (fractional).
T. 2 N., Rs. 9 through 23 E.
T. 2 N., R. 24 E. (fractional).
T. 3 N., Rs 9 through 23 E.
T. 3 N., R., 24 E. (fractional).
T. 4 N., Rs. 10 through 23 E.
T. 4 N., R. 24 E (fractional).
T. 5 N., Rs. 10 through 23 E.
T. 5 N., R. 24 E. (fractional).
T. 6 N., Rs. 10 through 23 E.
T. 6 N., R. 24 E. (fractional).
T. 7 N., Rs. 17 through 23 E.
T. 7 N., R. 24 E. (fractional).
T. 8 N., Rs. 17 through 23 E.
T. 8 N., R. 24 E. (fractional).
T. 9 N., Rs. 17 through 23 E.
T. 9 N., R. 24 E. (fractional).
T. 10 N., Rs. 16 through 23 E.
T. 10 N., R. 24 E. (fractional).
T. 14 N., Rs. 9 and 10 E. (fractional).
T. 15 N., Rs. 21 and 22 E.
T. 15 N., R. 23 (fractional).
T. 16 N., Rs. 21 and 22 E.
T. 16 N., R. 23 E. (fractional).
T. 17 N., Rs. 17 through 22 E.
T. 17 N., R. 23 E. (fractional).
T. 18 N., Rs. 17 through 22 E.
T. 18 N., R. 23 E. (fractional).
T. 19 N., Rs. 17 through 22 E.
T. 19 N., R. 23 E. (fractional).
T. 20 N., Rs. 17 through 22 E.
T. 20 N., R. 23 E. (fractional).
T. 21 N., Rs. 17 through 22 E.
T. 21 N., R. 23 E. (fractional).
T. 22 N., Rs. 14 through 22 E.
T. 22 N., R. 23 E. (fractional).
T. 23 N., Rs. 14 through 22 E.
T. 23 N., R. 23 E. (fractional).
T. 24 N., Rs. 14 through 22 E.
T. 24 N., R. 23 E. (fractional).
T. 25 N., Rs. 5 through 10 and 15 through 22 E.
T. 26 N., Rs. 5 through 10 and 14 through 22 E.
T. 27 N., Rs. 5 through 10 and 14 through 22 E.
T. 11 N., R. 10 W. (fractional).
T. 12 N., R. 9 W.
T. 12 N., R. 10 W. (fractional).
T. 13 N., R. 9 W.
T. 1 S., Rs. 9 through 23 E.
T. 13 N., R. 10 W. (fractional).
T. 1 S., R. 24 E. (fractional).
T. 2 S., Rs. 9 through 23 E.
T. 2 S., R. 24 E. (fractional).
T. 3 S., Rs. 10 through 23 E.
T. 3 S., R. 24 E. (fractional).
T. 4 S., Rs. 11 through 23 E.
T. 4 S., R. 24 E. (fractional).
T. 5 S., Rs. 1, 12, and 13, 14 through 19 E. (fractional).
T. 6 S., Rs. 11 through 18 E. (fractional).
T. 7 S., Rs. 14 through 16 E.
T. 6 S., Rs. 10 and 11 W.

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 2 N., Rs. 11, 12, and 17 E., that portion north of the boundary of the Yukon Command Training Site—Tract A.
T. 3 N., Rs. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16 E., that portion north of the boundary of the Yukon Command Training Site—Tract A.
T. 3 N., Rs. 17 and 18 E.
T. 4 N., Rs. 11 through 14 E. and 17 through 19 E.
T. 4 N., Rs. 15 and 16 E., that portion north of the boundary of the Yukon Command Training Site—Tract A.
T. 5 N., Rs. 1 through 4 and 9 through 21 E.
T. 6 N., Rs. 1 through 6 and 9 through 19 E.
T. 7 N., Rs. 1 through 7 and 9 through 18 E.
T. 8 N., Rs. 1 through 14, and 16 and 17 E.
T. 8 N., R. 15 E. (fractional).
T. 9 N., Rs. 1 through 16 E.
T. 10 N., Rs. 1 through 15 E.
T. 11 N., Rs. 1 through 15 E.
T. 12 N., Rs. 1 through 5 E.
T. 19 N., Rs. 10 through 12 E.
T. 20 N., Rs. 7 through 12 E.
T. 21 N., Rs. 7 through 12 E.
T. 22 N., Rs. 7 through 12 E.
T. 29 N., R. 4 E. (fractional).
T. 29 N., Rs. 12 through 15 E.
T. 30 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 11 E. (fractional).
T. 30 N., Rs. 12 through 16 E.
T. 31 N., Rs. 4 and 5, 12 through 16 E.
T. 31 N., R. 11 E. E½.
T. 32 N., Rs. 4 and 5, 12 through 16 E.
T. 32 N., R. 11 E., E½.
T. 33 N., Rs. 4 and 5, 12 through 16 E.
T. 33 N., R. 11 E., E½.
T. 34 N., Rs. 1 through 5 E.
T. 35 N., Rs. 1 through 5 E.
T. 36 N., Rs. 1 through 5 E.
T. 37 N., Rs. 1 through 5 E.
T. 4 N., R. 1 W.
T. 5 N., R. 1 W.
T. 6 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
T. 7 N., Rs. 1 through 3 W.
T. 7 N., R. 4 W., N½.
T. 8 N., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 8 N., R. 5 W., E½.
T. 9 N., Rs. 1 through 5 W.
T. 10 N., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 11 N., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 12 N., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 23 N., Rs. 6 through 12 and 21 through 24 W.
T. 23 N., R. 25 W. (fractional).
T. 24 N., Rs. 2 through 12 and 17 through 24 W.
T. 24 N., R. 25 W. (fractional).
T. 25 N., Rs. 1 through 11 and 16 through 24 W.
T. 26 N., Rs. 1 through 11 and 17 through 24 W.
T. 34 N., Rs. 1 through 8 W.
T. 35 N., Rs. 1 through 8 W.
T. 36 N., Rs. 1 through 8 W.
T. 2 S., Rs. 23 through 26 W.
T. 2 S., Rs. 22 and 27 W. (fractional).
T. 3 S., Rs. 23 through 26 W.
T. 3 S., R. 27 W. (fractional).
T. 4 S., Rs, 23 through 26 W.
T. 4 S., Rs, 22 and 27 (fractional).
T. 18 S., R. 10 W., that portion south of the boundary of the Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 19 S., R. 10 W.
T. 19 S., Rs 11 and 12 W., that portion south of the boundary of the Mount McKinley National Park.
T. 20 S., Rs. 1 through 4, 11 and 12 W.
T. 21 S., Rs. 1 through 9, and 12 W.
T. 22 S., Rs. 1 through 10 W.
T. 2 S., Rs. 12, 13, 14, and 15 E., that portion north of the Yukon Command Training Site—Tract A.
T. 2 S., Rs. 16 and 17, 26 through 30 E.
T. 3 S., Rs. 12 through 17 and 24 through 30 E.
T. 4 S., Rs. 10 through 17 and 24 through 33 E.
T. 5 S., Rs. 9 through 32 E.
T. 5 S., R. 33 E. (fractional).
T. 6 S., Rs. 9 through 33 E.
T. 6 S., R. 34 E. (fractional).
T. 7 S., Rs. 11 through 33 E.
T. 7 S., R. 34 E. (fractional).
T. 8 S., Rs. 14 through 33 E.
T. 8 S., R. 34 E. (fractional).
T. 22 S., Rs. 1 through 5 E.

UMIAT MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 10 S., Rs. 28 through 31 E.
T. 11 S., Rs. 26 through 31 E.
T. 11 S., R. 32 E., W½.
T. 12 S., Rs. 24 through 32 E.
T. 13 S., Rs. 22 through 33 E.
T. 13 S., R. 34 E., W½.
T. 14 S., Rs. 18 through 25 and 31 through 34 E.
T. 15 S., Rs. 14 through 25 and 31 through 34 E.
T. 15 S., R. 35 E. (fractional).
T. 16 S., Rs. 12 through 25 and 31 through 35 E.

In addition all lands listed in Public Land Order No. 5150 of December 28, 1971, 36 F.R. 25410–13, as amended by Public Land Order No. 5151 of December 29, 1971, 37 F.R. 142–3, and by Public Land Order No. 5182 of March 9, 1972, published in this issue.

The areas described aggregate approximately 47,100,000 acres.

2. While the lands described in this order remain withdrawn, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations and his authority to make contracts, and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

3. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 83 Stat. 852, 42 U.S.C. section 4332 (2) (C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR Doc.72-3946 Filed 3-15-72; 8:46 am]

[Public Land Order 5181]

ALASKA

Withdrawal of Lands for Classification and Study as Possible Additions to National Wildlife Refuge System

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, 708, it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved for classification under the authority of section 17(d)(1) and for study as a possible addition under section 22(e) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, supra, to the National Wildlife Refuge System:

UMIAT MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 5 S., R. 26 E., E½.
T. 5 S., R. 27 E., that portion west of boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 5 S., R. 28 E., that portion south of boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 6 S., R. 26 E., E½.
T. 6 S., R. 27 E.
T. 6 S., R. 28 E.

T. 6 S., R. 29 E., that portion west of boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 7 S., R. 29 E.

T. 7 S., R. 30 E., that portion west of boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

SEWARD MERIDIAN

T. 23 N., Rs. 86, 87, and 88 W.
T. 23 N., R. 89 W. (fractional).
T. 24 N., Rs. 86 and 87 W.
T. 24 N., Rs. 88 and 89 W. (fractional).
T. 25 N., Rs. 85 and 86 W.
T. 25 N., Rs. 87 and 88 W. (fractional).
T. 26 N., R. 87 W. (fractional).
T. 8 S., R. 72 W.
T. 8 S., Rs. 73 and 74 W. (fractional).
T. 9 S., Rs. 72 and 73 W.
T. 9 S., R. 74 W. (fractional).
T. 13 S., Rs. 62, 63, 70, and 71 W.
T. 14 S., Rs. 70 and 71 W.
T. 14 S., Rs. 62 and 63 W. (fractional).
T. 15 S., R. 72 W., E½.
T. 15 S., Rs. 62, 63, 70, and 71 W. (fractional).
T. 16 S., R. 72 W., E½.
T. 16 S., Rs. 73 W. E½.
T. 17 S., Rs. 59, 60, and 74 W.
T. 17 S., R. 75 W., E½.
T. 17 S., Rs. 61 and 73 W. (fractional).
T. 18 S., R. 59 W.
T. 18 S., R. 75 W., E½ (fractional).
T. 18 S., Rs. 60, 61, 73, and 74 W. (fractional).
T. 19 S., Rs. 58 and 59 W.
T. 19 S., Rs. 57 and 60 W. (fractional).
T. 20 S., Rs. 57, 58, and 59 W. (fractional).
T. 21 S., Rs. 44 and 45 W.
T. 22 S., Rs. 44, 45, and 46 W.
T. 23 S., Rs. 44, 45, and 46 W.
T. 24 S., Rs. 44, 45, and 46 W. (fractional).
T. 25 S., R. 44 W. (fractional).
T. 51 S., R. 72 W., W½.
T. 52 S., Rs. 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78 W.
T. 52 S., R. 72 W. and W½ (fractional).
T. 53 S., Rs. 81, 82, 83, and 84 W.
T. 53 S., Rs. 78, 79, 80, and 86 W. (fractional).
T. 54 S., Rs. 82, 83, and 84 W.
T. 54 S., Rs. 78, 79, 80, 81, and 86 W. (fractional).
T. 55 S., Rs. 82 and 84 W.
T. 55 S., R. 85 W., that portion east of the boundary of the Izembeck National Wildlife Refuge.
T. 55 S., Rs. 78, 79, 80, and 81 W. (fractional).
T. 56 S., Rs. 78, 79, and 80 W. (fractional).

The areas described aggregate approximately 1,840,000 acres.

2. While the lands described in this order remain withdrawn, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts, and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applicants for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

3. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 29, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3947 Filed 3-15-72; 8:46 am]

[Public Land Order 5182]

[Fairbanks 14223, Anchorage 6473]

ALASKA

Amendment to Public Land Order No. 5150.

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), it is ordered as follows:

1. Public Land Order No. 5150 of December 28, 1971, as amended by Public Land Order No. 5151 of December 29, 1971, which withdrew lands for a utility and transportation corridor in Alaska, is hereby further amended by adding the following described lands to paragraph 1 thereof:

UMIAT MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. N., R. 24 E.: Sec. 7; Secs. 17 to 20 inclusive; Secs. 28 to 34 inclusive; Secs. 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 21, 22, 26, 27, 35, and 36, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 2 N., R. 24 E.: Secs. 19, 30, and 31, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 1 N., R. 23 E.
T. 2 N., R. 23 E.
T. 3 N., R. 23 E.: Secs. 19, 29, 30, 31, 32.
T. 2 N., R. 22 E.: Secs. 1 to 17 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 26 inclusive; Sec. 36.
T. 3 N., R. 22 E.: Secs. 4 to 11 inclusive; Secs. 13 to 36 inclusive.
T. 4 N., R. 22 E.: Secs. 18, 19, 29, 30, 31, 32.
T. 2 N., R. 21 E.: Secs. 1 and 2.
T. 3 N., R. 21 E.: Secs. 1 to 29 inclusive; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive.
T. 4 N., R. 21 E.: Secs. 3 to 11 inclusive; Secs. 13 to 36 inclusive.
T. 5 N., 21 E.: Sec. 31.
T. 3 N., R. 20 Ex.: Secs. 1 to 4 inclusive; Secs. 11 to 13 inclusive.
T. 4 N., R. 20 E.: Secs. 1 to 30 inclusive; Secs. 32 to 36 inclusive.
T. 5 N., R. 20 E.: Secs. 17 to 22 inclusive; Secs. 25 to 36 inclusive.
T. 4 N., R. 19 E.: Secs. 1 to 5 inclusive; Secs. 9 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 23 to 25 inclusive.
T. 5 N., R. 19 E.: Secs. 3 to 36 inclusive.
T. 6 N., R. 19 E.: Secs. 29 to 33 inclusive.
T. 5 N., R. 18 E: Secs. 1 to 18 inclusive; Secs. 21 to 27 inclusive; Secs. 35 and 36.
T. 6 N., R. 18 E: Secs. 5 to 10 inclusive; Secs. 14 to 36 inclusive.
T. 7 N., R. 18 E.: Sec. 31.
T. 5 N., R. 17 E.: Secs. 1, 2, 12.
T. 6 N., R. 17 E.: Secs. 1 to 6 inclusive; Secs. 8 to 17 inclusive; Secs. 21 to 27 inclusive; Secs. 35 and 36.
T. 7 N., R. 17 E.: Secs. 5 to 9 inclusive; Secs. 15 to 23 inclusive; Secs. 25 to 36 inclusive.
T. 7 N., R. 16 E: Secs. 1 to 5 inclusive; Secs. 9 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 26 inclusive; Sec. 36.
T. 8 N., R. 16 E.: Secs. 3 to 10 inclusive; Secs. 14 to 23 inclusive; Secs. 25 to 36 inclusive.
T. 1 S., R. 24 E.: Secs 1 to 18 inclusive.
T. 1 S., R. 25 E.: Secs. 6 to 9 inclusive; Secs. 15 to 21 inclusive; Secs. 28 to 33 inclusive; Secs. 4, 5, 10, 14, 22, 27, and 34, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 2 S., R. 25 E.: Secs. 4 to 9 inclusive; Secs. 15 to 22 inclusive; Secs. 26 to 36 inclusive; Secs. 3, 10, 11, 14, 23, and 25, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 2 S., R. 26 E.: Sec. 31, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 3 S., R. 25 E.: Secs. 1 to 3 inclusive; Secs. 10 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 27 inclusive; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive.
T. 3 S., R. 26 E.: Secs. 6 and 7; Secs. 16 to 21 inclusive; Secs. 27 to 34 inclusive; Secs. 5, 8, 9, 15, 22, 26, 35, 36, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 4 S., R. 25 E.
T. 4 S., R. 26 E., Secs. 2 to 11 inclusive; Secs. 13 to 36 inclusive; Secs. 1 and 12, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 4 S., R. 27 E.: Secs. 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 5 S., R. 25 E.: Secs. 1 to 3 inclusive; Secs. 10 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 27 inclusive; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive.
T. 5 S., R. 26 E.: Secs. 4 to 9 inclusive; Secs. 16 to 21 inclusive; Secs. 28 to 33 inclusive.
T. 6 S., R. 25 E.: Secs. 1 to 3 inclusive; Secs. 10 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 27 inclusive; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive.
T. 6 S., R. 26 E.: Secs. 4 to 9 inclusive; Secs. 16 to 21 inclusive; Secs. 28 to 33 inclusive.
T. 7 S., R. 25 E.: Secs. 1 to 3 inclusive; Secs. 10 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 27 inclusive; Secs 34 to 36 inclusive.
T. 7 S., R. 26 E.
T. 7 S., R. 27 E.
T. 7 S., R. 28 E.
T. 8 S., R. 26 E.
T. 8 S., R. 26 E.: Secs. 1 to 18 inclusive.
T. 8 S., R. 27 E.: Secs 1 to 18 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 27 inclusive; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive.
T. 8 S., R. 28 E.
T. 8 S., R. 29 E.
T. 8 S., R. 30 E.: Secs. 6 and 7; Secs. 17 to 21 inclusive; Secs. 26 to 36 inclusive; Secs. 5, 8, 16, 22, 23, 24, and 25, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 9 S., R. 30 E.
T. 9 S., R. 31 E.
T. 9 S., R. 32 E.: Secs. 19 to 36 inclusive.
T. 10 S., R. 31 E.: Secs. 1 to 18 inclusive.
T. 10 S., R. 32 E.
T. 10 S., R. 33 E.: Secs. 4 to 9 inclusive; Secs. 16 to 21 inclusive; Secs. 28 to 33 inclusive; Secs. 34 and 35, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 11 S., R. 32 E.: Secs. 1 to 3 inclusive; Secs. 10 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 27 inclusive; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive.
T. 11 S., R. 33 E.: Sec. 3 to 11 inclusive; Secs. 14 to 36 inclusive; Secs. 2, 12, and 13, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge established by PLO 2214.
T. 11 S., R. 34 E.: Sec. 31; Secs. 19, 30, and 32, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 12 S., R. 33 E.
T. 12 S., R. 34 E.: Secs. 6 and 7; Secs. 18 to 20 inclusive; Secs. 28 to 33 inclusive; Secs. 5, 8, 16, 17, 21, 27, 34, and 35, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 13 S., R. 34 E.
T. 13 S., R. 35 E.: Secs. 31 and 32; Secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, 28, 29, 30, and 33, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 14 S., R. 34 E.: Secs. 1 to 3 inclusive; Secs. 10 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 27 inclusive; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive.
T. 14 S., R. 35 E.: Secs. 5 to 9 inclusive; Secs. 15 to 23 inclusive; Secs. 26 to 36 inclusive; Secs. 4, 10, 11, 13, 14, 24, and 25, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 15 S., R. 35 E.
T. 15 S., R. 36 E.: Secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32; Secs. 5, 8, 17, 21, 28, and 33, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.
T. 16 S., R. 35 E.: Secs. 1 to 3 inclusive; Secs. 10 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 27 inclusive; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive.
T. 16 S., R. 36 E.: Secs. 5 to 8 inclusive; Secs. 17 to 20 inclusive; Secs. 28 to 36 inclusive; Secs. 4, 9, 16, 21, 22, 25, 26, and 27, that portion west of the boundary of the

Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 16 S., R. 37 E.: Secs. 31, 32, 33, and 34, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 17 S., R. 35 E.: Sec. 1 (fractional).

