

SCOMM

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FEB 16 1980 *aka*

Outdoor Times

Don't Pass Up Winter Trout

Ice fishing has been one of the leading winter sports in the north country for years; however the majority of ice fishermen concentrate on northern pike, walleye and perch.

New tip-up ice fishing potential exists this year, which has not been possible for several years; in the Stillwater Reservoir in Herkimer county. In recent years ice fishing could be done in the reservoir by gigging with artificial lures but live bait could not be used.

You have the possibility of catching lake trout, brook trout or splake in this area. The creel limit is three lake trout plus a bonus of 5 brook trout and splake combined.

From what I gather in talking with some of the successful fishermen in the Stillwater area, they are having good luck on live minnows with fishing depths varying from 6 ft. to 50 ft of water.

Some splake in the seven pound range have already been taken, and there's still plenty of time for you to give it a try.

Big Rack Awards To Be Made

The awards for the 1979 Watertown Daily Times Big Rack Contest will be held at the Big Buck Hall of Fame in Croghan, N.Y. — otherwise known as Schulz's Restaurant. The event will take place on Saturday, March 1st at 7:30 p.m. Advance reservations will be required, and limited to 50. We will have all the winning racks on display and I am certain that the winners will all be willing to pass on all the secrets of their success. If you, with wives and friends, are interested in deer and deer hunting, and would like to have opportunity to meet the winners, try to attend.

In addition to the winning racks that will be on display, Larry and Lorna Vielhauer of Larry's Taxidermy in Ogdensburg, N.Y. will have a display of mounted fish and both small game and big game animals for you to enjoy. Reservations can be made by calling 315-346-1270.

Stand Up and Be Counted

What are your thoughts on the Alaska Land Grab? Well, with Senate activity on Alaskan land legislation halted until legislators reconvene after the Christmas recess, both the hunters and the environmentalists have a moment to breathe before the next round in the battle.

As you probably know, the strong possibility exists that untold millions of acres of valuable hunting resource will be lost unless we voice our opinions.

Briefly, the events leading up to the current situation go back to 1971 when the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was passed. This act entitled natives to select 44 million acres of land, to be conveyed into their hands via na-

9285
tive corporations. Also Clause 17 (d) 2 of this Act allowed the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw up to 80 million acres for study and possible inclusion among the national interest lands, by December 1978.

In 1978 the strongly environmentally-oriented Alaska Bill H.R. 39 was passed by the House of Representatives with a majority of 277 to 31. When the bill emerged from the Senate Energy Commission, however, Senator Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) killed compromise negotiations on the grounds that provisions for access to federal lands were inadequate.

With the December 1978 deadline fast-approaching and no legislation enacted on (d) 2 by the end of the 95th congressional session, 110 million acres of contested land were withdrawn in November 1978, under the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) These lands were withdrawn by the Secretary of the Interior for two years or until Congress could act, to prevent their lapsing into unclassified states.

On December 1, 1978 President Carter established 17 national monuments covering 56 million acres within the above 110 million, under the Antiquities Act of 1906. He also ordered immediate study of an additional 39 million acres for possible wilderness classification.

In January 1979 the REAL Alaska Coalition came into being. At first this group was composed simply of concerned Alaskan citizens who were trying to fight the land grab, but now some 40 sportsmen's groups from all over the country have united with the Coalition to press for stronger support for the sportsman's position.

The Alaska Coalition's position is as follows:

1. Any federal lands legislation must guarantee reasonable access, including easements to all appropriate public land and waters in Alaska.

2. State control of fish and wildlife resources must be guaranteed and subsistence provisions must not infringe on the state's right to manage its fish and game.

3. Reduction must be made in the 'excessive' amount of land closed to hunting, fishing and trapping, and other recreational pursuits.

If you are a sportsman interested in hunting and wildlife, or a concerned citizen who wants to provide a balanced environment for the wildlife potential of our last frontier, now is the time to get your thoughts together and write to your U.S. Senator and Representative. Be certain you specify the bill you are addressing, for example: 'The Alaska Lands Bill'. Be brief and write your own views in a personal letter. Now is the time to stand up and be counted. A month from now may be too late.

Andrus to the Rescue

By John B. Oakes

Some day — at least 20 or 30 years from now, when the names of their present Senators have long since been forgotten — the people of Alaska will probably be erecting a monument to the man who has saved Alaska from itself, but who couldn't be elected dog-catcher of Anchorage today.

The man is Cecil D. Andrus of Idaho, United States Secretary of the Interior. In a dramatic move a few days ago, Secretary Andrus — undercutting a tricky political maneuver of Alaska's two Senators — placed under long-term Federal protection 40 million acres of Alaska's finest federally owned wildlife, scenic and natural-resource lands.

Mr. Andrus's order will stick until such time as Congress gets around to deciding on its own what to do about these particularly important wildlife and wilderness areas — a task in which it has miserably failed so far. Twice in the past two years, the House has approved legislation providing a reasonable compromise between environmental and economic interests. But the Senate Energy Committee, under the guidance of Alaska's developmentally-minded Senator Ted Stevens, has for two years in a row torn this bill apart without offering anything remotely acceptable in its place.

The present version of the Senate committee's bill could hardly be worse if it had been written in the headquarters of the Mobil Oil Corporation. For example, it would open to immediate oil exploration — and thereby destroy the integrity of — the Arctic National Wildlife Range, calving ground of Alaska's greatest caribou herd and an area whose oil potential, despite propaganda to the contrary, is economically dubious. Since practically all (95 percent) of Alaska's major potential oil-bearing lands are already available for exploration, there is no need to invade and destroy this particularly fragile ecological area.

The committee's bill is a thoroughly bad measure, selling itself partly on the scandalously misleading pretense that it could in some way alleviate the energy crisis. The bill would also leave half of incomparable Admiralty Island open to logging (for export to Japan), contrary to both the needs and desires of the native population — and ruinous, to no legitimate purpose, of one of the world's unique forest and wildlife areas.

Bad as it is, if this bill were brought to the Senate floor with ample time for considered debate and amendment, it is conceivable that a reasonably acceptable measure could emerge, especially after conference with the House. However, that's clearly not what

Alaska's two Senators want. In their continuing war against effective Federal protection of Alaska lands, they managed a few days ago to obtain postponement of Senate debate on the committee bill (and environmentalists' proposed amendments) for at least five months. Why? Obviously to delay Senate action until the last possible moment and then try to railroad the committee bill, or something worse, through Congress in the frantic pre-election rush, or, as Senator Mike Gravel did in 1978, prevent any bill at all from passing before the end of the session.

As soon as Secretary Andrus learned of this Gravel-Stevens delaying maneuver, he issued his permanent withdrawal order for the 40 million acres, pointing out that his move was just "an insurance policy." The Secretary noted that, if the Congress did eventually approve a measure that the Administration could accept, his withdrawal order would be nullified. But if, once again, Congress failed to act, those 40 million acres would remain safe from untrammeled exploitation. Unfortunately, they do not include some of the most threatened areas of southeastern Alaska, which are not under Mr. Andrus's jurisdiction.

Also protected, unless Congress decrees otherwise, are the 56 million Alaskan acres that President Carter has already added to the national park and monument system. Even with these set-asides encompassing some (but by no means all) of Alaska's most ecologically and environmentally significant lands, more than two-thirds of the state's 365 million acres will continue to be wide open for exploitation and development.

Senator Gravel, who more than any other individual bears the onus for Congress's failure to enact an Alaskan-lands bill in the last two years, outdid himself in distortion when he alleged that Mr. Andrus's action signaled to environmentalists that "they don't have to compromise; they'll get everything they want."

It is in fact the environmentalists of House and Senate who have constantly beat a retreat in the effort to reach a reasonable compromise with Alaska's would-be exploiters.

Secretary Andrus, and through him President Carter, has now sent an unmistakable message to the Senators from Alaska: If any more compromising is going to be done from now on, it is the Alaska development and exploitation lobby, so well served by them, that is going to have to do it.

John B. Oakes is the former Senior Editor of *The New York Times*.

FEB 15 1980

Good for Cecil Andrus!

If the name is not familiar, it probably will be soon. The Interior Department's chief will be sued, execrated and cursed for what he did Tuesday.

What Andrus did was carry out a long-standing threat to protect America's largest chunk of unspoiled land if Congress didn't do it first. He designated 40 million acres of Alaska as wildlife refuges, thus banning development there for at least 20 years.

For three years now Alaska wilderness lands have been the subject of a battle between environmentalists and industrial development interests as Congress debated.

In 1979 the House passed a balanced Alaska Lands Bill preserving over 100 million acres, about a third of the state. It left 85 percent of Alaska's best oil prospects outside the preserve, and 65 percent of the



Cecil Andrus

hard-rock mineral resources. Timbermen were to be allowed to produce their current yield. Hunters could hunt and fishermen fish.

Well, a big chunk is not enough for some people. The Senate Energy Committee has produced a watered-down version giving over much more of the land to commercial exploitation.

Much debate and then a conference committee are in prospect. Now the Senate leadership has agreed to delay Senate debate until July, after the Republican Convention. It will be well-nigh impossible to pass it by then. Result, another year of delay.

So Andrus acted, not only to protect the land but to push the Senate to move its plans forward. Under his custody, hunting is forbidden in the lands so there should be plenty of angry demands from Alaskans and others that their senators quit obstructing.