T. 17 S., R. 36 E: Secs. 1 to 6 inclusive (fractional).

T. 17 S., R. 37 E.: Secs. 1 to 6 inclusive (fractional).

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 37 N., R. 17 E.: Secs. 25 to 30 inclusive (fractional); Secs. 31 to 36 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R 18 E: Secs. 1 to 18 inclusive.

T. 37 N., R. 18 E.: Secs. 25 to 30 inclusive (fractional); Secs. 31 to 36 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R. 19 E.

T. 37 N., R. 19 E.: Secs. 28 to 30 inclusive (fractional); Secs. 31 to 33 inclusive; Sec. 34, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 36 N., R. 20 E.; Secs. 1 to 4 inclusive; Secs. 7 to 36 inclusive; Secs. 5 and 6, that portion south of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 36 N., Rs. 21, 22, 23, 24 E.

T. 35 N., R. 25 E.: Secs. 1 to 18 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R. 25 E.

T. 35 N., R. 26 E.: Secs. 1 to 18 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R. 26 E.

T. 35 N., R. 27 E.: Secs. 1 to 18 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R. 27 E: Secs. 19 to 36 inclusive.

T. 35 N., R. 28 E.: Secs. 1 to 18 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R. 28 E.: Secs. 19 to 36 inclusive.

T. 35 N., R. 29 E.: Secs. 1 to 18 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R. 29 E.: Secs. 19 to 36 inclusive.

T. 35 N., R. 30 E., Secs. 6, 7, and 18.

T. 36 N., R. 30 E.: Secs. 19, 30, and 31.

The areas described, including both public and nonpublic lands, aggregate approximately 1,227,490 acres.

2. Public Land Order No. 5150, as amended by Public Land Order No. 5151, is also hereby amended by adding the following described lands to paragraph 2 thereof:

UMIAT MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 1 N., R. 24 E.: Secs. 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 33 and 34; Secs. 16, 21, 22, 26, 27, 35, and 36, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 1 N., R. 23 E.: Secs. 1 to 5 inclusive; Secs. 9 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 23 and 24.

T. 2 N., R. 23 E., Secs. 5 to 8 inclusive; Secs. 16 to 22 inclusive; Secs. 27 to 35 inclusive.

T. 3 N., R. 23 E.: Secs. 19, 29, 30, 31, and 32.

T. 2 N., R. 22 E.: Secs. 1 to 17 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 26 inclusive; Sec. 36.

T. 3 N., R. 22 E.: Secs. 4 to 11 inclusive; Secs. 13 to 36 inclusive.

T. 4 N., R. 22 E.: Secs. 18, 19, 29, 30, 31, 32.

T. 2 N., R. 21 E., Secs. 1 and 2.

T. 3 N., R. 21 E.: Secs. 1 to 29 inclusive; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive.

T. 4 N., R. 21 E.: Secs. 3 to 11 inclusive; Secs. 13 to 36 inclusive.

T. 5 N., R. 21 E.: Sec. 31.

T. 3 N., R. 20 E.: Secs. 1 to 4 inclusive; Secs. 11 to 13 inclusive.

T. 4 N., R. 20 E.: Secs. 1 to 30 inclusive; Secs. 32 to 36 inclusive.

T. 5 N., R. 20 E.: Secs. 17 to 22 inclusive; Secs. 25 to 36 inclusive.

T. 4 N., R. 19 E.: Secs. 1 to 5 inclusive; Secs. 9 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 23 to 25 inclusive.

T. 5 N., R., 19 E.: Secs 3 to 36 inclusive.

T. 6 N., R. 19 E.: Secs. 29 to 33 inclusive.

T. 5 N., R. 18 E.: Secs. 1 to 18 inclusive; Secs. 21 to 27 inclusive; Secs. 35 and 36.

T. 6 N., R. 18 E.: Secs. 5 to 10 inclusive; Secs. 14 to 36 inclusive.

T. 7 N., R. 18 E.: Sec. 31.

T. 5 N., R. 17 E.: Secs. 1, 2, 12.

T. 6 N., R. 17 E.: Secs. 1 to 6 inclusive; Secs. 8 to 17 inclusive; Secs. 21 to 27 inclusive; Secs. 35 and 36.

T. 7 N., R. 17 E.: Secs. 5 to 9 inclusive; Secs. 15 to 23 inclusive; Secs. 25 to 36 inclusive.

T. 7 N., R. 16 E.: Secs. 1 to 5 inclusive; Secs. 9 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 26 inclusive; Sec. 36.

T. 8 N., R. 16 E.: Secs. 3 to 10 inclusive; Secs. 14 to 23 inclusive; Secs. 25 to 36.

T. 1 S., R. 24 E.: Sec. 1.

T. 1 S., R. 25 E.: Secs. 6, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 21: Secs. 4, 5, 22, 27, and 34, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 2 S., R. 25 E.: Secs. 15, 22, 26, 36; Secs. 3, 10, 11, 14, 23, and 25, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 2 S., R. 26 E.: Sec. 31, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 3 S., R. 26 E.: Secs. 6, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 31, 32, and 33; Secs. 5 and 8, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 4 S., R. 25 E.: Secs. 1, 12, 13, and 14; Secs. 22 to 27 inclusive; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive.

T. 4 S., R. 26 E.: Secs. 5, 6, 7, and 18.

T. 5 S., R. 25 E.: Secs. 1 and 2; Secs. 11 to 14 inclusive; Secs. 23 to 26 inclusive; Secs. 35 to 36.

T. 5 S., R. 26 E.: Sec. 6.

T. 6 S., R. 25 E.: Secs. 1 and 2; Secs. 11 to 14 inclusive; Secs. 23 to 26 inclusive; Secs. 35 and 36.

T. 7 S., R. 25 E.: Secs. 1, 2, 12, and 13.

T. 7 S., R. 26 E.: Secs. 6 to 8 inclusive; Secs. 16 to 29 inclusive; Secs. 33 to 36 inclusive.

T. 7 S., R. 27 E.: Secs. 19 to 36 inclusive.

T. 7 S., R. 28 E.: Secs. 19 to 36 inclusive.

T. 8 S., R. 27 E.: Secs. 1, 2, 3, and 12.

T. 8 S., R. 28 E.: Secs. 1 to 18 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 24 inclusive.

T. 8 S., R. 29 E.: Secs 6 to 10 inclusive; Secs 13 to 18 inclusive; Secs. 22 to 25 inclusive; Sec. 36.

T. 8 S., R. 30 E.: Secs. 19, 30, 31, and 32.

T. 9 S., R. 30 E.: Secs. 1 to 3 inclusive; Secs. 10 to 13 inclusive.

T. 9 S., R. 31 E.: Secs. 7 and 8; Secs. 15 to 18 inclusive; Secs. 20 to 22 inclusive; Secs. 25 to 29 inclusive; Secs. 33 to 36 inclusive.

T. 9 S., R. 32 E.: Secs. 29 to 33 inclusive.

T. 10 S., R. 32 E.: Secs. 3 to 5 inclusive; Secs. 9 to 11 inclusive; Secs. 14 and 15; Secs. 23 to 25 inclusive; Sec. 36.

T. 10 S., R. 33 E.: Sec. 19; Secs. 29 to 33 inclusive.

T. 11 S., R. 33 E.: Secs. 3 to 11 inclusive; Secs. 14 to 29 inclusive; Secs. 32 to 36 inclusive; Secs. 2, 12, and 13, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 11 S., R. 34 E.: Sec. 31; Secs. 19, 30, and 32, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 12 S., R. 33 E.: Secs. 1 to 4 inclusive; Secs. 10 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 23 to 25 inclusive; Sec. 36.

T. 12 S., R. 34 E.: Secs. 6 and 7; Secs. 18 to 20 inclusive; Secs. 28 to 33 inclusive; Secs. 5, 8, 16, 17, 21, 27, 34, and 35, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 13 S., R. 34 E.: Secs. 1 to 3 inclusive; Secs. 10 to 14 inclusive; Secs. 24 to 25.

T. 13 S., R. 35 E.: Secs. 31 and 32; Secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, 28, 29, 30, and 33, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 14 S., R. 35 E.: Secs. 5, 6, and 8; Secs. 15 and 16; Secs. 21 and 22; Secs. 26 and 28 inclusive; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive; Secs. 4 and 9, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 15 S., R. 35 E.: Secs. 1 to 3 inclusive; Secs. 10 to 15 inclusive; Secs. 24 and 25; Sec. 36.

T. 15 S., R. 36 E.: Secs. 7, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32; Secs. 21, 28, and 33, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 16 S., R. 36 E.: Secs. 5 to 8 inclusive; Secs. 17, 20, 28, 34, and 35; Secs. 4, 9, 16, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, and 36, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 16 S., R. 37 E.: Secs. 31, 32, 33, and 34, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 17 S., R. 36 E.: Sec. 1 (fractional).

T. 17 S., R. 37 E.: Secs. 1 to 6 inclusive (fractional).

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 37 N., R. 18 E.: Secs 25 to 30 inclusive (fractional); Secs. 33 to 36 inclusive.

T. 37 N., R. 19 E.: Secs. 28 to 30 inclusive (fractional); Secs. 31 to 33 inclusive; Sec. 34, that portion west of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 36 N., R. 19 E.: Secs. 1, 2, 3, and 12.

T. 36 N., R. 20 E.: Secs. 7 to 14 inclusive; Secs. 5 and 6, that portion south of the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Range established by PLO 2214.

T. 36 N., R. 21 E.: Secs. 7 and 8; Secs. 13 to 18 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R. 22 E.: Secs. 13 to 18 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R. 23 E.: Secs. 13 to 18 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R. 24 E.: Secs. 14 to 18 inclusive; Secs. 20 to 25 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R. 25 E.: Secs. 19 to 30 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R. 26 E.: Secs. 19 to 22 inclusive; Secs. 25 to 30 inclusive.

T. 35 N., R. 27 E.: Secs. 1 to 4 inclusive; Sec. 12.

T. 36 N., R. 27 E.: Secs. 29 to 34 inclusive.

T. 35 N., R. 28 E.: Secs. 1 to 10 inclusive.

T. 36 N., R. 28 E.: Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive.

T. 35 N., R. 29 E.: Secs. 1 to 6 inclusive; Secs. 11 to 12.

T. 36 N., R. 29 E.: Secs. 27 and 28; Secs. 31 to 35 inclusive.

T. 35 N., R. 30 E.: Secs. 6 and 7.

The areas described, which are also included in the lands described in paragraph 1 of this order, aggregate approximately 595,930 acres.

This order does not otherwise serve to change the provisions and limitations of Public Land Order No. 5150 as herein amended.

3. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3948 Filed 3-15-72; 8:46 am]

[Public Land Order 5183]

ALASKA

WITHDRAWAL FOR CLASSIFICATION AND IN AID OF LEGISLATION

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, 708, it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of all prior withdrawals, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from selection under section 12 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, supra, by the Regional Corporations established pursuant to section 7 of said Act (hereinafter called "Regional Corporations") and are hereby re-

served in aid of legislation and to insure that the public interest in said lands is properly protected:

a. All those lands withdrawn by section 11 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, supra, which are within the boundaries of the following withdrawals and reservations: Chugach National Forest, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range, Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Izembek National Wildlife Range, Arctic National Wildlife Range, Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai National Moose Range, Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuge, Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge, Hazen Bay National Wildlife Refuge, and all other lands within the National Wildlife Refuge System which fall within any area withdrawn by section 11 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, supra.

b. The entire subsurface estate, including all mineral deposits, in those lands withdrawn by section 11 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, supra, which are within the boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, including the right to prospect for, mine, and remove said mineral deposits.

2. Three times the amount of land which could have been selected by said Regional Corporations under section 12 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, supra, within the above described areas has been withdrawn by public land orders of even date, herewith, so that said Regional Corporations may make in lieu selections as provided in section 11(a)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, supra.

3. The withdrawal made by this order does not affect the administrative jurisdiction of any Department or Agency over the lands described in paragraph 1 and does not otherwise affect the laws and regulations applicable to such except as herein provided.

4. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3949 Filed 3-15-72; 8:46 am]

[Public Land Order 5184]

ALASKA

Withdrawal for Classification or Reclassification of Some of Areas Withdrawn by Section 11 of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior in section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, 708 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, all of those lands withdrawn by section 11 of the Act and which are not also withdrawn for any national forest, Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 4, or any part of the National Wildlife Refuge System and which are outside the area described in paragraph 2 of this order are hereby withdrawn: (a) From all forms of appropriation under the public land laws; (b) from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. ch. 2; (c) from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970); and (d) until December 18, 1975, from selection by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339; and said lands are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification of any lands not conveyed pursuant to section 14 of said Act.

2. Subject to valid existing rights, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification of any lands not conveyed pursuant to section 14 of said Act:

All of those lands withdrawn by section 11 of the Act lying between 58° N. and 64° N. latitude, and west of 161° W. longitude, and not withdrawn for any part of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

The area described aggregates approximately 11 million acres.

3. Prior to the conveyances to the State of Alaska of any lands described in paragraph 1 of this order, and prior to the conveyances under section 14 of said Act of any lands described in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of this order, the lands shall remain subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under applicable laws and regulations and his authority to make contracts and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements shall not be impaired by this order. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

4. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

5. The withdrawals made by this order shall not affect in any way the right of any corporation formed pursuant to section 7 or section 8 of said Act to make selections pursuant to said Act.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR. Doc.72-3950 Filed 3-15-72;8:46 am]

[Public Land Order 5185]

ALASKA

Preference Right of Alaska for Selection and Order Pertaining to Simultaneous Filing Under Public Land Laws

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and in accord with section 17(d)(1) and section 17(d)(2)(B) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688, 708, it is ordered as follows:

1. All public lands in Alaska which, on March 17, 1972, are vacant and unappropriated and are not withdrawn, reserved, or segregated shall be available to the State of Alaska for selection under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339. By virtue of the preference right of selection provided to the State of Alaska under section 6(g) of the Alaska Statehood Act, supra, said vacant, unappropriated and unreserved lands in the State will not be available for application, location, or entry until 10 a.m. on June 19, 1972. At 10 a.m. on June 19, 1972, said vacant, unappropriated and unreserved lands shall be open to the operation of the public land laws generally, including locations for nonmetalliferous minerals under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C. ch. 2, and leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. section 181–287 (1970), subject to valid existing rights and the requirements of applicable law. All valid applications received at or prior to 10 a.m. on June 19, 1972, shall be considered as simultaneously filed at that time. Those received thereafter shall be considered in the order of filing. The lands have been and will continue to be open to locations for metalliferous minerals under the mining laws. Inquiries concerning the lands should be addressed to the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, AK 99501.

2. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this public land order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 9, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-3951 Filed 3-15-72; 8:46 am]

[Public Land Order 5186]

ALASKA

Withdrawal for Classification and Protection of the Public Interest in Lands Not Selected by the State of Alaska.

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the Act of June 25, 1910, as amended, 43 U.S.C. section 141 (1970), and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, 708 (hereinafter called the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the following described lands are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including location and entry under the mining laws (except for locations for metalliferous minerals) 30 U.S.C. Ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), but not from selection by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and are hereby reserved for study and review to determine the proper classification under section 17(d)(1) of said Act of lands not selected by the State of Alaska, so that the public interest in the lands will be protected.

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

(PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS)

T. 1 N., Rs. 5 and 8 E.
T. 1 N., R. 10 E., number of military reservation.
T. 2 N., Rs. 2, S½ 8, 9; and 10 E.
T. 3 N., Rs. 2 and 8 E.
T. 4 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.
T. 8 N., Rs. 13 and S½ 15 E.
T. 1 N. Rs. 4, 5, 11, and 12 W.
T. 2 N., Rs. 2 through 5, 11, and 12 W.
T. 3 N., Rs. 1 through 5, 11, and 12 W.
T. 4 N., Rs. 4 through 11 W.
T. 5 N., Rs. 5 through 9 W.
T. 1 S., Rs. 4, 5, and 11 through 13 W.
T. 2 S., Rs. 4 and 11 through 13 W.
T. 3 S., Rs. 4, 5, and 11 through 13 W.
T. 4 S., Rs. 3 and 11 through 13 W.
T. 5 S., Rs. 11 through 13 W.
T. 6 S., Rs. 11 through 13 W.
T. 7 S., Rs. 7 and 10 through 12 W.
T. 7 S., Rs. 8 and 9 W., south of military reservation.
T. 8 S., Rs. 7 through 10 W.
T. 9 S., Rs. 5 through 9 W.
T. 10 S., R. 8 W.
T. 11 S., R. 8 W.
T. 12 S., Rs. 6, 7, and 9 through 11 W.
T. 13 S., Rs. 6 through 11 W.
T. 14 S., Rs. 6 and 7 W.
T. 15 S., Rs. 6 and 7 W.
T. 20 S., R. 10 W.

T. 21 S., Rs. 10 and 11 W.
T. 22 S., Rs. 11 and 12 W.
T. 1 S., Rs. 3 through 6 E.
T. 1 S., Rs. 7 and 8 E., north of military reservation.
T. 3 S., Rs. 8 through 11 E., south of military reservation.
T. 4 S., Rs. 8 and 9 E.
T. 4, Rs. 5 through 7 E., south of military reservation.
T. 5 S., Rs. 5 through 8 E.
T. 5 S., R. 4 E., east of military reservation.
T. 6 S., Rs. 5 through 8 E.
T. 6 S., R. 4 E. of military reservation.
T. 7 S., Rs. 4 through 6 E.
T. 8 S., Rs. 5 through 7 E. (all ½ townships).
T. 11 S., R. 6 E.
T. 12 S., Rs. 8, 11, and 12 E.
T. 13 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E.
T. 13 S., R. 10 E., south of military reservation.
T. 14 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E.
T. 18 S., Rs. 12 and 13 E.
T. 20 S., Rs. 11 and W½ 12 E.
T. 21 S., Rs. 9 and E½ 11 E.
T. 22 S., R. 9 E.

UMIAT MERIDIAN (PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS)

T. 1 N., Rs. 16 through 23 E.
T. 1 N., R. 24 E., west of Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
T. 2 N., Rs. 12 and 16 through 23 E.
T. 2 N., R. 24 E., west of A.N.W.R.
T. 3 N., Rs. 12 and 16 through 23 E.
T. 3 N., R. 24 E., west of A.N.W.R.
T. 4 N., Rs. 9 through 12 and 16 through 23 E.
T. 4 N., R. 24 E., west of A.N.W.R.
T. 5 N., Rs. 4 through 12 and 16 through 22 E.
T. 5 N., R. 3 E., east of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 5 N., R. 23 E., west of A.N.W.R.
T. 6 N., Rs. 4 through 12 and 16 through 22 E.
T. 6 N., R. 3 E., east of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 6 N., R. 23 E., west of A.N.W.R.
T. 7 N., Rs. 3 through 12 and 16 through 22 E.
T. 7 N., R. 2 E., east of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 7 N., R. 23 E., west of A.N.W.R.
T. 8 N., Rs. 5 through 12 and 16 through 24 E.
T. 8 N., Rs. 2 through 4 E., east of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 8 N., Rs. 25, 26 E., west of A.N.W.R.
T. 9 N., Rs. 5 through 19 and 22 E.
T. 9 N., Rs. 20, 21, and 23 through 26 E. (all fractional).
T. 9 N., R. 4 E., east of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.
T. 10 N., Rs. 7 through 16 E.
T. 10 N., Rs. 17 through 25 E. (all fractional).
T. 11 N., Rs. 7 through 14 E.
T. 11 N., Rs. 15 through 20 E. (all fractional).
T. 12 N., Rs. 7 through 11 E.
T. 12 N., Rs. 12 through 16, 18, 19 E. (all fractional).
T. 13 N., Rs. 6 through 12 E. (all fractional).
T. 1 N., Rs. 45 and 46 W. (fractional).
T. 2 N., Rs. 45 and 46 W. (fractional).
T. 8 N., Rs. 42 and 43 W. (fractional).
T. 9 N., Rs. 40 and 41 W. (fractional).
T. 10 N., Rs. 40 and 41 W. (fractional).
T. 11 N., R. 40 W. (fractional).

SEWARD MERIDIAN (PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS)

T. 10 N., R. 2 E.
T. 11 N., R. 1 E.
T. 12 N., Rs. 1 though 3 E.
T. 13 N., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 17 N., R. 3 E.
T. 18 N., R. 3 E.
T. 19 N., Rs. 1, N½ 2, 3, 4, 8 E.
T. 20 N., Rs. 1, 2, 4, N½ 7, N½ 8 E.
T. 23 N., R. 12 E.
T. 24 N., R. 12 E.
T. 25 N., R. 12 E.
T. 1 N., R. 1 W. (fractional) south of Kenai National Moose Range.
T. 1 N., R. 11 W., west of Kenai National Moose Range.
T. 1 N., Rs. 54 through 57 W.
T. 2 N., R. 11 W. (fractional), west of Kenai National Moose Range.
T. 2 N., Rs. 54 thorugh 57 W.
T. 3 N., R. 11 W., west of Kenai National Moose Range.
T. 3 N., R. 16 W. (fractional).
T. 3 N., Rs. 55 and 56 W.
T. 4 N., Rs. 15 and 16 W. (fractional).
T. 4 N., Rs. 55 and 56 W.
T. 5 N., R. 15 W. (fractional).
T. 5 N., R. 55 W.
T. 10 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., north of Cook Inlet.
T. 11 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
T. 12 N., R. 2 W.
T. 12 N., R. 1 W., south of National Forest.
T. 13 N., R. 2 W.
T. 19 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
T. 20 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
T. 21 N., R. 3 W.
T. 22 N., R. 3 W.
T. 23 N., R. 3 W.
T. 24 N., R. 3 W.
T. 25 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.
T. 26 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.
T. 27 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.
T. 28 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.
T. 29 N., Rs. 3 through 6 W.
T. 30 N., Rs. 3 through 5 W.
T. 31 N., Rs. 2 through 5 W.
T. 32 N., Rs. 2 through 4 W.
T. 33 N., Rs. 2 through 4 W. (all fractional).
T. 1 S., Rs. 11 and 52 through 57 W., E ⅔ 58 W.
T. 1 S., R. 1 W. (fractional).
T. 2 S., Rs. 11 W. and 53 through 57 W., E⅔ 58 W.
T. 2 S., R. 1 W. (fractional).
T. 3 S., Rs. W½ 9, 10, 11, and 51 through 57, E⅔ 58 W.
T. 3 S., R. 1 W. (fractional).
T. 4 S., Rs. W½ 9, 10, 11, N½ 12, and 53 through 57, E⅔ 58 W.
T. 4 S., R. 1 W. (fractional).
T. 5 S., Rs. 54 through 58 W.
T. 5 S., R. 10 W. (fractional).
T. 6 S., Rs. 54 through 58 W.
T. 6 S., R. 11 W. (fractional).
T. 7 S., Rs. 54 through 58 W.
T. 7 S., R. 11 W. (fractional).
T. 8 S., Rs. 11 and 58 W.
T. 9 S., Rs. 10 and 12 W.
T. 9 S., Rs. 8, 9, 25, and 26 W. (all fractional).
T. 10 S., Rs. 8 through 12, 25, and 26 W. (all fractional).
T. 11 S., Rs. 10 through 16 W. (all fractional).
T. 13 S., Rs. 26 through 28 W. (all fractional).
T. 18 S., Rs. 19 and 20 W. (fractional).
T. 19 S., Rs. 19, 20, and 49 W. (all fractional).
T. 20 S., Rs. 48 through 51 W.
T. 20 S., R. 52 W. (fractional).
T. 21 S., R. 46 W.
T. 22 S., Rs. 16 and 17 W. (fractional).
T. 23 S., Rs. 16 and 17 W. (fractional).
T. 24 S., Rs. 24 and 25 W. (fractional).
T. 25 S., R. 25 W. (fractional).
T. 26 S., Rs. 47 through 50 W.
T. 26 S., R. 51 W. (fractional).
T. 27 S., Rs. 47 through 50 W.
T. 27 S., R. 51 W. (fractional).
T. 28 S., R. 48 W.
T. 29 S., Rs 18 through 20 W. (all fractional).
T. 30 S., Rs. 21 through 23 W.
T. 30 S., Rs. 18 through 20 W. (all fractional).
T. 31 S., R. 24 W.
T. 31 S., Rs. 19 through 23 and 54 W. (all fractional).
T. 32 S., R. 22 W.
T. 32 S., Rs. 21 and 54 W. (fractional).
T. 33 S., Rs. 53 and 54 W.
T. 33 S., Rs. 21, 22, and 54 through 56 W. (all fractional).
T. 34 S., Rs. 53 through 55 W.
T. 34 S., Rs. 56 and 57 W. (fractional).
T. 35 S., Rs. 51 through 56 W.
T. 36 S., Rs. 51, 56, and 57 W.
T. 37 S., Res. 25 and 26 W. (fractional).
T. 39 S., Rs. 27 and 28 W. (fractional).
T. 40 S., Rs. 59 through 61 W.
T. 40 S., Rs. 29 through 31, 62, and 63 W. (all fractional).
T. 41 S., R. 63 W.
T. 41 S., Rs. 31 through 34 and 64 through 66 W. (all fractional).
T. 42 S., Rs. 63 through 65 W.
T. 42 S., Rs. 30 through 34 W., 66 and 67 W. (all fractional).
T. 43 S., Rs. 65 through 67 W.
T. 43 S., Rs. 34, 35, and 68 W. (all fractional).
T. 44 S., Rs. 65 through 68 W.
T. 44 S., Rs. 35, 69, and 70 W. (all fractional).

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN (PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS)

T. 12 N., R. 21 E.
T. 13 N., R. 21 E.
T. 3 N., Rs. 3, 4, and 10 W.
T. 4 N., Rs. 4 and 10 W.
T. 5 N., Rs. 4, 9, and 10 W.
T. 6 N., Rs. 4, 9, and 10 W.
T. 7 N., Rs. 4 through 8 W.
T. 8 N., R. 8 W.
T. 8 S., Rs. N½ 2, 3, S½ 5, 6, and 7 W.
T. 9 S., Rs. 3, 4, 5, S½ 6, and S½ 7 W.
T. 15 S., R. 3 W.
T. 19 S., R. 17 E.
T. 20 S., Rs. 13 through 17 E.
T. 20 S., R. 12 E. (fractional).
T. 21 S., Rs. 9 through 11, and 19 through 23 E.
T. 21 S., R. W½ 24 E.
T. 22 S., Rs. 9, 21, and 22 E.
T. 25 S., R. 60 E.
T. 26 S., Rs. 59 and 60 E.
T. 27 S., Rs. E½ 58, 59, W½ 60 E.
T. 28 S., R. 58 E.
T. 29 S., Rs. 58 and 59 E.
T. 45 S., Rs. 67 through 69 W.
T. 45 S., Rs. 70 and 71 W. (fractional).
T. 46 S., Rs. 68 through 70 W.
T. 46 S., Rs. 71 and 72 W. (fractional).
T. 47 S., R. 69 through 71 W.
T. 47 S., R. 72 W. (fractional).
T. 48 S., Rs. 70 and 71 W.
T. 48 S., Rs. 72 through 79 W. (all fractional).
T. 49 S., Rs. 70 and 71 W.
T. 49 S., Rs. 41 and 72 through 81 W. (all fractional).
T. 50 S., Rs. 77 through 80 W.
T. 50 S., Rs. 41, 42, 76, and 81 W. (all fractional).
T. 51 S., Rs. 76 through 81 W.
T. 51 S., Rs. 41, 42, 75, and 82 W. (all fractional).
T. 52 S., Rs. 79 through 83 W.
T. 52 S., R. 84 W. (fractional).
T. 53 S., R. 53 W. (fractional).
T. 54 S., R. 85 W., number of Izembeck National Wildlife Refuge.
T. 1 S., Rs. 1, 2, W½ 3, E.
T. 2 S., Rs. 1 through 5 E. (all fractional).
T. 3 S., Rs. 1 through 5 E. (all fractional).
T. 4 S., R. 1 E. (fractional).
T. 30 S., Rs. 58 through 60 E.
T. 31 S., Rs. 59 through 61 E.
T. 32 S., Rs. E½ 59, 60 and 61 E.
T. 40 S., Rs. S½ 66, SW¼ 67 E.
T. 41 S., Rs. E½ 66 and 67 E.
T. 55 S., Rs. 63 and W½ 64 E.
T. 56 S., Rs. N½ 63 and NW¼ 64 E.
T. 73 S., R. 90 E. (fractional).

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN (PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS)

T. 16 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E.
T. 17 N., Rs. 5 through 7 E.

T. 18 N., Rs. 5 through 7 E.
T. 19 N., Rs. 5 through 7 E.

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN (PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS)

T. 2 N., Rs. 3 through 5 E.
T. 2 N., R. 6 E., W½.
T. 3 N., Rs. 3 through 6, 9, and 10 E.
T. 3 N., 7 E., W½ and NE¼.
T. 4 N., Rs. 3 through 10 E.
T. 5 N., Rs. 5 through 8 E.
T. 6 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E.
T. 7 N., R. 8 E.
T. 28 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.
T. 28 N., R. 3 E., west of Venetie Indian Reservation.
T. 29 N., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 30 N., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 31 N., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 32 N., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 33 N., Rs. 1 through 3 and 17 through 29 E.
T. 34 N., Rs. 17 through 29 E.
T. 35 N., Rs. 17 through 23 E.
T. 35 N., Rs. 24 through 29 E. (S½ of each township for all).
T. 36 N., Rs. 17 and 18 E.
T. 6 N., R. 25 W.
T. 6 N., R. 26 W. (fractional).
T. 7 N., R. 25 W.
T. 7 N., R. 26 W. (fractional).
T. 27 N., Rs. 1 through 6 and 17 through 24 W.
T. 28 N., Rs. 1 through 6 and 17 through 24 W.
T. 29 N., Rs. 1 through 6 and 16 through 23 W.
T. 30 N., Rs. 1 through 6 and 17 through 23 W.
T. 31 N., Rs. 1 through 6, 17, and 18 W.
T. 32 N., Rs. 1 through 6 and 18 W.
T. 33 N., Rs. 1 through 6 W.
T. 7 S., Rs. 1 through 3 W.
T. 8 S., Rs. 1 through 6 W.
T. 9 S., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 10 S., Rs. 1 through 5 W.
T. 11 S., Rs. 1 through 4 W.
T. 12 S., Rs. 1 through 5 W.
T. 13 S., Rs. 1 through 5 W.
T. 14 S., Rs. 1 through 5 W.
T. 15 S., Rs. 1 through 5 W.
T. 16 S., Rs. 1 through 3 W.
T. 17 S., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
T. 18 S., R. 1 W.
T. 7 S., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 8 S., Rs. 1 through 4 E.
T. 8 S., R. 5 E., west of Military Reservation.
T. 9 S., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 9 S., R. 4 E., west of Military Reservation.
T. 10 S., Rs. 1 through 3 E.
T. 10 S., R. 4 E., west of Military Reservation.
T. 11 S., R. 1 E.
T. 11 S., Rs. 2 and 3 E., west of Military Reservation.
T. 12 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E.
T. 12 S., R. 3 E., west of Military Reservation.
T. 13 S., Rs. 1, 2, 11, and 12 E.
T. 13 S., Rs. 3 through 7 E., all south of Military Reservation.
T. 14 S., Rs. 1 through 6 and 11 through 14 E.
T. 14 S., Rs. 7 and 8 E., south of Military Reservation.
T. 15 S., Rs. 6 through 8 and 11 through 16 E.
T. 17 S., Rs. 12 through 16E.
T. 18 S., Rs. 14 through 16 E.
T. 19 S., Rs. 14 through 16 E.

KATEEL RIVER MERIDIAN (PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS)

T. 1 N., Rs. 20 through 27 E.
T. 1 N., R. 28 E. (fractional).
T. 14 N., Rs. 13 through 24 E.
T. 15 N., Rs. 13, 14, and 21 through 24 E.
T. 16 N., Rs. 13, 14, and 21 through 24 E.
T. 17 N., Rs. 13, 21 through 24 E.
T. 18 N., Rs. 13, 14, and 16 through 18 E.
T. 19 N., Rs. 13 through 18 E.
T. 20 N., Rs. 13 through 18 E.
T. 21 N., Rs. 12 through 18 E.
T. 1 N., Rs. 10 through 18 W.
T. 2 N., Rs. 10 through 18 W.
T. 3 N., Rs. 10 through 18 W.
T. 1 S., Rs. 10 through 18 W.
T. 2 S., Rs. 10 through 18 W.
T. 3 S., R. 10 W.
T. 1 S., Rs. 20 through 28 E.
T. 2 S., Rs., 20 through 28 E.
T. 3 S., Rs. 20 through 26 E.
T. 4 S., Rs. 20 through 28 E.
T. 5 S., R. 20 E.
T. 11 S., Rs. 13 and 14 E.
T. 12 S., Rs. 11 through 20 E.
T. 13 S., Rs. 11 through 21 E.
T. 14 S., Rs. 4 through 21 E.
T. 15 S., Rs. 4 through 21 E.
T. 16 S., Rs. 3 through 21 E.
T. 17 S., Rs. 3 through 21 E.
T. 18 S., Rs. 9 through 21 E.
T. 19 S., Rs. 9 through 21 E.
T. 20 S., Rs. 13 through 21 E.
T. 21 S., Rs. 13 through 21 E.
T. 22 S., Rs. 13 through 21 E.
T. 23 S., Rs. 10 through 21 E.
T. 24 S., Rs. 10 through 21 E.
T. 25 S., Rs. 10 through 19 E.
T. 26 S., Rs. 10 through 12 E.
T. 27 S., Rs. 8 through 12 E.
T. 28 S., Rs. 8 through 12 E.
T. 29 S., Rs. 8 through 12 E. (all fractional).