His action was good for Alaska, and good for all Americans. It may help drive the point home that no one has a God-given right to exploit any land anywhere just as he pleases. It should encourage the supporters of the House bill, which allows commerce and conservation balanced opportunities, to stand fast.

Chicago Tribune
CHICAGO, ILL.
L. 750,232 300. 1,139,079

FEB 16 1980

Further paralysis on Alaska

The U.S. Senate has revised its calendar concerning the long pending Alaska lands bill -- action not earlier than next July.

The history of legislation defining national interest lands in Alaska has been marked throughout by controversy and delay. This latest postponement is the most inexcusable of all.

The Alaska lands issue has been thoroughly thrashed out in debate and discussion since 1971. The only reason anyone wants Senate action shoved into the peak of the campaign season must be the hope that action, if it comes at all, will be under confusing circumstances rather than when a rational consideration of the issue on its merits is possible.

Responsibility for the postponement rests primarily on Sen. Mike Gravel [D., Alaska]. His position is that no bill is preferable to one he does not like. It was Sen. Gravel who prevented Senate action at the last minute in the preceding Congress. He now says cheerfully of the fresh delay. "Never in my wildest dreams did I think we could hold out until late summer or fall. . . . We could probably stop a bill coming out of conference." Now he can hope to hold out all year.

Last Nov. 1 a blue-ribbon panel of Alaskans appointed by Gov. Jay S. Hammond agreed that the Alaska lands bill then before the Senate was "livable" -- that it did not unacceptably restrict the private development of Alaska's land. The panel urged the two Alaska senators, Mr. Gravel and his Repub-

lican colleague, Ted Stevens, to seek its enactment. Sen. Gravel reluctantly went along with the home folks, though he thought even the pending bill (heavily influenced by Sen. Stevens) was "really terrible," conceding too much to conservation interests. Two weeks later, Sen. Paul E. Tsongas [D., Mass.] introduced a substitute bill, much closer to the conservationist-backed bill passed in the House. Rather than risk acceptance of the Tsongas substitute, the Alaskans fell back to the no-action position. There was no Senate vote in 1979, and now it looks as if there may be none in 1980.

In December, 1978, President Carter took executive action, temporarily withdrawing from potential development vast areas in Alaska. The national monuments he proclaimed infuriated pro-exploitation Alaskans. The administration has threatened to extend these withdrawals for 20 years if legislation is sufficiently delayed. But President Carter and Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus may not be in office very much longer. Senators Gravel and Stevens and other Alaskans have counted the months until the end of President Carter's term.

But should the two Alaska senators be allowed to frustrate, year after year, all their opponents on the Alaska lands issue -- the national administration, the majority in the House of Representatives, perhaps a majority in the Senate, and probably a majority of the voters in the lower 48 who care about the question? The Alaska lands issue is a national issue, involving national property. The Senate should end its exaggerated deference to Sen. Gravel and Sen. Stevens and act.

FEB 14 1980

Striking a Civilized Blow for the Wild

Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus is impatient, and rightly so, with the Senate's failure to act on legislation to protect vast areas of the Alaskan wilderness.

The lands in question belong to all Americans, not just to those in the northernmost state, and include mountain ranges, glaciers, wild rivers, dense forests, tundra and seacoast. The magnificent terrain is the habitat of many species of wildlife, and for certain creatures their only habitat.

But Alaskan politicians and the state's oil, mining and timber industries have been unwilling to accept a series of White House and congressional recommendations for controlling development of the federal holdings. And, when a deal was made late last week to postpone consideration of the latest preservation measure until after July 4, Andrus struck back by granting long-term environmental protection to 40 million acres.

"This is an insurance policy," the secretary said, in the event that Congress "doesn't act this year." By designating the federal lands as wildlife refuges and natural-resource areas, Andrus is extending the controls on development until the end of the century. The earlier restrictions were to expire next year.

The secretary's action is certain to encounter strong opposition from Alaska's senators, Republican Ted Stevens and Democrat Mike Gravel. But Andrus had every reason to be upset, as were most environmentalists on the Hill, with the deal that will delay debate on the Alaskan lands.

In exchange for promises from Stevens and Gravel that they would not filibuster the measure on the Senate floor, Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd

of West Virginia agreed to table it for at least 4½ more months. Gravel has since been boasting to the Alaskan press that not even in his "wildest dreams" did he imagine that he could stymie the legislation for such a long time.

But Andrus moved quickly to circumvent the deal. He said the postponement creates serious doubt that Congress will have time to enact a protection measure before the end of the current session. "As the steward of these lands, I feel a responsibility to protect them until Congress does act," he said.

The secretary's action, taken with the approval of President Carter, will do just that. The 40 million acres that will now be all but off-limits to new development until the year 2000, or until Congress finally legislates their status, amount to one-tenth the land area of Alaska.

The terrain includes the nesting grounds of more than 40 million seabirds; more than 70% of the breeding areas of seals, sea lions and otters, and the habitat of moose, wolves, wolverines, Dall sheep, grizzly bears and musk oxen.

In 1978 and 1979, the House of Representatives gave overwhelming approval to measures permitting reasonable resource development on the federal holdings, while protecting the most pristine areas and most of the wildlife. But opposition from Stevens and Gravel kept both measures from reaching a vote in the full Senate.

Andrus and the President have now spoken in language that both senators can understand. If they continue to block the legislation, the Administration will continue to keep it under lock and key through executive action. □

OKLAHOMA CITY TIMES
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
D. 93.107

FEB 14 1980

Elitists' favored on Alaska

E. 9085 EDITORIAL

HE'S posing as the great protector of Alaska's wilderness but in extending for 20 years his temporary withdrawal from development of 110 million acres there, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has tilted the land-use debate heavily on the side of the environmental elitists.

They are the people from elsewhere in the country who want to exclude huge areas of Alaska from even the possibility of commercial exploration and development. Thus, they would deny Alaskans the right to manage much of their own resources and protect their economic future. They would also deprive the nation of the potential benefit of critically needed energy sources.

Andrus has been threatening to extend the three-year protection he ordered in 1978 ever since the Senate became bogged down in controversy over the specific terms of a sweeping and complex Alaska land-use bill.

a bill with tough environmental restrictions on commercial development. It was flatly rejected by state officials, along with Alaska's two senators, Democrat Mike Gravel and Republican Ted Stevens.

They agreed, however, to work for a less restrictive compromise version that came out of the Senate Energy Committee, although Gravel thought it, too, set aside too much land for parks and wildlife refuges. Then Democrat Paul Tsongas of faraway Massachusetts, leader of the environmental forces in the Senate, fouled up the works with a new bill more like the House measure. He claimed the Senate bill favored "parochial Alaska interests," such as mining, oil, gas and timber development.

But Andrus put the blame on Stevens and Gravel. And, when key senators agreed to take up the bill but not until after July 4, the secretary slapped on the 20-year extension, obviously to

FEB 17 1980

Action on Alaska Fully Justified

IT TAKES a mighty big shoehorn to squeeze more than 100 million acres of wilderness into a back room of the U.S. Senate. There apparently is such a massive lobbying tool, however. Its imprint is clear in the recent decision to delay discussion of the Alaska lands bill until after July 4.

The delay, if enforced, would squeeze debate on this critical legislation into the campaign-ridden period already cut short by the two Presidential nominating conventions.

Like the closing days of the Florida Legislature, such a period offers high cotton for special-interest lobbyists and short shrift for the public.

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus angrily responded to the Senate's delaying tactic by invoking his executive-branch authority. Mr. Andrus took 40 million acres under Federal protection as a wildlife refuge and properly threatened to take even more if the Senate continues its destructive dawdling. The House had twice passed strong protective legislation.

Thoughtful Americans have sought passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands bill for several years. The mea-



Andrus

sure would set aside more than 100 million acres of priceless Alaskan terrain. Far from the excesses its quick-development critics attribute to it, the proposal would permit more than 85 per cent of mainland oil-and-gas reserves to be developed along with those in submerged lands. Further, two-thirds of Alaskan mineral reserves would be outside the preserves. Mineral rights for the remaining third would be held for systematic later assessment.

Future generations would be able to release the preserved lands for development if they chose to do so. But the decision would be held in trust for them instead of opening the entire virgin territory now to the single standard of immediate profitability.

Senators who agreed to the sabotage of postponing floor discussion of the measure should be ashamed of themselves. The entire nation has a right to participate in the decision on its irreplaceable Alaskan wilderness. The discussion should be prompt, thorough, and public. A hurried back-room session in late summer just won't do.

If the Senate cannot break the hammerlock of special-interest lobbyists, Mr. Andrus should follow through with as much executive action as is necessary. Senators who cannot bring a major piece of House-passed legislation to the floor for public discussion have no right to complain if the executive branch fills the vacuum created by their paralysis.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, MO.

D. 279,121 527 455,121

FEB 12 1980

No Time For Alaska?

E 9235 **EDITORIAL**
More delay. After nine years, Congress still has not found the time to resolve the Alaska lands issue and the Senate is showing little inclination to stop the stalling. It has decided not to consider the Alaska bill approved by the Senate Energy Committee until some time after July 4.