SEWARD MERIDIAN (PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS)

T. 21 N., Rs. 6 through 10 E.
T. 22 N., Rs. 5 through 10 E.
T. 23 N., Rs. 2 through 11 E.
T. 24 N., Rs. 1 through 11 E.
T. 25 N., Rs. 1 through 11 E.
T. 26 N., Rs. 1 through 11 E.
T. 27 N., Rs. 1 through 11 E.
T. 28 N., Rs. 1 through 11 E.
T. 1 N., Rs. 37 through 52, 59, and 60 W.
T. 2 N., Rs. 37 through 52, 59, and 60 W.
T. 3 N., Rs. 37 through 54 and 57 through 60 W.
T. 4 N., Rs. 37 through 54 and 57 through 60 W.
T. 5 N., Rs. 30 through 54 and 56 through 59 W.
T. 6 N., Rs. 30 through 59 W.
T. 7 N., Rs. 29 through 59 W.
T. 8 N. Rs. 29 through 59 W.
T. 9 N., Rs. 28 through 58 W.
T. 10 N., Rs. 28 through 58 W.
T. 11 N., Rs. 28 through 58 W.
T. 12 N., Rs. 27 through 31 and 37 through 58 W.
T. 13 N., Rs. 27 through 31 and 37 through 57 W.
T. 14 N., Rs. 25 through 21 and 37 through 57 W.
T. 15 N., Rs. 24 through 31 and 37 through 50 W.
T. 16 N., Rs. 24 through 31 and 37 W.
T. 17 N., Rs. 21 through 31 W.
T. 18 N., Rs. 20 through 31 W.
T. 19 N., Rs. 19 through 31 W.
T. 20 N., Rs. 18 through 31 W.
T. 21 N., Rs. 15 through 31 W.
T. 22 N., Rs. 15 through 31 W.
T. 23 N., Rs. 15 through 31 W.
T. 24 N., Rs. 15 through 31 W.
T. 25 N., Rs. 20 through 29 W.
T. 26 N., Rs. 20 through 28 W.
T. 27 N., Rs. 20 through 26 W.
T. 28 N., Rs. 20 through 26 and 39 through 52 W.
T. 29 N., Rs. 19 through 25 and 39 through 51 W.
T. 30 N., Rs. 19 through 25 and 39 through 51 W.
T. 31 N., Rs. 18, 19, and 39 through 43 W.
T. 32 N., Rs. 17, 18, and 39 through 43 W.
T. 33 N., Rs. 39 through 42 W.
T. 34 N., Rs. 39 through 42 W. (all fractional).

The areas described aggregate approximately 35 million acres.

2. Prior to the conveyance of any of the lands withdrawn by this order, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under the applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts, and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements, shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

3. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this Public Land Order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332 (2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 15, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-4138 Filed 3-15-72; 9:54 am]

[Public Land Order 5187]

ALASKA

Withdrawal of Lands for Classification and for Protection of the Public Interest in the Lands in Military Reservations

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, 708 (hereinafter called the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of prior withdrawals, all of the lands embraced in defense or military reservations in Alaska of whatever nature (except those lands in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 which are also withdrawn by section 11 of the Act) are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C., ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C., sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved for study and review to determine the proper classification of the lands under section 17(d)(1) of said Act, so that the public interest will be protected after the lands are no longer needed for military or defense purposes.

2. The withdrawal made by this order does not affect the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of Defense or any of its agencies over the land involved and does not otherwise affect the laws and regulations applicable to such lands except as herein provided.

3. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this Public Land Order is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332 (2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 15, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-4139 Filed 3-15-72; 9:55 am]

[Public Land Order 5188]

ALASKA

Withdrawal of Lands for Classification and for Protection of the Public Interest in the Lands in Former Reservations for Use and Benefit of Alaska Natives.

By virtue of the authority vested in the President, and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of

December 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, 708 (hereinafter called the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, all of the lands in the former reservations withdrawn by Public Land Order No. 5156 of February 4, 1972, 37 F.R. 3056, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under public land laws, including selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, and from location and entry under the mining laws, 30 U.S.C., ch. 2, and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. sections 181–287 (1970), and are hereby reserved for study and review to determine the proper classification under section 17(d)(1) of the Act any of the lands which are not conveyed pursuant to the Act, so that the public interest in the lands can be properly protected.

2. Prior to the conveyance of any of the lands withdrawn by this order, the lands shall be subject to administration by the Secretary of the Interior under the applicable laws and regulations, and his authority to make contracts, and to grant leases, permits, rights-of-way, or easements, shall not be impaired by this withdrawal. Applications for leases under the Mineral Leasing Act, supra, will be rejected until this order is modified or the lands are appropriately classified to permit mineral leasing.

3. It is hereby determined that the promulgation of this Public Land Order is not a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. section 4332(2)(C), is required.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON,
Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 15, 1972.

[FR Doc. 72-4140 Filed 3-15-72; 9:55 am]

KENTUCKY WINNER OF VFW ANNUAL CONTEST

HON. CARL D. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States conducts a Voice of Democracy contest. Some 500,000 secondary school students took part in the contest this year. The winner from each State was brought here to Washington for final judging as guest of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The winner from my State was Robert Aaron Murray, of 3116 Mason Street, Ashland, Ky., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray. Young Robert is 17 and in the 12th grade at the Paul G. Blazer High School in Ashland. He hopes to attend the Worcester Institute, Worcester, Mass., after graduating from high school.

I am pleased to share with the Members his winning speech, entitled "My Responsibility to Freedom":

MY RESPONSIBILITY TO FREEDOM

(By Robert A. Murray)

Freedom can be compared to a fine glass container, heated in the fire of the Revolutionary War, blown with the sweet breath of liberty, and polished by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. As it has come down through the years its surface has become highly glossed from everyday use and its workmanship prized because of the timeless beauty with which it was fashioned. It holds the lives of unborn generations, and embedded securely within it are our dreams for the future, our security of the present, and our remembrances of the past.

For nearly two centuries our forefathers fought and died to keep this fragile casing of freedom intact and they did so magnificently. Not once did freedom fall. Not once in ten score years did our glorious cause decline. In twenty decades freedom has continued to grow, a chain reaction of people protecting people, a marvelous movement; but now the responsibility is mine.

It is my duty to guard this precious heirloom from the hands of the unknowing children who would cast it down simply to see it shatter. It is my task to shield it from the blows of envying eyes, the foreign lands that disdain its brilliant light because they are shrouded in darkness. I must fight against apathetic attitudes of its own guardians and I should not be content to forestall problems. Unless difficulties are resolved when they appear they may soon grow out of proportion. The foot falls in freedom's path that arise now should not be allowed to exist long enough to trouble the next generation.

The burden of freedom is by no means a light one. It is weighted by the millions that died for it on forgotten beaches and lonely hillsides. It is laden with the lives of young men and women who sacrificed their dearest possession so that I might live free. Is it then too much to ask that I be loyal to their cause? I think not. But loyalty to freedom entails more than blind obedience. As the world changes so must our rules governing freedom change; and if I see a way that freedom's powers can be enhanced, then it is my duty to strive for this in a sane and orderly manner in accordance with the provisions in our constitution. In times such as these, freedom's protection is a weary task; but the fruit of our labors far outweighs the cost. This I believe is my responsibility to freedom.

AMERICAN AIRLINES OPENS NEW BASE IN SAN DIEGO

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to share with you and my colleagues the news that American Airlines will open a new base in San Diego on April 1. The base will accommodate about 120 flight officers and 130 flight attendants—half of whom will arrive on April 1, and the remainder by the end of May.

Opening of this new facility at Lindbergh Field International Airport strongly reflects San Diego's increasing popularity as a business and tourist destination. It is also a good omen that the air travel segment of our national economy is on the upbeat.

I submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today a copy of American Airlines' announcement of this most welcome facility. I am sure that the airline employees assigned to the base—and the growing numbers of passengers they serve—will find San Diego to be a most hospitable and friendly site.

The announcement follows:

SAN DIEGO, March 20.—More than 250 American Airlines pilots, stewardesses and other personnel will be settling here soon as the airline opens a new flight crew base at Lindbergh Field International Airport.

James E. Gainer, Jr., American's San Diego manager, announced today that American plans to open the base on April 1. It will be the tenth crew base on the airline's international route system. The others are at Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, Nashville, New York, San Francisco and Washington.

The base will include 120 flight officers—captains, first officers and flight engineers—and 130 stewardesses. Nearly half of the contingent will be here by April 1, and the remainder by the end of May.

Fred H. McCusker, American's Pacific Division vice president, said opening of the base would represent a major savings to the airline in scheduling costs.

"San Diego is an increasingly popular destination on our route system," McCusker said, "and the trend is toward future improvements in our service here."

American has leased 550 square feet from Western Airlines at Lindbergh Airport to be used for new flight administrative offices.

Mrs. Ernestine Schade, now a stewardess group supervisor for American in San Francisco, has been named manager of flight service and will be in charge of the stewardesses based here. Mrs. Schades' brother, Kenneth B. Roberson, is a manager of reliability analysis with American's space shuttle team working with General Dynamics Corporation in San Diego.

A base superintendent of flying to head the cockpit crews has not yet been selected by Captain Robert S. Davies, the airline's manager of flight for this area.

American Airlines has been serving San Diego since Dec. 12, 1941. The airline operates an average of 32 flights a day between here and major metropolitan areas in the east, midwest and southwest. It currently employs 250 people here in sales, services and maintenance positions.

STATEMENT BY DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS OF THE U.S. SENATE

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on March 14, 1972, Edward T. Conroy, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans, presented an outline of DAV legislative goals to the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate. Accompanying Mr. Conroy was Charles L. Huber, legislative adviser to the DAV. I was also pleased to note that a number of South Carolina DAV representatives were present including South Carolina Commander Cecil Wiley of Charleston. Other South Carolina attendees were: David McWhorter of Charleston; Paul Greer and Daryl Lynn of Greer; W. S. Jackson of Gaston; Phillip Muller, George Mitchell, Chaplain James E. Rogers, John Taylor, and David Eldridge of Columbia.

Mr. President, the DAV legislative programs for this year are extremely comprehensive, and are proposals which deserve the utmost consideration of the Senate. The DAV has long been one of the most effective of our veterans' organizations, and the excellent work of this group in the past has been a great asset both to our veterans and to the Nation. On behalf of these veterans, I am very

pleased to call this program to the attention of my colleagues in the Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Disabled American Veterans be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF EDWARD T. CONROY

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

On behalf of the Disabled American Veterans, and as its spokesman, I want to thank you most sincerely for giving me the opportunity to discuss our organization's 1972 Legislative Program.

I come here today with a sense of deep personal pride in the knowledge that I am the first National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans to appear before this relatively new but highly distinguished Committee of the United States Senate—a Committee already celebrated for its solid record of achievements in the field of Veterans' Affairs. I wish to express my grateful appreciation for the compassionate support the Committee has always given to the proposed objectives of the Disabled American Veterans.

I also take this occasion to pay tribute to the very able staff members of the Committee, and to thank them for all the help, advice, and practical assistance they readily and willingly extend to our national officers.

Appearing here with me, Mr. Chairman, is a group of DAV leaders who are attending our National Executive Committee meeting and our Annual Conference of Department Commanders and adjutants. These annual conferences achieve two objectives—they allow for a series of discussions on matters of urgent concern to the DAV membership, and, at the same time, serve to assure a continuity of interest in the fundamental purpose for which our organization was created. That purpose, in part, urges all of us to do what is necessary "to advance the interest and work for the betterment of all wounded, injured and otherwise disabled war veterans." This objective—rightly and justifiably—includes consideration of the veteran's obligation to his family. Accordingly, the concerns of the disabled veteran's dependents and survivors must also be considered in any meaningful and rewarding assistance programs.

The primary mission of our organization is carried out principally through our National Service Officers who are stationed in offices of the Veterans Administration throughout the country. These 168 full time national employees—63 of whom are Vietnam veterans—assist veterans with their claims for compensation, pension, hospitalization, medical treatment, educational and vocational training, and sundry other benefits which have been provided by this Committee and the Congress. These services are extended with no charge to the veteran.

Let me assure you, Mr. Chairman, of the profound sense of pride I feel for the DAV service program and the prominence it has attained through the dedicated efforts of our National Service Officers.

The DAV participates actively in other programs which, although not too widely known, nevertheless, serve a very useful and humanitarian purpose.

Our scholarship program provides four years of college to needy children of service-connected disabled veterans. At present, we have approximately 47 students involved in the program.

Another on-going and growing program initiated by our organization is the DAV Scouting for the Handicapped. The Disabled American Veterans is the only veteran organization that has committed itself to a formal partnership with the Boy Scouts of America to help carry the load of scouting for the handicapped. The DAV's participation in this highly successful program reflects, in our view, a genuine desire to recognize the dignity of disabled youngsters, and to deliver the service which they need and which, indeed, they deserve and enjoy.

Our Employment Assistance Program involves itself deeply in the employment problems of disabled war veterans. Our National Interim Employment Committee is currently developing an expanded program of employment services to disabled veterans of the Vietnam era. We have recently sent questionnaires to these young veterans to determine the utilization and effectiveness of the Public Employment Service. Our survey indicates that approximately 50 percent of those responding are not registered with that agency. We have, therefore, instituted a pilot program which, at present, involves the states of Illinois, Connecticut and Aakansas. We have enlisted the cooperation of Veterans Employment Representatives and other officials to provide special counseling and placement assistance for those disabled veterans whose returned questionnaires indicate a need for such assistance.

We plan to expand this phase of our program to other states, and to establish contact with employers so as to improve their hiring practices with respect to disabled veterans. Hopefully, our efforts—in conjunction with employment service personnel—will result in substantially greater training and employment opportunities for thousands of disabled war veterans.

Before proceeding to the substance of our Legislative Program, Mr. Chairman, I want to take a moment to commend and to thank you and the Committee members for the legislative achievements of the 1st Session of the 92nd Congress. They represent the latest addition to an already well-established record of affirmative Committee actions on behalf of the nation's disabled war veterans, their dependents and survivors.

The increases in pension payments, the increases in dependency and indemnity compensation, the improvements in the home loan and medical programs are welcomed and appreciated by all members of the DAV and its Auxiliary.

We have great hope for what this distinguished Committee will accomplish this year. Indeed, we of the Disabled American Veterans, have been heartened by the overall atmosphere of hope and concern that has preceded this hearing. The proposed VA budget is at an all-time high and its medical budget is also the highest ever. Surely, this is encouraging.

On this note, Mr. Chairman, I would like now to turn directly to the heart of our testimony.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, DAV Legislative Programs spring from resolutions approved by our National Conventions and our National Executive Committee. On the basis of National Convention resolutions adopted last August, we believe our organization has fashioned a Legislative Program that is sound and reasonable—a kind of program that blends what we think is important, positive and feasible. It is recognized, of course, that times does not permit a full discussion of all facets of our program. However, it is my hope that when your Committee holds later hearings, you will allow us to appear and discuss in detail some of the matters I shall touch upon only briefly here today.

DISABILITY COMPENSATION

Throughout the years, Mr. Chairman, successive Congresses of the United States have given steadfast recognition to the concept that disabilities incurred as a result of service in our Armed Forces entitled the sufferer to very special recognition and gratitude from the nation. It has been accepted that compensation payments should be adequate to meet the particular needs of the service-connected disabled—and to meet those needs by providing payments based on the ingredients of compassion and understanding.

The basic rates of compensation payable in wartime cases currently range from $25 for a 10 percent disability to $450 per month for total disability.

It is the feeling of the DAV that there should be a substantial, and immediate, increase in these monthly payments. We feel that the increase must be so substantial as to take into account not only the loss in purchasing value since the last increase in July, 1970, but also an estimate of the additional loss which will occur between the present and the next review of the Disability Compensation Program.

Of the more than 2 million veterans on the VA compensation rolls, there are approximately 123,000 whose income is limited solely to monthly compensation payments.

Compared with average earnings, the present monthly rate for the totally disabled war veteran is grossly inadequate. Available statistical data show that the 1971 average earnings for production workers in private manufacturing industries was $7,809.36, while the compensation for the severely disabled unemployed war veteran is $5,400.00 per year. We do not believe that this veteran should be left behind in the "earnings" race.

Other data show that the median annual income of male veterans in the civilian population for calendar year 1970 was $8,660. Wages in both the public and private sectors have been increased approximately 12 percent since July, 1970. In this same period, non-service-connected disability payments have been raised on two occasions for a total of 16 percent.

It is our hope that serious study and thoughtful consideration of the facts set forth above will lead your Committee to give the highest priority to recommendations for well-deserved increases in the basic rates of service-connected disability compensation.

There are other compensation matters of high importance to the DAV which will draw our attention during the course of the year. We are particularly interested in legislation providing for dependency allowances for veterans whose disabilities are rated less than 50 percent, and a clothing allowance for veterans who, because of service-connected disability, wear prosthetic appliances which tear or wear out their clothing.

We think there is a very justifiable case for increases in the dependency allowances to restore their purchasing value; and a specially urgent case for increases to those veterans who receive the $47 monthly award for anatomical loss or loss of use of body organs. These special awards were last increased in 1952. The DAV has sponsored legislation to increase the $47 on numerous occasions with no headway. It is now more than 20 years after the last increase and the proposal is still prominently in our program.

During this entire period, the Veterans Administration has persistently opposed legislation to provide an increase in these awards on the pretext that it is conducting a study to "validate" the Disability Rating Schedule. We are told that recommendations based on the study may be available on April 1, 1972. However, we would point out that while the so-called validation may change some of the disability "percentage evaluations," it can have no effect on the supplemental statutory rate which the Congress authorized in consideration of factors "other than the economic loss" suffered by the veteran.

In its action, the Congress recognized that there was no way to adequately compensate

a veteran who has lost a limb or an eye, or a veteran who has suffered irreparable psychological damage in the service of his country. Accordingly, the Congress rightfully sought to repay these disabled American veterans for the pain and suffering, the loss of physical and mental integrity, which these disabilities by their very nature often bring.

As mentioned earlier, Mr. Chairman, we would welcome the opportunity to discuss these and other items relating to the disability compensation program at future Committee hearings.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Mr. Chairman, we think it is generally accepted by the American people that those who serve in our Armed Forces bear a disproportionate burden of citizenship. While they are off serving their country, others of their age are preparing for occupational or professional careers. We think it only fair that the ex-serviceman be given the opportunity to secure educational and training advantages lost during his period of active military duty.

This opportunity would be greatly enhanced by legislation presently under consideration by your Committee. It contains a wide variety of features, one of which would provide a well-deserved increase in the monthly subsistence allowances paid to severely disabled veterans receiving training under the VA vocational rehabilitation program. Another provision would increase the monthly rates of educational assistance payable to veterans, and to wives, widows and children of service-connected totally disabled and decreased veterans under the War Orphans' and Widows' Educational Assistance Act.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

At a recent appearance before this Committee, the DAV outlined its position with respect to the National Cemetery System as it is currently operated. We urged that the operational jurisdiction and control of the system be transferred from the Department of the Army to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

The legislation on which the DAV testified would, in our opinion, eliminate the confusing and uncertain conditions currently associated with the cemetery program, and would result in the establishment of a unified and orderly system.

The officers and resources of our national organization are ready and on call to assist in helping resolve this urgent problem.

VA MEDICAL PROGRAM

Another item of real significance to the DAV relates to the program of hospital and medical care for disabled war veterans.

We believe that the well-being of the disabled veteran and the debt his nation owes him commands aggressive action to make certain he receives a high standard of medical service as a matter of right. In this regard, Mr. Chairman, I want to express here our grateful thanks to you and the Committee members for your action on legislation to improve the delivery of health services to eligible war veterans.

We are particularly pleased with one of the many excellent features of the Veterans Health Care Reform Act of 1971. It would provide hospital and medical care to the wife or child of a totally and permanently disabled service-connected veteran and to the widow or child of a veteran who has died as a result of service-connected disability.

As I mentioned earlier, Mr. Chairman, the DAV is encouraged by the fact that the VA medical budget for 1973 is the highest ever. Among other things, it calls for an increase of 11,000 new medical employees; for an increase in the number of veterans to be cared for both on an inpatient and outpatient basis; for construction; for prosthetic research and for VA nursing care units.

Despite these promising improvements, there is a growing concern among DAV members about a trend strongly under way to assimilate the VA medical system into a National Health Care Plan under the jurisdiction of HEW or some other social service agency.

The DAV recognizes that the problem of health care for the general population is swelling rapidly and that legislation is needed to deal realistically with all aspects of the health care issue. However, the DAV is unalterably opposed to any scheme which has as its object the absorption of the VA medical and hospital program into a sweeping national health insurance system. Conversely, we firmly advocate that the VA hospital program, as presently constituted, not only be preserved intact but also be expanded and improved for the benefit of America's war disabled.

Mr. Chairman, I have attempted here today to bring to notice some of the highlights of our objectives for the year 1972. As expressed earlier, we think our program is a reasonable one, is feasible and supportable, and represents what we believe to be needed improvements in veterans' programs.

AMNESTY

Before concluding my statement, Mr. Chairman, I want to say a brief word about the draft "amnesty" issue which, as you know, is evoking rancorous, bitter debate across the country.

This burning question must, in our opinion, be evaluated with the utmost honesty and frankness. Reports indicate that there are about 70,000 draft dodgers and deserters residing in Canada and Sweden. A large number have said they were obligated by conscience to take flight. We rather think they were motivated more by the basic instinct of self-preservation. In any event, the really astounding aspect of this whole matter is the present attitude of some of the defectors. At a recent press conference in Toronto, a representative group demanded "totally non-punitive restoration" of their civil rights if and when they return to the United States. They rejected without reservation any alternative service as a condition for amnesty.

We do not think these people will win favor with any veteran groups. It is our considered opinion that amnesty should not now be granted, that the merits of the individual case should be decided separately, and only after the conflict has ended and all who served their nation honorably have returned home.

Mr. Chairman, may I again express our grateful appreciation for giving us the opportunity to appear before you.

FORCED BUSING

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, the following statement was prepared by the Committee for the Preservation of Local School Districts in St. Louis County, Mo., for submission to our Judiciary Committee during its hearings on measures to halt the forced busing of public school children for purposes of racial integration. This statement provides an excellent analysis of the usurpation of power in this area by the Federal courts and the limited value of any legislation which does not act directly to halt that usurpation. It concludes that legislation such as I have introduced, and which failed by only three votes recently to pass the Senate, depriving the Federal courts of jurisdiction in busing cases, is much the best way to be sure of bringing an end to forced busing which has angered the American people as few other Government actions have done in recent memory.

The committee's well stated views deserve the attention of a much larger proportion of Members of Congress than serve on the Judiciary Committee. Even committee members might overlook this particular document in the flood of written material on the busing issue which has been submitted to them. Consequently I am taking the opportunity to present to all of you the following statement on busing by the Committee for the Preservation of Local School Districts.

STATEMENT BY COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Gentlemen:

As a brief introduction to the concerns of The Committee For The Preservation of Local School Districts and to our position regarding the forced busing of public school children, allow us to establish the local situation in St. Louis County, Missouri.

On Sept. 3, 1971 the U.S. Justice Department filed a suit in U.S. District Court charging several local school districts with perpetuating illegal segregation in a neighboring, predominantly negro, school district. The federal allegations also include the illegal denial of equal protection of the law in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, in that State and Local school authorities have failed and refused to take the necessary steps to provide equal educational opportunities for the students in the predominantly black district. These allegations are not true and will be successfully refuted in court.

We see in this pending federal court action the seeds of destruction for the public schools of St. Louis County. If, however, the Justice Department, through legal manipulation, should prevail, then the presiding federal judge may choose to prescribe the busing of students by court order.

Since forced busing has become an issue because of the federal government's attempt to force integration and to eliminate segregation, perhaps a closer look at these fundamental terms is in order.

Integration—"to form into a whole; to unite, or become united." When applied to racial, ethnic or religious groups, integration is generally agreed to by an overwhelming number of Americans. Who in good conscience can disagree? The only question is, how do we achieve this goal? Will it be integration by the desires of the people, achieved peaceably with lasting results, or will it be integration by force of law—and as every lawmaker knows, law is force.

If our course is set on achieving integration by force of law, then who decides the ratios? How are these ratios to be achieved? How are these laws to be enforced? And the ultimate question, will integration be successfully achieved?

We are all aware of the civil rights movement of recent years, the bus boycotts, sit-ins, marches, demonstrations, violence, etc.; tactics that catapulted the ostensible goal of integration onto the front pages of our newspapers. These visible, and highly emotional tactics also succeeded in pressuring our federal government into the business of integration—integration by force of law! This pressure was manifested in federal civil rights commissions, anti-discrimination laws, civil rights laws, new social interpretations of our constitutions, more civil rights laws, pyramiding governmental agencies and fi-

nally, the war on poverty, all generally conceived to force integration.

Have these efforts met success? We think not. In fact, we can only conclude that governmental efforts to force integration has resulted in increasing racial friction and hatred. Ponder for a moment the governmental force that has been used, with the billions of taxpayers dollars that have been expended, all to force integration, resulting in failure so broad across our land that the proponents of these past schemes now propose to bus school children against the will of their parents!

California Congressman, John Schmitz, said it well recently when he said:

"Thus racism appears in a new form, as a vital aspect of an intolerant, totalitarian elitism which moves other peoples children around vast metropolitan areas like pawns on a chessboard, to obtain the sociological mix most satisfying to the dominant academic and bureaucratic cliques of the moment. That is the real meaning and importance of the nationwide controversy over bussing school children according to race. —"

Government can't solve social problems; it only imposes tyranny on all the people.

Segregation: to cut off from others or from the general mass, to isolate or seclude.

Obviously, to isolate or seclude an individual or group would require force. In our Constitutional Republic, the legal use of force is restricted to government—to law. (There are exceptions, of course.) When law, and its necessary agent force, is used to segregate people or groups, then law has been perverted and is being misused. It is then clearly the job of our legislators to rectify this misuse so as to preserve the peace and to restore the liberty of all. But, are such perversions, tagged de-jure segregation, widespread today? We think not. Instead of being broad in scope they are rather the exception in our land. If the above observation is correct, what do we then have that we call segregation. Do we have people living together because of similar racial or ethnic backgrounds, similar cultural tastes? Do we have people living together because of similar economic status, similar religious principles? What we actually have has been misnamed defacto segregation. It's not segregation at all, and it is certainly not immoral or illegal.

General Thomas Lane in his nationally syndicated column has said:

"If people through individual choice elect to associate chiefly with members of their own race, government has no authority whatsoever, in law or equity to force upon them patterns of association deemed desirable by politicians and educators.

We subscribe enthusiastically to that assertion.

To say that great confusion exists because of the activity of government to regulate the social structure of public education is to grossly understate the point.

Congress has enacted prohibitions on at least seven occasions against the federal government requiring the forced transportation of school children to achieve predetermined levels of attendance with regard to race, creed, or color within individual schools.

Section 401(b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 states:

"Desegregation shall not mean the assignment of students to schools in order to overcome racial imbalance."

Other legislation which expresses Congressional hostility to bussing includes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended in 1966, which forbids "any department, agency, officer or employee of the United States—to require the assignment or transportation of students or teachers to overcome racial imbalance."

While mentioning the above legislation it is necessary to state that, on other grounds, both of these laws are blatantly un-Constitutional, since there is no authorization whatsoever in the Constitution for the federal government to meddle in the fields of social relations or education.

Now comes the Supreme Court. The Warren Court's 1954 decision (Brown vs. Board of Education) specifically precluded race as a factor in assigning students to, or barring them from, public schools. But, the Burger Court's "Swann" decision actually makes race the chief criterion for assigning children to the schools affected.

President Nixon has repeatedly denounced school bussing to eliminate racial imbalance, yet, on the other hand the President approved a court appeal by the Justice Department from a federal judge's ruling in the Austin, Texas school desegregation case because that ruling provided for *too little* busing. The Department of Health, Education & Welfare pushes bussing, even offering to reimburse the local agencies from federal funds.

So if you want to obey the law of the land, what do you do? Congress has passed laws which ban busing, but the Courts and the Executive have issued edicts compelling busing!

Confusion reigns supreme as our Supreme Court moves us further away from constitutional government. Are Supreme Court decisions the law of the land? Or does Congress, with the authority of the Constitution, make the law?

If decisions of the Supreme Court are indeed the law of the land, where is the legal authorization for the Court's legislative activity? The first section of the first article of the Constitution states:

"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." Further along, the Supremacy Clause (Article VI, Section 2) asserts: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the law of the land . . . .".

Treaties. Laws of Congress. The Constitution itself. All are mentioned as being factors which combine as the supreme law of the land. But nothing is said about Supreme Court edicts.

In his excellent book, "Your American Yardstick," the noted Constitutional authority Hamilton A. Long explains:

"Supreme Court decisions *do not* constitute the supreme law of the land. Its decision in a case is limited by the facts involved and constitutes only the law of the case, binding merely the parties to the case. This is true as to all cases and all courts, including the Supreme Court. Even in a case involving consideration of the Constitution, therefore, the Supreme Court's decision, involving a mixture of legal rules and principles as applied to the facts involved, cannot and does not constitute a part of the supreme law of the land."

Our Supreme Court, which has un-Constitutionally legislated us into the forced busing business, must be restrained. This restraint must be and can be furnished by Congress. If Congress allows government to remain in the hands of the eminent tribunal, then the people will have ceased to be their own rulers.

The purpose of these Judiciary Committee hearings is to furnish the Members of the House with a reasonable appraisal of proposed laws pertaining to the busing of public school students to eliminate racial imbalance. Since this issue has given rise to a multitude of proposed laws including Amendments to the Constitution, perhaps a fundamental look at the function and substance of "law" itself is in order.

The following words are those of Frederic Bastiat, a French economist, statesman and author. His essay entitled "The Law", first published in 1850, contains eternal truths that will still be valid when another century has passed. His ideas deserve a serious hearing in our troubled times.

"*Law is force.* It is the substitution of a common force for individual force. And this common force is to do only what the individual forces have a natural and lawful right to do: to protect persons, liberties, and properties; to maintain the rights of each, and to cause justice to reign over us all."

"When law and force keep a person within the bounds of justice, they impose nothing but a mere negation, they violate neither his personality nor his liberty. They safeguard all of these. They are defensive, they defend *equally* the rights of all. But when the law, by means of its necessary agent, force, imposes upon men a regulation of social or economic relationship, then the law is no longer negative. It is then acting positively upon people. It substitutes the will of the legislator for their own wills; the initiative of the legislator for their own initiatives." And eventually the tyranny of dictatorship for the freedom of the individual.

"*Law is organized justice.* When justice is organized by law—that is, by force—this *excludes* the idea of using law (force) to organize any human activity whatever, whether it be labor, charity, agriculture, commerce, industry, education, art, or religion. The organizing by law of any of these would inevitably destroy the essential organization—*justice*. For truly, how can we imagine force being used against the liberty of citizens without it also being used against justice, and thus acting against its proper function."

The purpose of forced busing, we are told, is to produce quality education. The idea seems to be that if one child can be forced to sit next to another child who has a different color in his skin, the result will be quality education. What we are not told, however, is how this education by osmosis works.

Another benefit that supposedly results from forced busing is harmony, even brotherly love, between the races and between children of divergent economic and cultural backgrounds. Quite the contrary seems to be true. When you mix children from different neighborhoods, presumably from different racial, economic, or cultural backgrounds, when force is used to achieve this artificial condition, only one thing is created—*hostility*. Why? Students are transported to unfamiliar neighborhoods, sometimes even to hostile and unsafe areas. Students and parents that are content with their neighborhood school are hostile because their rights are not respected. They are hostile because they are unwillingly subjected to an unnecessary, time consuming, and expensive bus ride that cannot possibly add to the quality of their education. They have been reduced to nothing more than a computer number and a color.

When kids from the poorer environments, wearing recycled duds from the Salvation Army, are thrust into schools of relatively affluent neighborhoods, their economic differences suddenly achieve unrealistic proportions. They are understandably envious and even resentful, their envy turns to frustration and these frustrations create hostility, fear and chaos.

If forced bussing is desirable in theory, moral and legal, as our liberal educators and politicians claim, then is distance and time a factor? If a thirty minute bus ride to a neighboring school is beneficial, who can deny that a slightly longer trip across a county or state line is not also beneficial? Would not time, distance, and existing political boundaries prove to be surmountable technicalities? The obvious decadence of our system of law is feeding on ridiculous technicalities such as these.

It is very interesting to note that the liberals and the assorted variety of one world

collectivists that have created this bussing Frankenstein are also in favor of Senate ratification of the Genocide Convention. These toilers for tyranny must not be aware that this treaty itself, defines genocide, in part, as follows; "forceably transferring children of the group to another group."

In our opinion the proposals before these Hearings of the House Judiciary Committee range from evil and ludicrous to those of seemingly good intent.

On the evil end of this spectrum we would place the bills offered by Mr. Griffin (H.R. 159), Mr. Abbitt (H.R. 5670) and Mr. Abernethy (H.R. 65). We reject these bills as evil because they are designed as amendments to the blatantly unconstitutional Civil rights act of 1964. We cannot accept amendments to existing legislation that has consistently demonstrated the inherent failures of governmental interference in social matters.

Mr. Flynt offers a bill (H.R. 1295) that proposes to further legitimize the legislative usurpations of the federal courts. He asks that court orders effecting "desegregation," apply uniformly to *all* public schools across our land. His desire to spread injustice uniformly is not commendable. What is almost commendable in Mr. Flynt's proposal is that he would not allow forced bussing to commence in midterm, but would postpone injustice until the beginning of a school term. These "benevolent" proposals surely guarantee the destruction of public education.

Mr. Sikes comes forward with his resolution (H.R. 135). After recognizing the chaos, disruption and confusion that now exists in our school because of previous federal court decrees, Mr. Sikes asks that the courts render their decisions on "segregation" at the earliest possible date in order to furnish our Nations school systems with guidelines to effect an orderly transition in the coming year. It is ludicrous indeed to ask a speed up in the very process of legislative usurpation that has plunged us to the depths of the present crisis in education. Perhaps Mr. Sikes will answer this question: —Transition to what?

A number of proposed Amendments to our Constitution have been offered. The intent of these Amendments, and of their sponsors, is apparently honorable and well meaning in that they are designed to prevent the forced bussing of students. The only question is—do we need an Amendment to the Constitution to correct the injustice of forced bussing? We believe not. We believe instead that our Constitution has *already* provided us with the means to correct the problem.

Our system of checks and balances based upon the diffusion of power between the Executive, Judicial and Legislative branches of government has suffered extensive damage at the hands of the federal courts. This is the primary reason for the existence of the present crisis. That the Executive branch has promoted, or at least has not seen fit to challenge these usurpations cannot, however, be denied.

Why not then limit or restrain the power of the federal courts, including the Supreme Court? This power is granted to the Congress by authority of Article III, Section I of the Constitution, which gives Congress full power to regulate or eliminate the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts in specific areas.

Since our federal courts seem to be on a fast toboggan ride as far as forced bussing edicts are concerned, it seems prudent to choose a swift remedy so as to subejct as few school districts as possible to these edicts.

Mr. Schmitz has proposed a bill (H.R. 10614) that states:

"The Supreme Court shall not have jurisdiction to review . . . any case arising out of any State statute, ordinance, rule, regulation, or part thereof, or arising out of any Act interpreting, applying or enforcing a State Statute . . . which relates to assigning or requiring any public school student to attend a particular school because of his race, creed or color."

This proposed bill further states:

"The district courts shall not have jurisdiction of any case or question which the Supreme Court does not have jurisdiction to review."

In simpler language Mr. Schmitz would deprive *all* federal courts of jurisdiction over cases involving the assignment of school children to schools on the basis of race creed or color. This proposal also recognizes that the assignment of students to public schools is not a matter of federal concern but is reserved to the states and to the people as authorized by the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. Schmitz is definitely on target with his proposal. *This bill deserves the opportunity of a complete hearing in the Halls of Congress.*

In closing we would like to quote from President Nixon's recent State of the Union Message.