Predictably, Alaska Sens. Stevens and Gravel, who favor throwing open as much of the state's wilderness as possible to the "rape, ruin and run boys," are jubilant. The longer the delay, the more likely the possibility that the legislation to protect wilderness will get lost in the confusion of campaigns and the frenzy of the closing days of the session, leaving the disposition of

millions of acres still in question. That is inexcusable. The Senate has had since 1971 to do something. The House has already voted twice. Moreover the Senate has the time now to act, much more time than it will have during the summer or fall.

Final hour consideration invites a repeat performance of Messrs. Stevens' and Gravel's 1978 attempts to prevent fair floor debate by holding it behind closed doors. There is absolutely no reason for the Senate to go to such lengths to mollify the clamors of that state's senators and potential developers. The land in question is national land and in the national interest the issue ought to be resolved now.

FEB 15 1980

EDITORIAL Dawdling on Alaska Lands

The legislative battle over Alaska lands is beginning to match the expansive dimensions of the great conservation issue itself even though it is the maneuvering of narrow interests that has rendered it this way in the Congress.

Acceptable legislation has cleared the House of Representatives, although as the product of compromise the bill is hardly the ideal measure that would best serve the nation's interests. But once again it is the Senate that has provided the greatest obstacle to enactment of a suitable bill.

Although the Senate hasn't been very busy in recent days, its leadership decided last week to delay consideration of the Alaska lands bill until after July 4, just in time for it to encounter delays dictated by the two national party conventions and then the fall campaigning. The delay could easily work to the advantage of the narrow economic interests that would like to wring every last dollar out of this vast natural wonderland.

Development interests see it to their advantage to delay final consideration of the lands legislation because continuing resistance is considered a way to erode support for setting aside these lands for preservation and the enjoyment of all Americans. Consideration later this year will greatly increase the probability that a suitable bill cannot clear the Congress this year.

The prospect seems so dim, as a matter of fact, that Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus decided this week to extend federal protection of 40 million acres for at least 20 years. When legislation died in late 1978 for lack of Senate action, Mr. Andrus and President Carter used existing federal statutes to protect most of the land, pending subsequent congressional action, from despoliation.

The total acreage covered by executive action was 121 million. Some of that acreage — about 52 million acres — was covered by an order effective for only three years. Mr. Andrus' order this week covered 40 million of those acres and he says he is still considering whether to extend it as well to the 12 million additional acres. We would urge him to so act without hesitation. This is no time to sacrifice 12 million acres to commercial interests.

To be sure, there is no guarantee, or really even very good prospect, that the Senate and then a House-Senate conference can come up with a bill affording an adequate measure of protection for these lands. Should the unexpected occur and an inadequate Alaska lands bill clear the Congress before year's end, President Carter need not hesitate to use the veto. There is always a danger that legal challenges to the executive orders setting aside some of the lands will succeed. But the laws under which many of the lands are covered have been established, and used, since the days of Teddy Roosevelt. By sticking to his guns Mr. Carter at least will have tried, while all Congress could point to its miserable failure on this greatest conservation issue of the 20th century.

Montgomery Advertising

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

D. 45,938 5011 74,987

FEB 14 1980

Busy, busy, busy

Here's news: Congress hasn't anything to do. "We are in a very difficult period of not having much to do that is cleared," Alaska Sen. Ted Stevens told the Associated Press this week.

He should know.

Only three days earlier Stevens and Alaska's other senator, Mike Gravel, succeeded in postponing debate on the Alaska land legislation until at least July. "We could probably stop a bill coming out of committee," exulted Gravel, who knows that conventions and election year gamesmanship will aid the obstruction.

The reason Alaska's senators oppose the bill, some suggest, is that caribou can't match the campaign contributions of the oil, mining, timber and other companies which favor unrestricted development, the kind of development which gave us Appalachia.

Like Alaska, it was once resource-rich. Mined out, farmed out, cut off and burned out, Appalachia's present condition is a dramatic warning to Alabama's two senators of the peril Alaska could face. The Alaska lands bill already passed by the House would prevent another Appalachia by making reasonable compromises between caribou and crude oil, parks and profits.

The Senate's delaying action has already backfired, however. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus this week designated 40 million acres of Alaska a national wildlife refuge, a classification more restrictive than the lands would have under the proposed bill. He hopes this will spur the Senate to act.

It could do no better than to approve the House bill — now.

FEB 14 1980 *gke*

Insurance for the future

Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus has provided the Senate with a civics lesson, decisively demonstrating that when one branch of government fails to perform as it should, another can step in and do the job.

Mr. Andrus, obviously piqued at the unending petty bickering in the Senate that has prevented passage of excellent Alaskan wilderness legislation, announced Tuesday that he was designating 40 million acres of federally owned Alaska lands as wildlife refuges. Mr. Andrus' action should have come as no surprise to the Senate. He warned last fall that if the Alaska lands bill was not enacted by year's end, he would use his executive authority to do what the senators refused to do. On Tuesday he did, and for the sake of all Americans it's gratifying that he kept his word.

The secretary described his action as "an insurance policy" for preservation of the land. The refuge designation prohibits oil, gas and mineral development and gives federal protection to wildlife on the land. Andrus took similar action in December, 1978 to protect another 54 million acres in the state.

As with any stopgap measure, however, there are problems. And it would be tragic if his action backfired and the Senate didn't finally get its act together, as the House has done, and pass legislation that sets aside 110 million acres of Alaskan lands as national

parks, forests and wilderness areas.

In his move, as well as in previous withdrawals of Alaskan lands for conservation, Andrus has relied on some dusty laws that achieve his overall goal but weren't originally intended for such purposes. As a result, the lands have been withdrawn, but have not been accorded the maximum protection they must have. That can be achieved only by Congressional action establishing wilderness areas, which the House-passed legislation does. The wilderness designation prevents development of any type.

Environmentalists cite two particular tracts in need of the wilderness label. They are 50 million acres in southeast Alaska, now seriously threatened by logging interests, and 18 million acres on the North Slope, the only Arctic wilderness left in the United States and calving ground for the Porcupine caribou herd that is the food supply for many Alaskan and Canadian native tribes. Oil and gas exploration on the slope threaten to despoil this unique region.

The Senate failed in its duty to protect America's last frontier, allowing the selfish interests of a few to supplant the best interests of a nation. Cecil Andrus stepped in and bought some time for everyone. The Senate should be chastened and finally do its duty.

AUGUSTA, GA.
CHRONICLE
D. 45,000

FEB 8 1980 *gke*

U.S. the landgrabber

EDITORIAL
New figures indicate that the federal government owns more than one-third of all land in the United States, including 86 percent of Nevada and 85 percent of Alaska.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) came up with these figures, and also came up with a startling conclusion: In the next 11 years, the government intends to spend \$10 billion buying more land.

What should be of prime concern is that, despite the Uncle Sam's massive land holdings and the plans for huge outlays for more, there is no overall federal policy for land acquisition — acquisition that all too often is handled in ways that cause maximum friction with local authorities and residents.

The GAO report declared the government tends to buy land it

doesn't need, without knowing what it is going to do with it, and without considering other ways to protect it. Such a practice often makes costs three to four times higher than expected, and enrages residents who want to keep the land on local tax rolls for agriculture, housing or resource development.

As we've pointed out in editorials on Alaska, much of the controversy over land use involves the extent of federal control and the fact that mineral-rich lands are "locked up" from development.

The GAO's report is now circulating through the federal bureaucracy, and it can be hoped that more than one agency official will recognize the folly of pursuing the present costly land policies and of "locking up" important tracts of

FEB 15 1980

R.H.

Andrus' Angry Arm Twisting Might Prod Alaska Action

In the dim, dead days almost beyond recall the U.S. Congress began considering what Alaskan lands would be set aside for conservation purposes, as wildlife refuges, wilderness areas, wild rivers and so on. Interminably, the debate goes on.

Now Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus, described by one reporter as "feisty and pugnacious," and obviously fed up by the delay has turned 40 million acres of federal holdings in Alaska into wildlife refuges.

The Carter administration had already withdrawn some 110 million acres from all new development; 54 million acres under authority of the Bureau of Land Management Organic Act and 56 million acres by President Carter as national monuments. Mr. Andrus' latest action does not increase those 110 million, but only bars for 20 more years on the 40 million acres all new oil, gas and mineral development within the new refuges and continues federal protection of the wildlife that inhabit them.

The secretary's action is clearly a sharp prod to a U.S. Senate that has put off until after the July 4 recess consideration of an Alaskan lands bill that last fall was reported out by its Energy and Natural Resources Committee. The measure would affect 102 million acres and has the endorsement, reluctantly, of Sen. Ted Ste-

vens, R-Alaska, and Alaskan Gov. Jay S. Hammonds.

Although it contains fewer restrictions and involves smaller acreage, the Senate version is similar to a House bill passed last spring that would protect 110 million acres as national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and wilderness areas.

Mr. Andrus, acknowledging his anger, said he was prompted to create the wildlife refuges because of backroom negotiations by the bill's opponents which delayed floor consideration. This sort of delay could, during an election year, prove fatal to any effort to finally settle the Alaskan lands question.

The issue has dragged on sufficiently long to get all sides, for all practical purposes, in agreement on how to resolve what parts of Alaska will remain under federal conservation protection.