"The leadership of America is here today, in this chamber—the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, the Senate, the House of Representatives. Together we hold the *future of the nation,* and the *conscience of the nation,* in our hands." (emphasis added.)

If indeed our future and our conscience are to be determined by government then we have gone far down the road to totalitarianism.

We hope history will show that government never becomes the master.

PROCEDURE FOR ENROLLMENT UNDER THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

HON. TED STEVENS

OF ALASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, on Friday, March 17, in 37 Federal Register No. 53 at pages 5615–17, the Bureau of Indian Affairs promulgated its final regulations to 25 CFR 43h, setting forth the procedure for enrollment under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act—Public Law 92–203, 85 Stat. 688.

I believe these are of such great importance to the people of Alaska as well as to Alaskan Natives throughout the United States that they deserve to be reprinted in their entirety in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that they be so printed.

There being no objection, the regulations were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TITLE 25—INDIANS

Chapter I—Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SUBCHAPTER F—ENROLLMENT

Part 43h—Preparation of a roll of Alaska Natives.

The general authority to issue regulations is vested in the Secretary of the Interior by 5 U.S.C. section 301 and sections 463 and 465 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. sections 2 and 9).

Beginning on page 2679 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 4, 1972 (37 F.R. 2679), there was published a notice of proposed rule making to add a new Part 43h to Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations relating to the enrollment of Alaska Natives. The regulations were proposed pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92–203, 85 Stat. 688–715).

Interested persons were given 30 days in which to submit written comments, views, or arguments regarding the proposed regulations.

During this period, comments, suggestions, and objections were submitted by interested persons. Careful consideration was given to all the views and arguments received, and certain revisions were made as a result of them. Among the revisions are the following:

1. Deletion of the words "whose Alaska Native ancestry predates the Treaty of March 30, 1867, and who are", as they referred to Tsimshian Indians in the definition of "Native" in § 43h.1(g).

2. Addition of clarifying language in the definition of "Permanent residence" in § 43h.1(k).

3. Addition of a new paragraph (n) in § 43h.1 defining "Enumerator."

4. Addition of the word "permanent" in the heading of § 43h.4(a) and the insertion of "and village or other place" following "region" to indicate where permanent residents of Alaska shall be enrolled. The word "permanent," as a modifier of "resident" or "residence" has been inserted where appropriate throughout the new Part 43h.

5. Insertion of a new paragraph (b) in § 43h.6 to provide for a sponsor to file an application on behalf of classes of persons who require assistance in applying for enrollment. Subsequent paragraphs are redesignated accordingly.

6. A clarification of § 43h.6(e) to provide that enumerators shall be sent to all villages in Alaska, rather than to the principal villages.

7. Addition of a new paragraph (g) in § 43h.6 to provide for notice to regions of the name, date, and place of birth, and claimed residence of all applicants for enrollment, including dependents, and to each village of the name, date, and place of birth, and claimed residence of applicants for enrollment, including dependents, within its region. This revision also provides for protests within 30 days after receipt of notice by regions and/or villages against the allowance of any application for enrollment.

8. A complete revision of § 43h.7 to provide for notice to individual applicants or sponsors, and to the appropriate region and village, of decisions as to enrollment or as to the region or village in which an applicant is enrolled. Rights of appeal are specifically given to the regions and villages, as well as to the applicants.

9. A revision of § 43h.8 to provide for appeals from adverse decision of the Coordinator to be filed by individual applicants or sponsors, regions, or villages. The revision retains a 45-day appeal period, but also requires that a copy of each appeal petition shall be served by the appellant upon the individual, region, and/or village, as the case may be, and that proof of such service be filed with the Regional Solicitor within 15 days of the filing of the appeal petition.

10. The phrase "or other basis for determining eligibility" has been inserted following "degree of Native blood" in § 43h.9 as it relates to the information to be shown on the completed roll.

11. For administrative purposes enrollment applications will be accepted from all eligible Native Alaska members of the Metlakatla Indian Community. Later determinations will be made concerning individual eligibility for inclusion on the roll and entitlement to benefits under the Act. The word "non-Tsimshian" has been deleted from the title and first line of § 43h.11.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, supra, requires that the roll be prepared within 2 years from its date of enactment. In order to provide for appeals and final preparation within the time allowed, it is

necessary that deadline of March 30, 1973, be fixed for the filing of enrollment applications. An additional delay in the effective date of these regulations would unnecessarily and inequitably shorten the period during which applications may be filed and might result in some Natives not being enrolled to receive benefits. The revisions made in the proposed regulations, and reflected in these final regulations, are in consonance with the comments received and within the limits of the underlying laws, and no benefits would be gained by deferring their effective date. Therefore, good cause exists and is so found that the 30-day deferred effective date or any other deferred effective date otherwise required by 5 U.S.C. section 553(d) should be dispensed with under the exception provided in subsection (d)(3) of 5 U.S.C. section 533. Accordingly, the new Part 43h will become effective upon the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (3-17-72).

HARRISON LOESCH,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior

MARCH 15, 1972.

Sec.
43h.1 Definitions.
43h.2 Purpose.
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43h.11 Metlakatla Community members.
43h.12 Special instructions.

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Part 43th issued under 5 U.S.C. section 301; R.S. sections 463 and 465, 25 U.S.C. sections 2 and 9; and sec. 25, 85 Stat. 688, 715.

§ 43h.1 Definitions.

(a) "Act" means the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, Public Law 92-203.

(b) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.

(c) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or his authorized representative.

(d) "Area Director" means the Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Juneau, Alaska, or his authorized representative.

(e) "Coordinator" means the head of the Enrollment Coordinating Office, Pouch 7-1971, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, having the responsibility for coordinating all activities regarding preparation of the roll.

(f) "Roll" means the roll of Alaska Natives prepared pursuant to the Act.

(g) "Native" means a citizen of the United States who is a person of one-fourth degree or more Alaska Indian (including Tsimshian Indians not enrolled in the Metlakatla Indian Community), Eskimo, or Aleut blood, or combination thereof. The term includes any Native as so defined either or both of whose adoptive parents are not Natives. It also includes, in the absence of proof of a minimum blood quantum, any citizen of the United States who is regarded as an Alaska Native by the Native village or Native group of which he claims to be a member and whose father or mother is (or, if deceased, was) regarded as Native as any village or group.

(h) "Village" means any tribe, band, clan, group, village, community, or association in Alaska listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Act, or which meets the requirements of the Act, and which the Secretary determines was, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1, 1970), composed of 25 or more Natives.

(i) "Native group" means any tribe, band, clan, village, community, or village association of Natives in Alaska composed of less than 25 Natives, who comprise a majority of the residents of the locality.

(j) "Region" means the geographic area covered by the operation of one of the 12 existing Native associations recognized in section 7(a) of the Act, or its successor regional corporation, and may include the 13th region if established as provided by section 7(c) of the Act.

(k) "Permanent residence" means the place of domicile on April 1, 1970, which is the location of the permanent place of abode intended by the applicant to be his actual home. It is the center of the Native family life of the applicant to which he has the intent to return when absent from that place. A region or village may be the permanent residence of an applicant on April 1, 1970, even though he was not actually living there on that date, if he has continued to intend that place to be his home.

(l) "Regional Solicitor" means the officer in charge of the Anchorage Region of the Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior.

(m) "Sponsor" means a parent, recognized guardian, next friend, next of kin, spouse, executor, or administrator of estate, the Area Director or other person who files an application for enrollment on behalf of another person. It does not include an enumerator.

(n) "Enumerator" means a person officially engaged in gathering for the Secretary data and information concerning eligibility of individual applicants for enrollment.

§ 43h.2 Purpose.

The regulations in this part are to govern exclusively the preparation of a roll of Alaska Natives pursuant to section 5 of the Act. The provisions of Parts 2 and 42 of this chapter shall not be applicable to enrollment procedures and appeals provided for in this Part 43h.

§ 43h.3 Requirements for enrollment.

The roll shall consist of the names of all persons who meet the definition of Native and who were born on or before and were living on December 18, 1971.

§ 43h.4 Enrollment in regions.

(a) Permanent residents of Alaska: A Native permanently residing in Alaska at the time of filing his application for enrollment shall be enrolled in the region and village or other place in which he was a permanent resident on April 1, 1970.

(b) Nonresidents of Alaska: A Native who at the time of filing his application for enrollment is not a permanent resident of one of the regions in Alaska shall be enrolled according to the following order of priority:

(1) In the 13th region, if it is formed and he so elects, or

(2) In the region where he resided on April 1, 1970, if he had resided there without substantial interruption for 2 or more years, or

(3) In the region where he previously resided for an aggregate of 10 years or more, or

(4) In the region where he was born, or

(5) In the region from which an ancestor came.

(c) A Native may be enrolled in a different region when necessary to avoid enrolling members of the same family (i.e., parents and children) in different regions or otherwise avoid hardship.

(d) Eligible children born on or after April 2, 1970, and on or before December 18, 1971, shall be enrolled in the region in which one of their parents is enrolled.

§ 43h.5 Enrollment in a 13th region.

A Native eligible for enrollment who is 18 years of age or older and is not a permanent resident of one of the 12 regions may, on the date he files an application for enrollment, elect to be enrolled in a 13th region for Natives who are nonresidents of Alaska, if such region is established pursuant to subsection 7(c) of the Act. If such region is not established, he shall be enrolled as provided in subsection 4(b) of these regulations. His election shall apply to all dependent members of his household who are less than 18 years of age, but shall not affect the enrollment of anyone else.

§ 43h.6 Applications for enrollment.

(a) All applications for enrollment shall be in writing on forms provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and shall be signed by or for the head of each household, spouse, and/or the dependent members of his household under 18 years of age. A separate application shall be completed and signed by or for other members of a household 18 years of age or older.

(b) Applications for adopted children or other minors not living with their parents, mentally incompetent persons, members of the armed services and/or any eligible members of their immediate families, stationed outside the continental United States, or persons who have died since December 18, 1971, may be filed by a sponsor on or before the deadline specified in this section.

(c) The application shall contain, among other information, the applicant's social security number, name, address, sex, date, and place of birth, degree of Native blood, permanent residence as of April 1, 1970, the village from which his ancestors came, and for a nonresident of Alaska, his election regarding establishment and enrollment in a 13th region. Social security numbers and cards will be issued to those persons who do not have them.

(d) Completed applications must be filed with the Coordinating Office (Kaloa Building, 16th and C Streets), Pouch 7-1971, Anchorage, AK 99501, not later than March 30, 1973. For purposes of the regulations in this part, "filed" means received by the Coordinating Office.

(e) Residents of Alaska: Enumerators shall be sent to all villages to assist in the completion and filing of applications and centers will be established in urban areas to furnish assistance in the completion and filing of applications. Persons who are missed by the enumerators may apply to the Coordinating Office by mail or in person.

(f) Nonresidents of Alaska: Natives not residing in Alaska shall be furnished application forms, together with instructions for completing the forms, upon request made to the Commissioner, the Area Director, or the Coordinator.

(g) Notice to regions and villages: Each region shall be notified of the name, date, and place of birth, and claimed residence of every applicant for enrollment, including dependents. Each village shall be notified of the name, date, and place of birth, and claimed residence of every applicant for enrollment, including dependents, within its region. Any protest of any region or village against the allowance of any application for enrollment shall be filed with the Coordinator, accompanied by such evidence as it may care to submit, within 30 days after receipt of notice of such application.

§ 43h.7 Determination of eligibility.

(a) Determinations of eligibility shall be made by the Coordinator on the basis of information set forth in the application, records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, village and tribal rolls and such other evidence as is available, including the submissions, if any, of the villages and regions: *Provided*, That no such determination shall be made less than 30 days after the notice required under § 43h.6(g).

(b) Each applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision. If such determination is favorable, the name of the applicant shall be placed on the roll. If the decision is adverse as to enrollment or as to the region or village in which enrolled, the applicant or sponsor shall be notified by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the decision to-

gether with the reasons for the decision and of his right of appeal.

(c) Each region shall be notified by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the Coordinator's decisions with respect to all enrollments and denials of enrollment, and each village shall be notified by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the Coordinator's decisions with respect to all enrollments and denials of enrollment in its regions; the regions and villages shall be further notified of their rights to appeal such decisions and the reasons for acceptance or rejection of the enrollment applications.

§ 43h.8 Appeals.

(a) Appeals by individuals from adverse decisions must be in writing and filed with the Coordinating Office not later than 45 days after the date of receipt of the notice thereof. Appeals by villages and regions from the Coordinator's decisions must be in writing and filed with the Coordinating Office not later than 45 days after receipt of the notice required under § 43h.7(c). No appeal of a village or region will be allowed unless a protest has been filed within the 30-day period provided by § 43h.6(g).

(b) Each appeal from a decision on an application for enrollment shall be by petition, which shall state the bases and reasons for the appeal, and which shall include or be accompanied by all arguments, briefs, records, or other evidence which the appellant urges as grounds for reversal. No additional presentation will be allowed except upon a showing satisfactory to the Regional Solicitor.

(c) A copy of each appeal petition and its supporting documents filed by an applicant shall be served upon the region and village whose names appear on the decision appealed from. A copy of each appeal petition and its supporting documents filed by a region shall be served upon the applicant for enrollment and upon the village whose name appears on the decision appealed from. A copy of each appeal petition and the supporting documents filed by a village shall be served upon the applicant for enrollment and upon the region whose name appears on the decision appealed from. Service shall be made at the time of filing in the manner provided in § 2.33 of this chapter, and proof of such service must be filed with the Regional Solicitor within 15 days of the filing of the appeal petition. Failure to serve copies of the appeal petition and its supporting documents or to file proof of service within the time allowed will subject the appeal to summary dismissal.

(d) Upon the receipt of an appeal petition, the Coordinator will forward the petition, with all records pertaining thereto, to the Regional Solicitor. Determination on appeals will be made by the Regional Solicitor on behalf of the Secretary and shall be final. The applicant and the appropriate village and region shall be notified in writing of the determination of the Regional Solicitor.

§ 43h.9 Preparation, certification, and approval of the roll.

The Coordinating Office shall prepare a roll listing enrollees by village or appropriate region. The roll shall contain for each person, his Social Security number, name, last known address, sex, date of birth, degree of Native blood or other basis for determining eligibility, permanent residence as of April 1, 1970, and the village and/or region in which he is enrolled. Upon completion the Coordinator shall affix to the roll a certificate indicating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the roll contains only the names of persons who were determined to meet the requirements for enrollment as Alaska Natives. The roll shall be submitted to the Secretary for approval.

§ 43h.10 Establishment of a 13th region.

If a majority of all eligible Natives 18 years of age or older who are not permanent residents of Alaska elect, pursuant to subsection 5(c) of the Act, to be enrolled in a 13th region for Natives who are nonresidents of Alaska, a region for the benefit of the Natives who elected to be enrolled therein shall be established and they may establish a regional corporation pursuant to the Act.

§ 43h.11 Metlakatla Community members.

Applications from Native Alaska members of the Metlakatla Indian Community will be conditionally accepted subject to a determination of their eligibility for inclusion on the Alaska Native roll and entitlement to benefits under the Act.

§ 43h.12 Special instructions.

To facilitate the work of the Area Director, the Commissioner may issue special instructions not inconsistent with the regulations in this part.

[FR Doc.72-4141 Filed 3-16-72;8:50 am]

REMARKS OF HON. DONALD E. JOHNSON AT DEDICATION OF NEW SAN DIEGO VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to be able to introduce for the RECORD a description of a landmark event in the continuing program to insure that this Nation's veterans receive top quality medical care.

The event was the dedication of the new VA hospital in San Diego, Calif., on March 15 of this year.

The remarks delivered on that occasion by Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Donald E. Johnson, contain a description of that hospital and why it was built. Don Johnson makes it clear not only that this new hospital is one of the finest hospitals in the world but also that we as a Nation can do no less than to insure that we continue to provide for veterans of our wars the latest advances that medical technology has to offer.

I respectfully request that the complete text of Administrator Johnson's remarks be carried in the RECORD.

The article follows:

REMARKS OF HON. DONALD E. JOHNSON

We are joined this morning to mark the formal opening of a magnificent and an unusual structure—and to dedicate it to a very special purpose: Service to those who have served the Nation in a very special way.

And, as we welcome this new hospital into the family of Veterans Administration hospitals, we also express our profound appreciation to the American public for its strong and continuing support of the veterans medical care program.

The hospital we dedicate today—a 35-million-dollar investment on the part of the public—is tangible and impressive evidence of that support. But I believe even more striking evidence may be seen in the fact that expenditures for the veterans medical care program will, in the coming fiscal year, reach two and one-half billion dollars! And this is an increase of one billion dollars in the very few years since President Nixon appointed me as his Administrator of Veterans Affairs. Could there be any more dramatic demonstration than this of the public's continuing willingness (if I might use Abraham Lincoln's famous phrase) "to care for him who shall have borne the battle"?

At the same time, let us recognize that—despite the magnitude of these figures—the veterans medical care program returns a large measure of compensating dividends to the public. For, in addition to providing health-restoring services to a significant portion of the total population, the Veterans Administration hospital system also serves—through its program of medical research—to advance medical knowledge and to improve techniques of health-care delivery for the benefit of all; and, it serves—through its program of medical education and training—to assist in providing an adequate supply of health service personnel for the entire Nation.

This hospital—the newest and most modern in our 166-hospital system—can be counted upon to return its share and more of these valuable dividends year after year. With its more than 800 beds and many specialized services, with its 44,000 square feet of research space—occupying the entire top floor, I might add—and with its 16,000 square feet of education space, this hospital—dedicated to the care of veterans—will play a substantial role in the furtherance of the essential triad of modern medicine: patient care . . . research . . . education. And, it will do so under the very highest of standards.

To carry out those high standards—traditional in the VA system—we shall rely, not only upon our own understanding staff, but upon a close affiliation of this hospital with the School of Medicine here at the San Diego campus of the University of California.