The secretary's arm twisting might be viewed as petulance. It was inevitable, however. Congress' laggardly procrastination could produce only one thing: impatience. To delay settlement of the Alaskan lands issue, perhaps through an entire new Congress, only hamstring the progressive and productive development of Alaska. If Mr. Andrus' action prompts Congress to vote on the land bills this session he will have done Alaskans a favor.

The Oilfield Service Monitor

FEB 14 1980

R.H.

Andrus to the rescue

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus properly demonstrated the Carter administration's determination to protect Alaska's lands by extending for 20 years restrictions on 40 million acres of the federal holdings. The restrictions, imposed in 1978 when President Carter set aside 110 million acres in all for preservation, were to have expired in 1981. Of that 110-million-acre set-aside, 56 million acres were designated national monuments and thereby permanently protected. But the remainder of the land was only temporarily closed to developers to give Congress time to debate its use.

The action by Mr. Andrus will give Congress ample opportunity to consider bills in both houses that would make permanent wildlife refuges of the land. Strong legislation approved by the House, as well as proposed amendments to a weaker bill before the Senate, not only would safeguard Alaska's caribou herds, bears, and millions of waterfowl.

They would also leave open for oil exploration and discovery 95 percent of the state's lands that are believed to have the greatest oil and gas potential. Moreover, the more than 50 percent of Alaskan oil reserves that lie offshore would remain available for energy development.

Alaska's development-minded senators have led opposition to previous congressional attempts to preserve the state's wilderness areas. More than once they have succeeded in derailing legislation that had the backing of the Carter administration and environmental groups. In this session, Senator Gravel seems to be employing delaying tactics in hopes of doing so again. Congress ought to stop dallying and enact these reasonable measures. In the meantime, Secretary Andrus has made certain Alaska's rich natural heritage won't be destroyed by overzealous developers.

The
Philadelphia
Inquirer
Op-ed

Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1980
11-A

9-19-80

Alaska

This land is your land...

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — Ten years ago, when corporate exploiters began going after the wealth of Alaska in earnest, the public was told not to worry. It was only a few caribou that would be disturbed.

Today the price of progress is still small, according to this thinking. Now it's only a few drunken Eskimos.

A University of Pennsylvania report last month on the sudden effects of energy development in Alaska's North Slope oil fields found that alcoholism and violence have become major social problems among the Inupiat natives. In one town of 2,000, the alcoholism rate is 72 percent. Homicide and suicide have increased markedly. One of the sociologists said that "offshore development is expected to peak in 2010 or 2015. We don't see the Eskimo surviving until then."

What probably will survive is the same spirit of exploitation that was on view the other evening when the Senate again debated the Alaska land preservation bill. With most of their colleagues having left for the main festivities of the evening — a congressional kickoff dinner (as against a payoff dinner) — Alaskan Senators Gravel and Stevens maneuvered an agreement that would postpone debate of the bill until next July.

The chances are now increased that no bill at all will emerge from Congress this session, just as none was passed the last session due to the chaos of the last minute rush. The Alaska lands bill had been called the major environmental issue of the 1970s. But with one decade's worth of debate already frittered away, it appears as if a running start is under way to delay a final settlement for another decade.

The Carter administration, which favors immediate and strong protections, responded to the Stevens-Gravel stall by using the emergency provisions of another law to set aside 40 million acres of land as wilderness. That was a useful move, except it isn't the way the process is meant to work.

But nothing seems to be working in this seemingly doomed effort to protect the country's last unspolled area from rape-and-run land abuse.

In the aggression against Alaska, the energy, timber and mining corporations and their courtiers to Washington, Stevens and Gravel, have been able to make much of the country forget that these are publicly owned lands they are hot to drill, mine, pave, blast or level. The corporate entity is thus able to do what no individual would ever be allowed to get away with: Treat public land as private property.

The companies in Alaska are even more audacious. Through heavy investments in lobbying and media "public education" campaigns, they have kept the public's representatives — the politicians — from enacting a law to protect what the public already owns. The second Alaskan Land Rush includes the constant rushing around Capitol Hill to assure that the use of government land be kept a matter of exploitation, not ethics.

The companies currently coveting Alaska are driven, like geologic forces, by the same compulsions that led other companies to run over the land — Appalachia, the Great Plains, the agricultural valleys — as if natural objects had no rights. In the environmental classic, "Should Trees Have Standing?" Christopher Stone argued persuasively that, "If the law regards the American corporation as a legal entity, with rights and responsibilities quite apart from those of its officers, employes, or shareholders, is it so unthinkable to grant similar rights to a stream, forest, a mountain range?"

For thousands of years, the natives of Alaska, from the Inupiat in the north to the Tlingits in the southeast, have had cultures that respected those rights. The threat of sacrificing those cultures should have been a major reason to turn back the energy companies before they were allowed to attack the North Slope and other areas. It was a moment, to paraphrase E.F. Schumacher, for exploration as if people mattered. Environmental impact statements offer at least a few minor assurances against the worst kind of assault against the land. But what of human impact statements?

In Alaska, the pattern of victimization keeps on: Only after the worst has happened to families are the psychiatrists and sociologists brought in, and then not to prevent the destruction, but to measure it.

Editorial
numbers

FEB 2 1980

EDITORIAL

Half-Baked Alaska

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CONGRESS SHOULD HAVE decided the Alaskan land question a long time ago. True, the choices are hard. Conservationists, as well as Alaskans, regard them as the most important environmental issues faced by Congress in decades. But by just letting the thing drag on, the Senate is making the eventual resolution harder still.

The House has twice passed an Alaskan land bill, in 1978 and again last year. The Senate Energy Committee reported its own version last November, but Majority Leader Byrd has been reluctant to schedule it for floor action. The inevitability of a long floor fight, the possibility of a filibuster and the conflicting positions of the two senators from Alaska—not to mention the fact that this is an election year—have all contributed to the delay.

But this is not the first delay. In 1971, Congress gave itself seven years to settle the Alaskan matter. You'd have thought that would be enough. But no. Then, when the legislators missed their own deadline 14 months ago, President Carter set aside 56 million acres of Alaska as national monuments. Now, Interior Secretary Andrus has said he will set aside another 50 million or so as wildlife refuges unless the Senate has decided by March 1 when it is going to take up the bill.

While Secretary Andrus is right to take this stand (an executive resolution of the problem is better than none at all), it is a bad way for such an important

question to be settled. While this action by the secretary could be overridden by Congress (or set aside by future legislation), there is little reason to believe the Senate would be better able to get its act together after such a move than before it.

President Carter's action in late 1978 seems to have hardened the positions on both sides concerning almost every aspect of the issue. Those who want Alaskans to have greater access to federal lands than that Mr. Carter's action permits have heated up their arguments against the "great federal land-grab." Those who want strict federal controls see little reason to give up what they won with the president's decision.

The basic questions the Senate needs to face are how much of Alaska's wilderness should remain in the hands of the federal government, what degree of protection against development that land should be given, and where oil and gas exploration should be permitted.

The Senate Energy Committee's bill tilts far more toward the state government's position (low protection, more exploration and development) than either the House-passed bill or a substitute that will be offered on the Senate floor. That ensures a long, hard battle over spots such as the Arctic Wildlife Refuge, Admiralty Island and Misty Fjords. It should get started before the Senate gets even more engrossed than it already is in the politics of a presidential election.

A Goad in Time on Alaska Lands

Interior Secretary Andrus has every right to be irked by the Senate's dawdling on the important Alaska lands bill. Congress has had years to decide how much of the vast Federal holdings in Alaska should be devoted to timber, mining and oil development and how much should be preserved as majestic, untouched frontier. Action has repeatedly been blocked by Senator Mike Gravel, who favors extensive development in his state. The logjam was supposed to have been broken last week by an agreement to let the Senate vote later this year. But like Mr. Andrus we are skeptical. This further delay would push the matter to the end of the Congressional session, allowing ample opportunity for more obstruction by those who hope to get a better deal from a new Congress, and perhaps a new President, next year.

So Secretary Andrus finally used his administrative power to extend environmental safeguards over the lands. That should keep them from despoliation for two decades — and may impel Congress to act at last.

The lands at stake — called "the crown jewels of our American wilds" by conservationists — include virgin forests, high mountains, unpolluted rivers and

breeding grounds for bear, caribou, marine life and birds. The House has twice passed legislation designed to balance development and preservation but the Senate has failed to vote. In the absence of legislation, President Carter designated 56 million acres, a quarter of all Federal holdings in Alaska, as national monuments and made them permanently off-limits to developers. Now Mr. Andrus has protected an additional 40 million acres by designating them as wildlife refuges or natural resource areas. His action has been criticized as premature; the 40 million acres were already under temporary safeguards that would have lasted until next year. But the longer-term protection sends a necessary signal to obstructionists that they have nothing to gain by waiting for Election Day.

These administrative actions provide reasonable protection for most of the contested lands. Yet legislation would be far preferable. It could be tailored to the needs of particular land areas, providing even more protection for fragile environments and allowing more development in regions where it is now blocked. A law would also better express the national will on this most important conservation issue of the decade.

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Charles de Young Thieriot, Publisher 1966-77

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Templeton Peck
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Editorials

Thursday, Feb. 14, 1980

WHEN INTERIOR Secretary Cecil D. Andrus ordered 40 million acres of Alaska under long-term environmental protection as wildlife refuges and natural resource areas the other day, he stated the act constituted an "insurance policy." It was a challenge to Congress to come to grips with this important problem.

What concerned the secretary was that under an agreement reached last week, there will be no action on the Senate's version of an Alaska lands bill until after July 4. Such late consideration during an election year could lead to a stalemate, a fate that overtook similar legislation two years ago.

The administration had earlier called its top environmental priority a measure that might protect millions of acres of parks, refuges, forests and scenic rivers in Alaska. That turned into a classic confrontation between developers and conservationists, with the Alaska congressional delegation coming down on the side of local interests who wished to develop the state's resources. They argued creating national park land in some areas would preclude mining, logging and oil and gas drilling.

LAST YEAR, a pro-conservation bill drafted by Democratic Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona and Republican John B. Anderson of Illinois got through the House, but the Senate did not follow through, and its version never reached the floor.

The interior secretary's action, which extended to 20 years the protection on land already shielded by presidential edict, found understandable favor from Udall. He said it left no doubt that the administration "stands with the House in full determination to see that Alaska is properly protected."

But Senator Mike Gravel, the Alaska Democrat, countered that it was "another demonstration of extreme bad faith." He said it was "a strange way" to get movement in the Senate, and "can only be an attempt to bully Alaskans into Mr. Carter's wishes and serve notice on the environmentalists that... they'll get everything they want."

These words strike us as simply obstructionist. For while we are sympathetic to the desire of Alaskans to have a say in how their land is utilized — and have said so — the blocking action by the state's two senators does their own cause a disservice. They simply cannot leave the state open to unbridled and rapacious development that could blight an incomparable wilderness.

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

FEB 16 1980

Answers to (a) (2) of the

FEB 7 1980

Coalition for Responsible Mining Law Newsletter

FIRST QUARTER/1980

Bad Legislation or No Legislation —The Alternative Is Clear

Representative Morris Udall's public announcement withdrawing from sponsorship of mining law legislation coupled with Representative Jim Santini's strong leadership and commanding control of the House Subcommittee on Mines and Mining virtually assures a respite of several years from Congressional consideration of adverse mining law legislation. Thus, the frontal attack on the mining law has been repelled.

However, as reassuring as this development may appear, the fight to retain the General Mining Law may, in retrospect, be viewed as a diversionary skirmish rather than the main battle. The fact is, the administration, in concert with the Environmentalist-No-Growth Movement, has chosen to draw the battle lines on the flanks of the law, a tactic which, though flaunting the intent of the law, is proving, nonetheless, successful. Such attacks, of course, are in the form of restrictive regulations, executive order land withdrawals, wilderness study withdrawals, and wilderness legislative proposals—all designed to erode the applicability of the mining law. The cumulative effect is to take away and subvert property and other rights under the law without repeal or amendment of the mining law itself.

Currently, the flank under siege is the Alaska Lands legislation upon which the Movement has placed great tactical importance to passage of a bill in the current session of Congress. Those who direct the Movement's strategies know that the legislation would have an extremely adverse effect on the workings of the mining law, in terms of the area of reduced federal lands to which the law applies; in terms of the degree of federal control over exploration and mineral development on lands not withdrawn; and in terms of the precedents set applicable to federal lands throughout the West. As a consequence, passage of S.9 and HR.39 would serve a devastating blow to the mining industry and in so doing would have an extremely detrimental effect on the nation's economic stability and financial well-being.

The fanatic-like compulsiveness and sense of great urgency for the quick passage of the legislation exhibited by the Administration should be viewed with alarm and should alert Congress to the need to go slow in its consideration of the legislation.

Time ultimately works to the benefit of the disclosure of truth and the exercise of rational judgments. Thus, the critical need to defeat any and all Alaska Lands legislation during the 96th Congress becomes self-evident and of highest priority.

The results of the 1980 elections and the influence of international events will dictate the course of the Nation in 1981 and thereafter. Such events we can be quite certain, will reinforce arguments in favor of developing the nation's strategically important resources and will expose the fallacy of the current Administration's anti-mining policies.

Fortunately, the means to accomplish the deferral of a congressional decision prior to the 1980 elections is available. The key lies in supporting and sustaining the will of the Alaska congressional delegation, Senators Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel and Representative Don Young, to reject out of hand the intimidations of the Administration and to deny passage of S.9 and HR.39 in the 96th Congress. Words of encouragement from you, to Stevens, Gravel and Young together with correspondence to your own congressional delegates stating the "S.9 and HR.39 are bad legislation and must not be passed. It is imperative to defer the Alaska Lands legislation to the 97th Congress," will make the difference.

Wallace McGregor

COALITION FOR RESPONSIBLE MINING LAW STATEMENT OF POLICY ON THE ALASKAN LANDS ISSUE:

"At a time of heightening international tensions, persistent inflation, worsening energy shortages and an impending minerals crisis, the Congress proposes to resolve the Alaskan Lands issue by closing vast areas of the nation's most highly mineralized lands to mineral exploration and mining.

"In light of the predictably dire consequences of such an action to the nation's economic stability and defense capabilities, the Coalition for Responsible Mining Law Board of Directors deems it necessary to make public the position of the Coalition in unalterable opposition to the passage of S-9 and HR-39, and calls on Congress to take the time to more fully assess the detrimental effects of the proposed legislation within the guidelines of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act as set forth in 1970."

1980 Dues Are Now Payable: See the Enclosed Membership Application

JAN 27 1980

Whaley protests Alaskan oil 'progress hinderances'

Current estimates by various government agencies and many energy companies suggest that well over one-third of our nation's remaining energy potential is in Alaska.

Is the Federal Government hindering Alaskan exploration? Many in Alaska feel this is the situation.

In a letter from Ray Metcalfe, House of Representatives, State of Alaska, to Foster Whaley, Texas Representative, Metcalfe explained the Alaskan plight.

Metcalfe restated the need for help in supporting a resolution by the Alaska State Legislature designed to free Alaskan lands for further development.

Whaley said "in reading this letter I felt it was of importance to the people of my district. I am not against environmentalists, but I get uptight about holding up

progress."

According to the letter from Metcalfe, Alaska has as much as 25 percent of the nation's onshore potential of natural gas and up to 44 percent of the nation's offshore natural gas potential.

"It has been rumored that Alaska is exporting oil to Japan, such action would be prohibited by Federal law, rest assured, Alaska is not selling it's oil to foreign nations," said Metcalfe.

Alaska's coal fields could fill the nation's appetite for coal for the next two thousand years.

"In spite of this, explained Metcalfe, "our Federal Government is doing all that it can to keep these little known facts the biggest secret in Washington. Our Federal Government is in the process of tying the hands of the people of Alaska and blocking the

development of many of these resources."

In 1906, Congress passed the Antiquities Act, giving the President the authority to protect objects or sites of national historic value. The President has chosen to use this power by declaring millions of acres of rich Alaskan lands an antiquity. The Secretary of the Interior has also blocked Alaskan development through the use of similar tactics, according to Metcalfe.

The Federal government is exerting control over 85 percent of Alaskan land. After implementation of the Statehood Act, the government will control approximately 60 percent of Alaska's lands.

"The absurdity of all this is that it is being done in the name of Environmentalism," claims Metcalfe.

WATERBURY REPUBLICAN

WATERBURY, CONN.
D. 05103 SUN. 05.326

JAN 22 1980

U.S. not land baron

A General Accounting Office report exposing the extent to which the federal government has been buying up land is a good basis for Congress to exert more oversight. Government not only buys land, it also locks it up, with the result that the entire nation suffers.

The study showed that the federal government currently owns more than one third of all U.S. land, including 86 percent of Nevada and 95 percent of Alaska. Approximately \$10 billion will be used by the federal government over the next 11 years to purchase more land.

Western states, where most of the federally-owned property lies, are upset because they feel they lose local control. Washington comes in,

buys land, and then tries to keep it untouched. Valuable energy and mineral resources, recreation opportunities, and development potentials are kept from the public. Local and state governments also lose tax revenue.

If the GAO report is correct that the federal government buys land for the sake of buying it, with little planning for future use, then Congress must intervene on behalf of the states. Locking up land is not in the nation's interest. True, some regions should be left in their natural state. But the pendulum has swung too far. Less concern should be shown the bureaucrats in Washington, and more to the people who must earn a livelihood and find a decent home.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.
SILVER CITY RECORD
v. 7,300

JAN 10 1980

B.K.L.

Editorial Comment

9285 EDITORIAL

It was a cold day in Alaska and there are some facts concerning their supply of oil that the federal government would like to keep buried in their deepfreeze.

By way of a letter from Ray Metcalfe a member to the Alaskan House of Representatives came the information that Alaska is capable of contributing more than any state in the nation to bring an end to gas lines, the energy crisis and the dependence on foreign oil. With about 49 billion barrels of oil, onshore and offshore, Alaska may have enough oil to replace half of all foreign oil, at the United States' current rate of import, for the next 35 years. In addition to oil and natural gas Alaska has coal fields that could fuel this country for the next two thousand years.

Only one thing stands between us and the development of the resources. And that one thing is not money or technological know-how. The thing that has cut off access to a source of energy that could lessen foreign imports substantially is the federal government.