When I say close affiliation in this connection, I refer to more than mere physical proximity of the two institutions. In the foreseeable future, the VA hospital will be the medical school's main clinical teaching facility, and our training programs will be totally integrated with those of the University; the same will be true of the research projects to be conducted in our hospital; and, of course, the faculty and students of the medical school will be heavily and regularly involved in the care of our patients.

We are very proud of this affiliation. While the University's School of Medicine is relatively new, it has rapidly developed into a widely recognized center of excellence. I wish to assure the School's faculty and students that the VA—especially through its employees here—will do everything possible to enhance the fine reputation that they have already won for themselves in the field of academic medicine.

This affiliation will be for our mutual benefit. On our side, it will insure high quality care for our veteran patents—those for whom this hospital exists. On the other side, the potential of our hospital for supporting expansion of the programs of the University is enormous. The VA is ready and able within the context of its primary medical care mission to work with the medical school in this direction.

Thus, we—the VA hospital and the University—are joined in a partnership for health; we applaud the medical school's standard of excellence, and we accept it as our own.

Let me also assure the leaders and members of the great community in which this hospital is located, we will be a good neighbor. While our basic responsibility is to serve the 200,000 veterans among you, we know that this cannot be accomplished in isolation. You will find VA employees ready and willing to help promote the entire community's programs and objectives.

I believe our hospital is already making a favorable impact here. It represents an expansion of employment opportunities—a total of 1,900 jobs—and an annual payroll of nearly 15-million-dollars.

Earlier I said that this is an unusual structure that we dedicate today. I refer to both its design and its construction features. When the VA turned to Charles Luckman Associates for the planning of this new facility, the firm was asked to "throw away the

book" and to design the hospital of the future. I believe that has been accomplished and accomplished well.

It is the first hospital in the United States to use a type of construction that eliminates the need for interior columns. This permits most inner walls to be moved for easy adjustment of room sizes of wards, laboratories, and officers. The exterior walls may also be moved at relatively low cost. This will permit future expansion should it be necessary to provide for changing patterns of medical technology or veteran population growth.

Every known safeguard against earthquakes has been built into this hospital. There are no solid walls . . . no poured concrete walls that tend to crack in earthquakes. And, the steel-bridge type of construction between the seismic towers at the periphery gives the entire building excellent protection.

These steel trusses run through what the designers refer to as "interstitial space", that is, a layer of space between each floor. This space is one of the more practical features of this new design because it accommodates all the utilities required by a large, modern building—air conditioning ducts, electrical and telephone lines, steam and water pipes, and pneumatic tubes. It also accommodates those special lines so necessary to a hospital—air, medical gas, vacuum and other patient support systems. Workmen can move about readily in this space and make repairs and adjustments to equipment with little or no interruption to patient care operations in the rooms above or below. Also, changes in the function of rooms can be made easily since the various support systems feed down through ceiling-mounted dispensing units, and not through the movable partitions.

Much more might be said about the design of this unusual hospital but I think you will agree that—because of its ready adaptability—we do have now "the hospital of the future."

Yet, it is also a hospital for the present. Each wing of the four patient-care floors has been designed to accommodate our current needs and to facilitate the delivery of health services. Each of the nursing wings is designed for 60 beds and divided into quadrants of 15 beds. During periods of high activity, these 15-bed nursing units are served by a mobile nursing station located at the center. During less active periods, the four units are served from a central nursing station in each wing.

Of the 800-plus beds to be activated here, 500 will be available for general medical and surgical patients, 180 for psychiatric patients, 60 for patients with neurological diseases, and 60 for those requiring nursing home care.

For a new facility, this hospital will be able to provide—in addition to the standard hospital services—an impressive number of specialized medical services. A partial listing includes: Cardiac Catheterization; Electron Microscopy; Hemodialysis and Home Dialysis Training; Nuclear Medicine; Speech Pathology; Pulmonary Function and Respiratory Care; Drug Dependence Treatment; and, of course, there will be intensive care and coronary care sections. With these special services we will be enabled to save and prolong the lives of many veterans, and we will be doing it in their home community.

For too long the veterans of the San Diego area have been without a veterans hospital and, for them, travel to distant VA hospitals has been an added and undue burden. With this fine institution we will now be able to provide the kind of service they have always deserved.

I am pleased to see so many representatives of the Spanish-speaking community here today because I know that many of our future patients will be veterans of Mexican-American heritage.

You will be glad to hear that our employees are being recruited with this fact in mind. We are determined that the personnel at this hospital will be fully representative of the community. Also, while there will be Spanish-speaking employees throughout the hospital, I have directed that the Veterans Assistance Officer stationed here be of the Spanish culture. There will be bi-lingual personnel in the Admissions Office as well. And, as I announced yesterday, the newly appointed Assistant Director of this hospital—Mr. Andrew Montano—is Spanish-American. May I add, too, that our Director—Doctor Turner Camp—feels quite at home with the Spanish language.

In my remarks I have referred several times to the Veterans Administration hospital system, of which this new hospital is now a part. Our 166 hospitals and other medical care facilities are linked together in several ways, but the word "system" most aptly describes the interrelationships. It is the largest grouping of hospitals under centralized management anywhere in the free world.

To underscore that our San Diego hospital is part of a system I need only point to the fact that the initial group of patients admitted here were transferred from our VA Center in Los Angeles. The hospital there had to be evacuated because a careful study by seismic experts found that most of its buildings could not survive a strong earthquake in the vicinity. Patients were transferred to other VA hospitals and domiciliaries throughout the system, as far away as New York State, Virginia, and Florida. Without centralized management, this large and delicate transfer operation—involving many patients with chronic illnesses—could not have been accomplished at all, much less in so short a span of time.

But when we speak of our network of hospitals as a system, we normally are not thinking of our ability to move patients from one facility to another. Rather, we are thinking of what we can do with our nationwide system to improve the health status, not of veterans alone but of the entire Nation. This is what President Nixon had in mind in April 1970 when he said that the potential of VA hospitals as a clinical training resource had been neglected, and that fuller reliance on the VA's system of 166 hospitals would help the entire Nation meet its requirements in the health manpower area.

With his urging and support, we are moving rapidly now to take full advantage of this great but previously under-utilized national asset. The VA will expand the number of health trainees in its facilities to approximately 62,000 in fiscal 1973, up nearly 10 percent over the current year. Thus, in just four years we will have increased the VA's health personnel training program by more than two-thirds of its level in fiscal 1969, the year I became Administrator.

The VA program has trainees in over 60 categories of health care workers. Many of these categories—such as nurses, social workers, and dietitians—will be represented in the training programs to be conducted at this hospital, as it commences to make its contribution to meeting the health manpower needs of the VA and of the community of which it is a part.

This hospital can also be expected to make significant contributions to the VA system's medical research efforts. Each year, VA supports over 5,000 separate research projects, and VA investigators have brought about numerous impressive developments in the care and cure of disease. Research at this VA hospital will emphasize heart disease, arthritis, metabolic diseases, and diseases of old age.

President Nixon has called for increased emphasis on biomedical research, and he is counting on the VA to help support this vital effort. In his Health Message delivered to the Congress only two weeks ago, the President mentioned especially the work the VA is doing in Sickle Cell research and stated that our medical care system "can be counted on to make an important contribution to the fight against sickle cell anemia." Earlier in that statement the President commended the Congress for responding to his 1970 message on needed improvements in the veterans medical care program, in which he requested funds for higher staffing ratios, additional specialty and medical services, and increased medical manpower training.

In the budget for the coming year, President Nixon has also included funds and authorization to start construction of two other hospitals that are of interest to California veterans. One will be a replacement for our Wadsworth, or Los Angeles, hospital, recently evacuated as an earthquake hazard; the other will be to replace the hospital we lost at San Fernando as a result of the major earthquake there a little more than a year ago. The replacement hospital will be located at Loma Linda.

When speaking of the San Fernando tragedy, I cannot help but recall with great sadness the lives lost there, both patients and VA employees. But I also recall the great heroism and dedication displayed there, also by VA employees.

Soon after that event, I had the privilege of presenting the Veterans Administration's Exceptional Service Award and Gold Medal—our agency's highest employee honor—to Joseph F. Heavey, who was Acting Director of our San Fernando Hospital when the earthquake struck with such devastating and deadly force.

Joe Heavey thereafter became Assistant Director of this San Diego Hospital—and was looking forward to continuing his distinguished career of outstanding and unselfish service to veterans. He was deeply involved in planning for this very dedication at the time of his death this past February 6.

Mere words cannot assuage the grief felt by his family and friends and fellow workers. But in his memory I would like to read from the Certificate which I presented to him less than 12 months earlier:

"When the earthquake struck Southern California, and the San Fernando Veterans Administration Hospital February 9, 1971, heroic employees at the hospital performed in a manner that will always be an inspiration in the Veterans Administration and throughout the Federal Service. They forgot themselves as they worked to save lives and relieve suffering. They went for help . . . they organized and helped to man a rescue effort that lasted for days . . . They went into the ruins for victims . . . patients and fellow employees . . . They provided medical care . . . They organized the evacuation of patients to other hospitals.

"They worked often at great personal risk and often despite injury. In many instances, they ignored personal loss and personal tragedy at home to remain on duty.

"They were inspired and led by Joseph F. Heavey, acting hospital director, who was untiring and unstinting in his devotion. Neither he nor the life-saving people who are his employees ever forgot that the mission of a hospital and its staff is to relieve suffering and to save lives."

In closing my remarks this morning, may I say that dedications of buildings—such as this hospital with its steel and glass and stone—are only what we do on the surface.

What we really dedicate here is our own resolve—for it will take men and women like Joe Heavey to make this building serve its purpose; in this case, the fundamental purpose is service—*service with compassion* to the men and women who served our Nation so well in our Armed Forces.

Thus, through this ceremony, we of the Veterans Administration re-dedicate our lives and careers to carrying out the true spirit of that very simple but profoundly meaningful word: Service.

Thank you very much.

EDUCATIONAL REVENUE SHARING

HON. ORVAL HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, during the almost 12 full months that have passed since the administration's education revenue sharing legislation was first proposed, court decisions have focused national attention on the school finance situation confronting public education in the United States. One of the most frequent responses to the educational funding dilemma is the almost "automatic" call for increased Federal funding. In the speech that follows, however, Charles B. Saunders of the U.S. Office of Education sets forth a series of compelling arguments for better use and distribution of the education funds already provided by the Federal Government through the revenue sharing proposal. The speech, which was given at the annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City, N.J., on February 16, 1972, follows:

EDUCATION REVENUE SHARING: AN ESSENTIAL REFORM

(Address by Charles B. Saunders, Jr., Deputy Commissioner for External Relations, U.S. Office of Education)

I appreciate this opportunity to discuss Education Revenue Sharing, because certainly school administrators would be primary beneficiaries of this important proposal to simplify and rationalize Federal assistance to elementary and secondary schools throughout the Nation.

Yet, since President Nixon sent the bill to Congress last April 6, I regret to report that it has not received the support it deserves from the education community. Hearings in both the House and the Senate have produced general agreement that program consolidation and simplification is desirable to rip away much of the red tape in which Federal aid is wrapped. The hearing record shows virtually unanimous support for the concept of the legislation—but almost no support for passage of the legislation itself.

So we seem to have a paradox. For years, educators have voiced growing complaints about the burden imposed on State and local agencies by the increasing number of Federal categorical aid programs and their accompanying mass of regulations, guidelines, and reporting and auditing requirements. Now, when a national Administration proposes for the first time to relieve this burden, the demand for action is underwhelming. Congress has not felt anything resembling the kind of pressures required to obtain passage of legislation to abolish (as we propose) 33 formula grant programs and replace them with a single formula grant which would allot funds proportionately among five broad areas of national concern: the disadvantaged, the handicapped, vocational education, districts with Federally-connected pupils, and supporting services.

For purposes of this discussion, I would like to propose that we put aside the question of whether substantial additional Federal assistance is needed for public elementary and secondary education. Let us stipulate that it is. As you know, President Nixon in his State of the Union message January 20 recognized the crisis in school finance as a top domestic priority for action, and pledged to make revolutionary proposals to deal with the crisis in the months ahead. I think the signs are clear that we are moving toward dramatic changes in the level and manner of Federal support for our school systems in the months and years immediately ahead.

So I would hope that our discussion today will not be sidetracked into arguments about how large new Federal funds should be provided. I think we must await the President's recommendations before we can responsibly evaluate the alternatives and reach specific conclusions on this issue.

Instead, let us focus on the question of what should be done with the *existing* formula grant programs which provide the bulk of current Federal support to State and local school systems: $3.2 billion to be specific, or 83% of total Federal assistance to elementary and secondary education. The various discretionary project grant programs, which provide the remaining 17% of the total on a non-formula, competitive basis, are not involved in this issue.

When the subject of how to reform and repackage existing formula grant programs is raised, I sometimes hear harassed school administrators react with impatience. As one of them told me forcefully: "I don't have time to waste in the exercise of putting existing Federal dollars into different pockets. I need additional dollars so desperately that you can't interest me in the question of what pockets they come from."

While his reaction is understandable in view of the urgent financial plight of many school districts, I submit that it is mistaken. The question of how to treat existing formula grant programs is not a trivial issue: it is of fundamental importance in the developing Federal role in support of elementary and secondary education, and it becomes all the more important—not less—with the growing prospect that substantial new Federal funds may be provided.

The developing Federal role requires a more rational policy for aid to education, and the consolidation and simplification of existing programs is an essential precondition, or a necessary accompaniment, to any large new Federal program which may be forthcoming.

So I hope I can dispell any illusion in this gathering that Education Revenue Sharing is a passing fancy, a gimmick which is likely to be quietly forgotten in the coming national debate over general aid. Far from it.

Education Revenue Sharing, or some version of it, will be necessary whatever the final outcome of the debate on financing the schools and relieving the property tax. The provision of general Federal aid, in whatever form and magnitude, will not eliminate the need for continuing support in the several broad areas already recognized as priority national concerns. Nor will it eliminate the need to reform and simplify the variety of existing programs in these areas of national concern.

The importance of this point calls for further elaboration, so before I proceed to describe what Education Revenue Sharing is and is not, I would like to explore the reasons why it is so fundamentally important. The reasons are basically two. First, the present structure of Federal aid distributes funds in a markedly inequitable way for a variety of activities which can no longer be viewed as educational priorities. Second, the unnecessary rigidities and complexities of the structure increasingly act as obstacles rather than incentives for effective use of Federal funds.

INEQUITIES AND OUTMODED PRIORITIES

To discuss the problem of the present Federal aid structure is inevitably to call into question the strategy which the education community has developed in the last two years (with some success) to obtain the full amount authorized for all existing programs. I would suggest that this strategy is rapidly becoming obsolete.

A powerful case can, of course, be made for selective increases in existing programs—but not, I would argue, for all programs across the board. My concern is that the full funding strategy ignores a number of difficult but very important questions about whether the system is working as it should, and how it should be improved. The strategy simply calls for more of the same, in obvious conflict with this Administration's serious proposals for needed changes to make Federal funds more effective.

The explicit assumption of the full funding strategy, that all existing programs should be maintained and increased indefinitely, demonstrates the need for a more rational Federal policy. And the implicit assumption that setting priorities among Federal programs is neither possible nor desirable underlines the need for intensive scrutiny of the whole array of existing programs and their cumulative impact on the school system.

An increasing body of scholarly research is providing a basis for such scrutiny. The most compelling deficiency which research has exposed in present Federal programs is that they fail to reach the children in greatest need. Cumulatively, they channel a proportionately greater share of aid to school districts in non-metropolitan areas, primarily in rural and small town schools.

The allocation pattern of Federal aid in eight major formula grant programs (representing more than 95% of the funds actually going to local districts) was examined last year by the Syracuse University Research Corporation, and found to be "grossly disappointing." The Syracuse study, of 573 districts in five urbanized states, revealed that non-metropolitan schools in California, Texas, and Michigan receive an average of 50% more aid per pupil than do metropolitan areas.

The study also concluded that the level of funding was inadequate to the enormous tasks confronting public education. But it cited problems of program administration as further diluting the effect of Federal dollars, and it noted that uneven fund flows for the various programs often cause harried school planners to shunt Federal aid funds to the least pressing, least important of their academic priorities.

A number of Federal programs were clearly shown to operate so as to help rich districts increase their wealth, while programs such as ESEA Title I which most effectively target aid directly to needier central-city schools still are insufficient to overcome the suburban advantage in locally-raised revenues and state aid.

The Syracuse scholars concluded: "That central cities—with their social, economic, and fiscal problems—should be averaging significantly and consistently less in per pupil revenues than their less threatened suburbs is no less than a national disgrace."

Not only do existing programs perform inadequately in targeting assistance to national priorities, the priorities themselves hardly reflect an assessment of our educational needs for the 1970's. The present array of categorical programs represent an accumulation of past priorities—from the vocational needs of the 1920's, to the impact of the military and defense buildup of the Korean War, to the NDEA needs of the 1950's and the concern of the 1960's with "innovation" and the disadvantaged.

Some of the most popular categorical programs, which have gone unquestioned by Congress for years, are really anachronisms—measures provided to deal with problems that no longer exist. A prime example is NDEA Title III, passed in 1958 on the basis of evidence that schools were not using the new educational technology. The program was quickly and demonstrably a success, and states were soon purchasing so much equipment and gadgetry that they matched the

Federal funds many times over. Its very success destroyed the original premise that the states needed special encouragement to do a necessary job, and the continued existence of this program raises a nagging policy question: why should Congress act, in effect, as a national school board, annually determining how much Federal money the states should spend on equipment?

Here, too, recent research demonstrates the inadequacy of the present categorical aid structure. The National Educational Finance Project, which reported last fall after a comprehensive three-year investigation of issues in school finance, noted acidly that "some Federal educational programs are intended to be temporary, but, like temporary buildings, they tend to persist beyond their planned termination dates."