The federal government, currently, has control over areas of Alaska equal to nearly twice the size of Texas which amounts to nearly 85 percent of the land within the state. Federal control of much of this land came under abuse of the 1906 Antiquities Act. An Act that was intended to preserve historic sites such as battlefields or first settlements. The President has declared millions of acres of Alaskan land an antiquity. What hasn't been grabbed in this manner the Secretary of Interior has grabbed in the name of "environmentalism."

The land grab was carried out because Congress did not pass legislation, sponsored by Congressman Udall, which would have given the government the right to take Alaskan land. The bill is back again and has been passed by the House of Representatives and will likely be taken up by the Senate in 30 to 60 days.

The Udall bill would have an adverse impact on our ability to end dependence on foreign oil.

Another bill S. 9, which has recently been reported by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, provides strong protection for Alaska's scenic and wildlife resources but at the same time allows for the development of its resources.

Another thing, it has been widely rumored that Alaska is exporting oil to Japan. Rep. Metcalfe assures us that federal law prohibits this. And, the facts of the case are that Alaska is not selling oil to any foreign nation.

If the people really knew what was happening in Alaska to keep us dependent on foreign oil perhaps certain members of Congress would work with, instead of against, Alaskan oil production and get some of it on the market for U.S. consumption.



FEDS GRAB LAND-

Is Your State Next?

"How fast does this plane go?"
"About 200 miles per hour."
"And you mean we've been flying over just ONE of Carter's monuments for the last hour and a half?"

What if they told you tomorrow that Colorado and Utah were closed to hunting? It happened in Alaska . . .

By Slim Randles

Below the plane, and when the weather cleared enough to see, was a giant morass of glacial rock and veritable seas of ice. The area was uninhabited, for the most part, and largely unexplored. It was the home of the glacier bear (a blue-roan color phase of the black bear) and the home of sheep and goats.

Does it hold oil or coal or zinc or gold? Nobody knows, but the point is now moot, since it has become part of the largest land lockup since the Visigoths sacked Italy, and it was done with the stroke of a Presidential pen.

On a week-long working trip around Alaska, I was perhaps the only outdoor writer who wasn't astonished at what we'd found. But then, I had made that state my home for eight years, and was fortunate enough to travel over much of it pursuing a career both as a hunting guide and a journalist. I *knew* how big the place was. The others were just finding out.

Alaska has come a long way from the butt of jokes about Seward's Icebox and the folly of "wasting" such an enormous sum of money (\$7.2 million) to buy the ground from Russia in 1867. That amount today wouldn't cover the lobbying costs of some of the factions fighting tooth and nail over what is to become of the largest piece of wilderness left in the world.

What we flew into, in eight days of meeting with all sides of this problem, is a hornet's nest of conflicting interests, a spider web of bureaucratic paperwork, and very few hard answers. The first day set the tone for the entire trip, with a speech from Lieutenant Governor Terry Miller at 7 a.m.; Commissioner of Fish and Game Ron Skoog at 8 a.m.; a panel discussion

with leaders from mining, park service, Audobon Society, hunting guides, fish and game. Natives, and the Department of the Interior at 10 a.m.; lunch with Governor Hammond at 12:30 p.m.; and then a flight from Juneau to Anchorage and more meetings that evening. You get the picture. Multiply that by eight days.

After more than 10,000 miles of travel, and the accumulation of half a suitcase worth of propaganda furnished daily by whichever group we were to listen to, our circuits were burned. The mental transistors had

(HUNTING'S Associate Editor Slim Randles is a genuine "sourdough," having spent eight years as a dog musher, writer, and hunting guide in Alaska's bush. In addition to dozens of national magazine articles on the North, he is the author of Dogsled, A True Tale of the North, and a novel, The Wings of Winter. This report on Alaska's current land problems is the first of a series.)

royally had it. By the time we listened to the timber folks in Ketchikan on the final day, it was all we could do to be polite. One wag on the trip summed up the feelings of many of us when he stared at the mountain of paperwork he hadn't had time to read and said, "I think I've got it figured out. All we have to do is give Alaska back to Panama . . ."

Putting things into proper perspective is a very difficult task, because this issue of lands withdrawn under

Section 17, sub-section d-2 of the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act is not a simple issue. In many cases, it will be a no-win issue for everyone. Whatever the outcome, no one involved will be happy.

We were told, at various times and places in the state, that the d-2 controversy was a conflict between: 1) development and preservation, 2) Natives and whites, 3) hunters and anti-hunters, 4) Congress and the President, 5) state and federal governments, 6) city dwellers and rural people, and, 7) once upon a time in Fairbanks, we even heard it was between good guys and Commie pinkos.

With the possible exception of number 7, they are all correct.

The main problem is, as I see it, that the world has simply run out of new real estate. You can no longer get away from it all, because "it" (in the form of rules, regulations, and hair-sprayed bureaucrats) is already there. We have crossed the last divide. Alaska is it. Ohio has fallen, gang, and it's time we looked closely at Seward's Folly.

Back when Alaska was true wilderness, open to those who would dare to live in her backcountry and find her minerals (about eight years ago), what you had were hundreds and even thousands of square mile where no one lived, no one explored, no one drilled test holes, no one built park campsites, no one even really gave a frozen mukluk what happened.

Today things have changed radically. Corporation presidents, Natives and pseudo-Natives in Brooks Broth-

all state and federal bureaucrats all meet in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Washington, D.C. The forest is still there as it was eight years ago, but now *everybody* cares what happens. There are endless meetings, dinners, maps with Mylar overlays of color-coded sections to show what this will be called, what we will do with that corner of a mountain range, and so forth.

What has changed is a very vocal desperation from people who live here on the "Outside" to prevent urban blight and suburban sprawl from attacking the tundra. The Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act returned some 44 million acres of Alaska's land to Native corporations, free simple a few years ago, and the State of Alaska had been promised 104 million acres of land as part of statehood (of which they have received about 25 million acres to date).

The giant frozen pie is being sliced up, and everyone wants a piece.

Under the Native legislation, Congress was to set aside certain acreages that would be suitable for parks and monuments, and that has caused the controversy. Congress failed to pass a bill last year to set this aside, so President Carter fell back on the Antiquities Act of 1906 and locked up an area in Alaska equal in size to both Colorado and Utah. Of this land, 57 million acres would be forever closed to hunting, and it is unfortunately

"Alaska has unique problems, and those problems demand unique solutions."

some of the prime hunting grounds in the state.

The Antiquities Act was passed so that some developer doesn't tear down the Statue of Liberty and erect Harbor View Condominiums. Its wording states it to be an emergency action by the President to prevent harm to places and objects of historical value. Many people in Alaska feel the Antiquities Act, when used to lock up vast acreage where no man-made historical objects reside, won't stand the test of a court verdict, and a group calling itself the REAL Alaska Coalition is proceeding along this route at press time.

In the meantime, H.R. 39, the House bill that Morris Udall introduced, has gone successfully through the House, but ran up against S. 9, which is a Senate bill much more in favor of Alaska and its people.

Very few Alaskans will be happy

with the passage of S. 9. There are amendments, but even more would be extremely unhappy with the land-gobbling Udall Bill.

The d-2 lands problem is a multi-faceted Pandora's Box of headaches, anxieties, lost rights, and just plain bureaucratic greed.

One of the top issues in this raging debate is whether or not Alaska should be allowed to manage its own fish and game, and this is an issue which touches us all. The federal government "managed" Alaska's fish and game during territorial days. During those years, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service decided "managing" meant to open a few offices here and there in the territory, and to look the other way on almost everything. They

"Alaska's plight is a clear and present danger to outdoorsmen everywhere, especially hunters."

allowed fish traps in southeast Alaska, which so denuded the salmon resource as to take all 20 years of statehood to replenish. This is the most shining example of federal mismanagement of the resource, but there are others.

Perhaps you recall the Marine Mammal Act of 1972? Congress passed a law forbidding all Americans from taking marine mammals because television movies showed: 1) Canadians killing baby harp seals with baseball bats and 2) Japanese fleets killing too many whales. Alaskans, and right-thinking sportsmen everywhere, are still trying to understand the logic in this act.

The situation as it stands now regarding marine mammals is that Native people (Eskimos, Aleuts, and Indians) can shoot any amount of marine mammals they want for subsistence purposes, at any time of year, with no limit. Previously, everyone could hunt them, but only under strict seasons and limits set by state biologists. Also, nobody has ever defined what "subsistence" hunting is, or who qualifies as a subsistence hunter, which drives another wedge between various groups of Alaskans.

Walrus were returned to state control after the hands-off management of the feds led to a drastic decline in numbers. But the feds put so many strings on how the state was to manage walrus, that Alaska turned management of walrus back to the feds last summer, saying, in effect, "You messed it up . . . you take care of it."

This is a tiny portion of what hunt-

ing has meant to find if the current d-2 legislation is passed. On paper it would seem that Alaska's Department of Fish and Game would be in charge of regulation and enforcement, but that doesn't take into account the fine print.

In actual fact, the federal government would dictate exactly how to manage the game, and let Alaska pay for the enforcement. If Alaska changed the rules and angered the feds, the feds would simply take over running the show themselves. The thing to remember here is, *when will this be extended to YOUR state?*

Each state has always had the sovereign right to manage the fish and game within its boundaries, including on federal lands within the state. If the federal government is allowed to get away with this in Alaska, how long will state-managed game programs be allowed elsewhere in the country?

The basic problem with federal management is a lack of management. Under federal management, the whitetail deer became literally extinct in many states that now have hunt-able deer populations ranging into the hundreds of thousands, and even millions. The wild turkey is back in force in many states now, and ducks and geese are thriving many places *despite* federal regulations. In each of these cases, it was state management (along with many private organizations, such as Ducks Unlimited) that brought about the improvement in hunting and game populations. The fact is, the federal government is a nebulous thing, a megalomaniacal melange of inefficient offices run by memos from Washington, D.C., office buildings. There is no way possible that a non-hunting office worker in the nation's capital knows more about deer in Illinois than an Illinois biologist who has devoted his adult life to studying the game in Illinois.

The same is true in every state, but especially in Alaska. Alaska has unique problems, and those problems demand unique solutions. It is said that the three-man Congressional delegation from the 49th state spends more time getting Alaska exempted from laws and statutes that apply well to every other state than they do on new legislation. Here are two examples. The Federal Communications

continued on page 59



Commission has ruled that no personal messages be sent over commercial radio or television stations. This works well for the rest of the United States, where telephones are common, but in Alaska, where more than 20 percent of the population has no access to telephones, this must be waived. Most radio stations in Alaska have a daily program, like KYAK's "Bush Pipeline" that sends free personal messages to residents of the

***"The d-2 land problem
is a multi-faceted
Pandora's box of
headaches, anxieties,
lost rights, and
bureaucratic greed."***

bush. These programs, among other kudos, have been credited with saving more than a few lives.

In another instance, a ruling by the Federal Aviation Administration states that no heating fuel or ammunition be carried by air when the aircraft also carries passengers. Of Alaska's 300 communities, a full 250 of them are accessible only by air, and to cut heating fuel and ammo from the only flights going to these tiny villages would be unthinkable.

It is this callousness on the part of the federal government in making Alaska conform to laws that work well for Virginia that has led to a substantial separatist movement among Alaskans. Most Alaskans consider themselves to be Alaskans first and Americans second. Their problems are unique, and their conflicts with federal regulations are also unique.

This shows up especially strong where it concerns management of lands and game. Alaska is indeed a hunter's paradise... BUT... it is also true that it takes vast amounts of untouched land to support these game populations. With all the hundreds of thousands of game animals in Alaska, it should be remembered that Alaska produces less game *per acre* than any other state.

The state is huge, and, for the most part, untouched. When traveling around the state by air, and flying for many hours over forest, rivers, and whole mountain ranges that are virtually unpeopled, the first question to pop to mind is, "Why all this rush to lock it up?"

A vast majority of Alaska has been open to settling for more than 100

years... so where are the settlements? Why isn't anyone out there? Where are the people?

The people aren't there for one very good reason... there is no reason they should be. There is virtually no employment there, save for a handful of mines (and they can't meet transportation costs, in most cases), some guiding camps (peopled only two months of every year), and a few trappers' cabins. Native villages exist only because they are home to people who have lived there forever. Unemployment in the villages runs from 80 to 98 percent.

Is the lock-up necessary to save Alaska from becoming another Pittsburgh or New York? No. It's just not going to be that way... *unless*....

The Big Unless is if the feds have their way and build roads to the new parks and monuments. Roads, as we will see later in this series, are the downfall of wilderness, and the only downfall of wilderness. Under state management and state control, roads are out. Hunting and trapping are in.

Alaskans are very bitter about the proposed legislation because it spells the end of a way of life for them. No more will they be able to go anywhere and do anything as long as it doesn't interfere with their neighbors, or with laws that were formulated by Alaskans for the best interests of Alaskans.

Most Alaskans are in that state because it is worth the cost of extreme weather and distance and hardship to be a part of the land. They don't want to see this change, and neither do you. As hunters, we must take a

***"One of the top issues...
is whether or not
Alaska should be allowed
to manage its own
fish and game..."***

close look at Alaska's problems. They are also *our* problems. The answer must lie in education of the public, in the long run, to assure that sane management of land and game becomes universal throughout our country. But there isn't time for that right now. The legislation won't wait until public attitudes change through education. Alaska's plight is a clear and present danger to outdoorsmen everywhere, and especially hunters. It's back in the political arena now, and must be fought there, and won there, if the last great hunting grounds on earth are to be salvaged from inept control. Then we can tell them why we did it.

people inhabiting U.S. territories and possessions, because they lack representation here, are entitled to certain added procedural safeguards to insure that any plan to place nuclear wastes in their area receives full consideration by the Congress.

I would like to ask the Senator from Idaho whether I am correct that the bill is neutral on the question of the overall desirability of establishing an international spent fuel storage facility on an isolated Pacific island which met all appropriate technical requirements?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes, that is my understanding, as well. It is not the purpose of this bill to in any way impede the administration's important initiatives in this regard or to suggest to any foreign government that the Congress is opposed to this concept. The bill merely provides for Congress to be fully informed and for the interests of persons living in the U.S. territories and possessions to be fully protected.

Mr. GLINN. I would also like to ask the Senator from Idaho whether I am correct that the basic purpose of this measure is to provide such added procedural safeguards for this particular group, which has no direct representation in the Congress, to insure that their concerns over the possible storage of foreign spent fuel in their vicinity receive adequate consideration.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes. The purpose of this measure is to insure that Congress will be kept fully and currently informed of the development of such proposals and activities designed to analyze specific sites, and to insure that no proposal will go into effect without the opportunity for full consideration of any concerns which the people of the area might have. The Congress has a special responsibility with respect to the territories and possessions of the United States, one which justifies the procedures embodied in this legislation.

Mr. GLINN. It is also my understanding that you would agree to an unanimous consent arrangement providing for a joint referral of any such legislation to the appropriate committees with the understanding that if one of the committees reports legislation authorizing such a spent fuel facility, the other committee would also be required to report the legislation within a reasonable period of time or be discharged, and that the specific number of days after which the other committee would be discharged would be agreed upon at the time of introduction of the bill.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I fully understand the Senator's concern that such legislation should not be permitted to languish in committee in light of the vital importance of nonproliferation to world peace and security. Consequently, I am prepared to agree to the unanimous consent agreement which the Senator has suggested in order to insure prompt consideration of any such measure consistent with the need to insure full consideration of the views of the interested parties.

Mr. JACKSON. I also am prepared to agree to the unanimous consent agreement which the Senator from Ohio has suggested.

Mr. GLINN. Finally, I would like to clarify certain language of the bill. It is my understanding that this bill would only require a single authorization for any facility. That is, if legislation is enacted authorizing a proposed transportation and storage plan, such legislation would satisfy the requirements of this bill with respect to initial and subsequent shipments of spent fuel and radioactive waste and the storage of such materials at that facility.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It is my intention also that a single authorization would satisfy all requirements of the bill for the transportation of spent fuel or radioactive waste to any one facility and for the storage of such material

at that facility. It is not my intention to require a series of authorizations related to the use of a single such facility.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. President, I urge passage of S. 1119 as a necessary bill in order to insure the role of the Congress in matters such as the storage of spent nuclear fuel in any of the U.S. possessions and territories. I ask for third reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Hawaii yield back the remainder of his time?

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

So the bill (S. 1119), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 1119

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That prior to granting of any license, permit, or other authorization or permission by any agency or instrumentality of the United States to any person for the transportation of spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste for interim, long-term, or permanent storage to or for the storage of such fuel or waste on any territory or possession of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to transmit to the Congress a detailed report on the proposed transportation or storage plan, and no such license, permit, or other authorization or permission may be granted nor may any such transportation or storage occur unless the proposed transportation or storage plan has been specifically authorized by Act of Congress: Provided, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the cleanup and rehabilitation of Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls.

For the purpose of this Act, the words "territory or possession" include the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and any area not within the boundaries of the several States over which the United States claims or exercises sovereignty.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill, as amended, was passed.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I have some amendments to this bill. They pertain to various territories. I have discussed the particular amendments and in very particular, the amendments that pertain to the Virgin Islands, with the Senator from Louisiana. I am satisfied that those amendments will be given consideration in the conference in order that this bill may go to conference. I have not offered the amendments. I did want to make that statement so that it is clear that I believe they will be considered in full in the conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there

are no further amendments, the question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed.

Mr. STEVENS. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION TOMORROW OF HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the two leaders or their designees are recognized under the standing order, Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

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

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAJORITY LEADER AND MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair on behalf of the majority leader and the minority leader appoints the following Senators to serve as congressional advisers to the U.S. delegation to the Committee on Disarmament:

The Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY).

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. GRAVEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Pat Pourchot and Helda Boucher of my staff be granted the privilege of the floor.