The report cited other titles of the National Defense Education Act, and Title II (school library resources) of ESEA, as examples of programs which were originally designed to encourage greater attention to selected items in the school budget. They were expected to terminate, and not become part of the continuing school support program. But such programs generate a strong outside lobby group among its beneficiaries, as well as a vested interest within the Federal bureaucracy, and often continue far beyond their usefulness, the study found. These programs, too, place Congress in the position of deciding how local schools should spend their money long after the original national need has been met.

UNNECESSARY RIGIDITIES AND COMPLEXITIES

The National Educational Finance Project was particularly devastating in its findings on the structure of existing programs considered as a whole. The scholars found that:

". . . the combined effect of numerous categorical aids has produced a deluge of red tape that has hampered public schools; that educational talent is being wasted in writing up applications for small amounts of Federal money; that the emphasis upon innovation, and the search for funds to subsidize it, has resulted in the neglect of programs which have proved valuable in the past. In short, there is a growing conviction that the expanding list of Federal categorical aids has produced confusion, instability, and distinction of educational emphasis."

The problems created by the proliferation of categorical programs over the past decade are best known at the local level where, in theory, the various programs offer the potential for significant support. In practice, however, each categorical program requires a separate application—often to separate bureaus of the Office of Education. In most cases interim approval at the State level is necessary. Some programs require matching funds. Some only ask an acceptable project proposal for approval: others approve projects on a highly competitive basis. And each categorical program has its own complicated set of regulations, guidelines, and reporting requirements.

These requirements make it difficult for even the most affluent and best-staffed school district to put together a coherent package of Federal assistance. For smaller, poorer systems, the task is simply impossible: Just keeping informed of the array of programs available, how to apply for them; when, and where has come to be an undertaking beyond the competence of any local school superintendent unless he has professional assistance.

A recent computer analysis shows the extent to which OE programs have poliferated: there are currently 38 separate authorizations in support of instruction, 37 in support of low-income pupils, and 22 in support of reading instruction. If these separate purposes are combined into one broader heading—instruction of low-income students in reading—there are no fewer than 13 different categorical authorizations.

Growing problems with the categorical approach are also increasingly apparent at the State level, where the paperwork required is staggering. A typical State plan for a single formula grant program is several hundred pages long and takes thousands of man-hours to prepare. States often establish separate units to do this work for programs and projects that are Federally funded, because of the requirements for individual auditing and reporting. These units and their personnel are counterparts—reproductions on a smaller scale of the units that administer the programs in the Office of Education. They frequently work more closely with OE than with their own agencies, managing their Federal funds in isolation from State resources that are available for the same purposes—and isolated, too, from other Federally-assisted programs. This fragmentation, of course, only diminishes the possibility of comprehensive, coordinated educational planning at the State level.

Some of the other problems resulting from the poliferation of categorical programs may seem ludicrous, but they are very real to State and local officials. One employee of a State department of education received 17 checks each payday, because his time was apportioned among 17 Federally-funded programs. Monitoring procedures to assure that personnel and equipment charged to one program are not used for other purposes may mean that a secretary working for one program cannot use a typewriter purchased for another, or that a bookkeeping machine purchased with categorical funds must remain idle while other non-Federal units of the same offices are using hand ledgers. At both the State and local levels, paperwork involved in project grant applications sometimes results in administrative costs that actually exceed the amount of the eventual grant.

Existing programs, with their baggage of guidelines, regulations, and reporting and auditing requirements, rarely reinforce each other. It is difficult to write guidelines for a single program which are uniformly appropriate for 19,000 school districts—to say nothing of 33 separate sets of guidelines. Various Federal programs in a single city operate in relative isolation and seldom concentrate on the areas where the needs are greatest. Nothing in the laws encourages effective linkage of the categorical aid programs with the research and development efforts fostered in separate legislation.

At the Federal level, the proliferation of categorical programs also brings many problems. The paperwork generated at the local and state level flows into the Office of Education, where a great deal of manpower is assigned to reviewing reports, records, and plans. This expenditure of man-hours is largely wasted, for several reasons. Most of the work is essentially sterile—a matter of checking to see that all is in order, a bureaucratic function which the laws require, but which adds little or nothing to the content of the paper, aside from routing it from desk to desk and contributing to a cumulative delay in processing. Instead of supplying data that could be used to evaluate and improve a State's performance, these documents frequently amount to a pedestrian collection of routine program descriptions, assurances that Federal requirements are being met, and voluminous statistics of doubtful worth. The time required to shuffle them reduces the amount of time and manpower which the Office of Education might otherwise devote to worthwhile technical assistance to States and local educational agencies—just as the time preparing them reduces the capacity of State officials for comprehensive planning or productive work with local school authorities to improve educational programs.

I would like to emphasize that I am not criticizing individual categorical programs. The bulk of them have been notably successful in achieving their original purpose of stimulating new efforts to meet special educational needs. I assume that there will always be a need for some categorical programs: there will always be areas where support is deemed in the national interest, and new areas of need are constantly emerging which require special stimulation. Once special needs have been recognized, however, they should be replaced by broader forms of Federal aid. Once areas of particular national interest have been established in law, States and localities should be encouraged to find their own means of achieving national objectives instead of being circumscribed by detailed regulations which assume that Washington knows best how to deal with problems which differ in degree and intensity from State to State, district to district, and from school to school.

I have tried to show that existing programs do not add up to a coherent Federal policy. Their continued expansion, across the board, cannot accomplish needed reforms. Pouring more money into the same narrow categories will not solve our educational problems; will not make more effective use of Federal funds; will not do anything to correct inequities that glaringly exist in the present distribution of funds; will not deal with the fundamental fiscal crisis of the schools. Full funding, taken to its illogical conclusion, will only multiply existing problems of accounting, reporting, and administering the various categorical programs, and further distort our educational priorities.

A more rational structure for distribution of existing Federal funds is essential to provide a sound basis for additional support.

That is why President Nixon has proposed Education Revenue Sharing. After 13 years of growth in the number, complexity, and rigidity of categorical Federal aid, this Administration is saying that it is time to reverse the trend. It is time to reduce the number of categories, regulations, and guidelines; time to broaden and consolidate existing programs, foster comprehensive planning to use Federal funds more effectively, and place greater responsibility on the States and local districts to deal with their educational problems in ways which seem best to them in the light of their own priorities.

Education Revenue Sharing would substitute for 33 existing formula grants a single program which would automatically distribute funds to the States according to a statutory formula based on the total school-age population, the number of students from low-income families, and the number of students whose parents work or live on Federal property. As the education community has long requested, the bill makes provision for appropriations one full year in advance to promote stability and sound planning for use of the funds.

Under the automatic formula, more than half of the funds would be allotted to the disadvantaged. These funds, and the allotment for Federally-connected pupils whose parents live on Federal property, would pass directly through to the local educational agencies as a matter of right. The rest of the money would go to the States for distribution as they see fit. Up to 30 percent of funds for vocational education, education of the handicapped, Federally-connected children living off of Federal property, and supporting services could be transferred to any of the other national purpose areas, if they were determined to be of higher priority. Such determinations would be made through the development of a comprehensive State plan for use of the Federal funds.

The State plan is a central feature of Education Revenue Sharing. It would not be a routine document, but would be the product of broad public debate within the State, and

the advice of an advisory council representative of the persons served by the Federal programs. The plan would be entirely the work of the people of the State, and there would be no requirement for submission to the Federal govermnent for approval. Likewise, the way funds would be used within each of the five national purpose areas would be a matter for determination within the State (subject to minimal necessary Federal requirements for auditing and other assurances that the funds are spent for the purposes authorized). Careful planning would be facilitated because the Federal appropriation would come in a lump sum, one year in advance. State and local administrative costs would be reduced because much of the tedious and expensive grant application process would be eliminated.

As I have noted, educators are so pressed for additional funds today that they find it hard to generate enthusiasm for reforms which do not necessarily provide increased Federal aid—even reforms as necessary as Education Revenue Sharing. It is important, however, to realize the full significance of this proposal for American education, and not be misled by critical reactions to some of the specifics of the proposed legislation.

One reaction has been to dismiss the bill "because it doesn't have enough money in it." This criticism only indicates misunderstanding, because there isn't any money in Education Revenue Sharing in the first place; the bill authorizes such sums as Congress appropriates. It is true that the President's 1973 budget request for ERS calls for $3.2 billion, or no more than the sum total of current funding for the programs proposed for consolidation. We are saying that we would like to spend these funds through the mechanism of revenue sharing. The total amount would in any case be a function of the annual appropriations process, not the authorization bill.

Another reaction is to ask: "are the States capable of spending the funds responsibly?" This question must be dismissed as sheer arrogance or rank hypocrisy. The States and local districts are currently spending 93% of all funds for public elementary and secondary education, and it is ridiculous to suggest that they are somehow unfit to spend the 7% put up by the Federal government. If we acknowledge that some States will spend the money more wisely than others, we must also ask how any State can be expected to be fully responsible as long as Federal programs deny them full responsibility.

Still another reaction is that "present programs would be more effective if they were fully funded, and then there would be no need for Education Revenue Sharing." This is perhaps the most attractive—and the most dangerous—argument against the proposal. As I have already pointed out, this viewpoint ignores the inequities and complexities of existing categorical programs. Full funding if achieved, would not eliminate the need for Education Revenue Sharing, but would make it an urgent necessity to save the elementary and secondary education system from strangulation by Federal red tape.

There are other criticisms of the bill, but they are mostly matters of detail: issues which should be relatively easy to resolve if there is a determination to achieve the objectives of the proposal. The specifics are not set in concrete: they represent a first attempt to embody an important concept in legislative language. We expect Congress to amend and improve our language as it shapes the final law, and we are prepared to work in full cooperation to this end.

The details, at this point, are not as important as the concept. Of overriding importance is the determination that greater authority and responsibility must be placed where it belongs, in the States and local education agencies. That is the essence of the New American Revolution which the President called for in his 1971 State of the Union message: "a peaceful revolution in which power (is) turned back to the people—in which government at all levels (is) refreshed and renewed, and made truly responsive."

PROGRESS REPORT ON BUSING

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the March 14 Florida primary election, there can no longer be any question as to how the people of Florida feel on the critical question involving the education of our children. The people of Florida spoke out against forced busing by a 3-to-1 majority; the vote was 1,104,700 for a constitutional amendment to prohibit busing, and 387,073 against. On the issue of equal educational opportunities, the vote was nearly 4 to 1 in favor, 1,066,123 to 290,003, thus demonstrating that Floridians, despite accusations by some, are not racists.

Because people come to Florida from every State in the Nation and their views are representative of the country as a whole, these results take on added significance. The people want an end to forced busing of children and they want to preserve our neighborhood schools. They want equal educational opportunities for all, regardless of race, creed, or color. The Florida straw ballot proves this conclusively—the people are crying out for their leaders to act.

Fortunately, we are finally making some headway in our fight to stop the forced busing of children to create an artificial racial balance in the classrooms. The chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, EMANUEL CELLER, finally agreed to hold hearings on the busing issue. These hearings began on February 28, and I was one of the first witnesses to testify.

The Congress repeatedly has opposed forced busing and affirmed its determination to preserve neighborhood schools. The antibusing amendment to the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibited massive busing to create an artificial racial balance in the schools, and the Congress repeatedly has prohibited using Federal funds for busing in approving appropriations to education.

More recently, on March 16, in his schoolbusing report to the Nation, President Nixon reaffirmed his strong stand against massive forced busing and for equal educational opportunities for all. The President has now sent to Congress two bills regarding this problem, one of which calls for a moratorium on all new or additional busing orders and the other providing for a new program of special compensatory education.

In his message to the Nation, Mr. Nixon also stated that some Federal district courts have ordered busing far in excess of what the Supreme Court has required, and he said he was calling on the Justice Department to examine some of these cases. In my opinion, the Federal courts have done just that in my own congressional district in Pinellas County by mandating busing far beyond that required by the Supreme Court and, thus, creating a severe hardship on many children and parents. For this reason, I sent a telegram to the President, urging that the Pinellas County case be one of the first set for investigation by the Justice Department. The text of my telegram follows:

The people of America applaud your strong stand—as outlined in your special television address last night—against massive forced busing and for equal educational opportunities for all. All children, regardless of race or religion, should be afforded the best possible education. I fully agree that we must continue efforts toward a Constitutional Amendment to preserve the right of children to attend their neighborhood school without regard to race, creed, religion or sex.

While this is, as you pointed out, a time-consuming process, I believe it is the only truly effective way to preserve our neighborhood schools. Some Federal courts have consistently ignored the mandates of Congress against forced busing to create an artificial racial balance in the schools.

Fully justified is your decision ordering the Justice Department to examine some of the busing plans mandated by the courts as going far beyond requirements of the Supreme Court. I would respectfully urge that one of the first cases investigated be in Pinellas County, Florida, in the 8th Congressional District, where, in my opinion, a grossly excessive busing plan far exceeds even the requirements set by the Supreme Court. This court ordered plan has created a severe hardship for many children and parents, and caused serious disruption in the community.

C. W. BILL YOUNG,
Member of Congress.

If the people want neighborhood schools, if the Congress wants neighborhood schools, and if the executive branch wants neighborhood schools, where, then, is the problem? The problem is within our Federal courts. Elected by no one, some Federal judges act as laws unto themselves and, under our system, they are not answerable to the people for their performance. Obviously, something must be done to reinforce the will of the majority of the people. Now it is up to the Congress to act. As elected representatives of the people, we must take the operation of our schools out of the hands of the judges and return the classrooms to our teachers. Our classrooms must be preserved for education—not social experimentation.

TV VIEWS FAVOR NATO TROOP WITHDRAWALS

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the opportunity to appear on "The Advocates" television program to discuss the question of American troop withdrawals from NATO. I supported the position that the United States should reduce the number of troops stationed in Europe.

I am pleased to report that the vast majority of the viewers shared my view. Of a total of 2,657 views who mailed ballots to "The Advocates," 2,116 or 80 percent voted in favor of reducing the number of American troops in Europe.

Since I am sure that this is a matter of interest for my colleagues, I am inserting at this point in the RECORD a State-by-State breakdown of the votes cast:

STATE BREAKDOWN OF MAIL RESPONSE

State	Pro	Con.	Other
Alabama	2	2	0
Alaska	15	4	0
Arizona	32	7	1
Arkansas	4	3	0
California	389	102	5
Colorado	39	6	0
Connecticut	22	8	0
Delaware	4	0	0
District of Columbia	9	8	0
Florida	110	19	0
Georgia	4	3	0
Hawaii	12	3	0
Idaho	3	2	0
Illinois	93	15	0
Indiana	24	14	0
Iowa	15	3	0
Kansas	7	1	0
Kentucky	3	1	0
Louisiana	9	3	0
Maine	12	3	0
Maryland	18	2	0
Massachusetts	167	49	0
Michigan	35	12	0
Minnesota	46	7	1
Mississippi	7	2	0
Missouri	0	1	0
Montana	6	0	0
Nebraska	11	3	0
Nevada	6	1	0
New Hampshire	21	7	0
New Jersey	66	18	0
New Mexico	11	2	1
New York	210	47	2
North Carolina	39	7	1
North Dakota	1	0	0
Ohio	40	9	1
Oklahoma	26	10	0
Oregon	76	13	0
Pennsylvania	135	31	1
Rhode Island	11	6	0
South Carolina	6	0	0
South Dakota	9	0	0
Tennessee	11	7	0
Texas	63	22	0
Utah	5	0	0
Vermont	3	0	1
Virginia	26	16	0
Washington	90	28	2
West Virginia	12	2	0
Wisconsin	58	6	2
Wyoming	4	1	0
Unknown	88	8	0
Foreign	1	0	0
Total	2,116	534	18

FAA UNCERTAINTY CAUSING ECONOMIC DAMAGE

HON. CHARLES W. SANDMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. SANDMAN. Mr. Speaker, once again the 2,700 or so Federal employees at the National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center—NAFEC—have been thrust by circumstances under another cloud of uncertainty.

The Federal Aviation Administration, under which most of them are employed near Atlantic City in my congressional district, recently announced a reduction in force—RIF.

The intention of the RIF is so that the FAA can fulfill its obligation to meet the President's directive to all Federal agencies to reduce employment.

Certainly I, support the President fully in his overall efforts to attempt to reduce bureaucracy where it exists, but that worthy goal became garbled somehow in the translation.

On January 21, 1972, the FAA announced its intention to implement reduction-in-force procedures prior to June 30, 1972. Following is the text of the brief announcement, over signature of Assistant FAA Administrator Kenneth Smith:

Federal agencies are supporting the President's economic program by reducing employment by 30 June 1972. The FAA is minimizing the impact of the reduction through an employment freeze, curtailing hiring to replace attrition, and by liberalizing the opportunity for retirement.

Irrespective of the actions that we have taken to date, it now appears certain that we will need to conduct a Reduction-In-Force of 4 to 5 percent because of attrition fall-off and other factors. At this point in time, we are finalizing our plans to conduct a RIF and as these plans are finalized, we will keep you advised of all developments. Generally, we do not anticipate a need to conduct a RIF of employees in the agencies' field facilities. This means, of course, that the major impact from the RIF will affect regional headquarters, Washington, Aeronautical Center, and National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center (NAFEC) employees.

That was 2 months ago, Mr. Speaker. And, frankly, I have been unable to learn much more about the threatened RIF despite repeated and regular inquiries to the FAA on behalf of several constituents.

Result of the uncertainty has been severe economic damage to the Greater Atlantic City area. NAFEC employees, I am told, are holding off buying that new car, investing in the addition to the house, or making other commitments.

And there can be no doubt that job efficiency and performance has to be hurt by a general employee fear of being laid off.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I have written to Secretary of Transportation John Volpe to ask that the so-called reduction in force be either called off or executed promptly. This is a case where, clearly, the threat is more harmful than the deed.

I oppose and feel it would be a grave mistake for the FAA to conduct a RIF just for the sake of meeting a quota. Employees are people, not numbers. Instead, a hiring freeze and liberalization of retirement opportunities are the ways reduced employment can be achieved fairly, as necessary.

The current approach is counterproductive and should be abandoned immediately.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,600 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?