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

TIME-LIMITATION AGREEMENT—H.R. 39

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at such time as Calendar Order No. 442, the Alaska lands bill, is called up and made the pending business before the Senate, there be a time agreement thereon as follows: That there be a total of 20 hours of debate on the bill, to be allocated as follows: 5 hours under the control of Mr. JACKSON, 5 hours under the control of Mr. GRAVEL, 5 hours under the control of Messrs. HATFIELD and STEVENS, 5 hours under the control of Messrs. DURKIN and TSONGAS; provided further that no nongermane amendments be in order and that the following amendments are the only amendments that will be in order: 2 hours on each of five amendments which may be offered by Mr. TSONGAS, 2 hours on each of three amendments which may be offered by

Mr. STEVENS, 2 hours on each of three amendments which may be offered by Mr. GRAVEL, and 2 hours on each of three amendments that may be offered by Mr. JACKSON; provided further that on any amendments offered to the foregoing amendments, time be limited on such amendments to 30 minutes; provided further that a substitute amendment by Mr. TSONGAS, if offered, not be in order until after all of the aforementioned amendments have been disposed of; provided further that no amendments to the substitute amendment be in order and that there be an up-or-down vote on the substitute amendment; provided further that time on the substitute amendment be limited to 4 hours if offered; provided further that the agreement be in the usual form and with the understanding that the bill not be called up before July 4.

Mr. STEVENS, Reserving the right to object, I see the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts is here. It is my understanding that there was a discussion concerning amendments that might be offered to the substitute amendment and, in particular, the Wrangell Mountain areas were addressed. The substitute would not generally be subject to an amendment, but I thought that, in particular, the amendments of the Senator from New Hampshire would be considered as possible amendments to the substitute before it was brought up. Am I in error there?

Mr. TSONGAS, Yes.

Mr. DURKIN, That is two of us.

Mr. TSONGAS, The agreement was that the substitute would be voted up or down without amendments if offered.

Mr. STEVENS, Those amendments would be in order against the five amendments that might address—

Mr. TSONGAS, That is correct.

Mr. STEVENS, Is that right?

Mr. TSONGAS, Yes.

Mr. President, reserving the right to object, if we could have some clarification on the July 4 day, Secretary Andrus has said if we do not move on this by April 1, he will exercise his authority under the Antiquities Act.

Obviously, I do not argue with him that he should withhold that until this can be resolved, but could we have some indication of when after July 4?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, Yes.

If agreeable, I would ask that the majority leader be authorized to call this up at any time after July 4, after consultation with the distinguished acting Republican leader, or the Republican leader, whichever is appropriate at this time, and I would be willing to give the Senators the understanding that I would make that bill the first order of business after the Republican convention, with the condition that there not be some other measure which would be of an emergent nature which would have to come first in the judgment of practically everyone.

I am thinking, for example, let us say that there had to be an extension of the debt limit, which would not be the case in this instance, but something like that, or if there were a second concurrent

budget resolution which was supposed to be in place by September 15, some type of bill of that nature which, obviously, ought to go first.

But I would do everything within my power to move this bill as soon as possible after the recess.

Mr. TSONGAS, I say to the majority leader that is adequate enough assurance for me and for the people I represent.

I would also say, as one Senator, that I do not expect to take the time allocated to me and I hope that attitude would be contagious when the time comes.

Mr. DURKIN, Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts a question.

It was my understanding, as we discussed this, that the substitute would be, if offered, the last, would not be in order until all the amendments had been offered, that there would be a provision to offer my three amendments with respect to hunting at the Barnard Glacier, Jacksona, and Malaspina, and the question of exploratory drilling on the North Slope, that there would still be a possibility to offer those amendments because the substitute amendment would be an amendment in the first degree, but only subject to those amendments.

Mr. TSONGAS, Well, that is not my understanding at all, because if we end up doing that, the Senator has two bites of the apple. The Senator can do it on the amendments and on the substitute. Double jeopardy is written into the Constitution as not allowable.

I have no problem with a decision to do one or the other, and the Senator can choose which one he wants. But do not have me subject to that situation where I have to run the same gamut twice.

The Senator has to win only once, I have to win twice.

Mr. DURKIN, I am not sure we are on the opposite sides, at least I did not think we were. But I will not let this fall apart because of the difference in understanding.

Mr. TSONGAS, Let me, if I may, reassure the Senator from New Hampshire that, in a practical sense, the substitute would only be offered by myself if everything else began to fall apart on me, in a need to have an up or down vote on the substitute.

I do not anticipate that happening. So what we are discussing now, in many senses, is really not likely to ever occur.

Mr. STEVENS, Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DURKIN, If I may reply, then I will be happy to yield.

I would hate to see the day where the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from New Hampshire disagreed and we found ourselves on opposite sides of the fence. But when we are faced with gaslines this year, I think we would have trouble explaining to the people that we represent that we had locked up the North Slope and prevented any exploratory drilling done under the most benign and safety-conscious environmental standards.

I would not want to find myself in a

position of voting against the amendments that I did offer with respect to hunting and at Barnard Glacier and Malaspina, and the Jacksona area.

I would add that, theoretically, we have no objection and we have no separate views. But I am afraid as it unfolds that we could find ourselves on the opposite side of a yea or nay vote. I am trying to avoid that.

But I have worked too hard on this bill to object to the time agreement.

Mr. STEVENS, Mr. President, reserving the right to object, it would be my hope we could have an up or down vote on the Tsongas substitute and then an up or down vote on the bill itself.

All these issues will be in conference. This is not the time to argue the bill on the merits.

I do want one understanding. It is my understanding from the Senator from Massachusetts that the five amendments are generic amendments. We are not limiting him to what the total content is, but there would be one park amendment, one wildlife refuge amendment. They are dealing with geographical areas and park systems or wildlife systems or forest systems or wild and scenic river systems.

Is the Senator from Alaska correct on that? Is the Senator from Alaska correct in his understanding that that is the Senator from Massachusetts' intentions?

Mr. TSONGAS, Without meaning to be evasive, since I have not seen the final language of the amendments, I would be hesitant to answer the Senator and to then be locked in. But I will send the amendments over to the Senator's office, and I suspect he is as familiar as I am with what they are generally about.

I do not think we will have a problem. But not having seen them, I could be very ill at ease making a commitment that I really would be ill-advised to make.

Mr. STEVENS, I want to make sure I understand. It is a very complicated bill. We had 44 mark-up sessions in the first instance, and about 16 this year.

I do think if we have five amendments, that we ought to have some understanding of what they are about.

Mr. TSONGAS, Let me, perhaps, illustrate. One will be on Southeast. One will be on the Arctic Wildlife Refuge. One will be on the parks. I think those are familiar to the Senator.

Mr. STEVENS, Yes.

Mr. TSONGAS, And the amendments that will be introduced will be of no surprise, I can assure the Senator in that respect.

Mr. STEVENS, In connection with that, I want to make certain the amendments in the first degree to be offered by the Senator from Massachusetts will be subject to perfecting amendments.

We have had some substantial arguments as to whether certain State selections which are approved by other sections of the bill would be within or without; for instance, the Gates of the Arctic. If the Senator from Massachusetts sees fit to draw those lines in his amendment, so they might put those State selections back in the park.

I would like to have the opportunity to

offer an amendment to take them out. Those amendments, perfecting amendments to the amendments, or the Senator's to mine, are not covered by the limit of three amendments I might offer.

It is my understanding we may offer perfecting amendments to the Senator's amendment, the Senator may offer them to ours.

Is that understood?

Mr. TSONGAS. That is correct.

Mr. GRAVEL. Reserving the right to object, on one point, it is my understanding that in no case will there be an amendment that will be offered that is identical to the House bill, which would thereby preclude the necessity of a conference.

The second point, I have been given the word of the chairman of the committee and the majority leader that, since I do not serve on the committee, I would be appointed by the Senate to act as one of the conferees, recognizing the importance of this to my State. I am more than satisfied with that verbal commitment from these gentlemen.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, first, let us take the substitute question.

Is the Senator correct that the House bill would not be offered as a substitute?

Mr. STEVENS. That is my understanding. The only substitute would be offered—if he determines to do so—by the Senator from Massachusetts, and it is currently known as amendment 626 to S. 9.

Mr. TSONGAS. Let me respond. I will give the Senator my assurance that H.R. 39 will not be the substitute. I do not want to get locked into the particular substitute, because perhaps there may be things in it that would require some adjustment to pick up support even among Senators here.

Mr. STEVENS. The Senator has a right to modify this substitute up to the time he offers it. But that is the basic framework of the Tsongas substitute.

Mr. TSONGAS. Yes.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Could we include in the order that no substitute would be offered that is identical to the House bill?

Mr. TSONGAS. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I make that part of the request.

Mr. TSONGAS. I understand that Secretary Andrus is obviously a party to all this and is on the phone and would like to make a comment. I should like to respond to that phone call before we put this issue to bed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Before the Senator from Massachusetts does that, however, let me clarify another matter.

I have included in the request that no nongermane amendments be in order. Is it understood that all the amendments that have been enumerated here are germane amendments? So that we will have no conflict in the statement that no nongermane amendments will be in order.

Mr. DURKIN. That is right.

Mr. GRAVEL. That is right.

Mr. STEVENS. It is my understanding that there will be no nongermane amendments.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. While the Senator from Massachusetts is talking to the Secretary, I suggest that he tell him that the Secretary does not know how difficult it is to get an agreement, so he should not hold me up too long.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. STEVENS. It is my understanding that all the amendments that were enumerated—the three I might offer, that my colleague might offer, that the Senator from Washington might offer, and the five that the Senator from Massachusetts might offer—must be germane to the Senate-reported committee bill.

Mr. DURKIN. And they are amendments in the first degree.

Mr. STEVENS. And they are amendments in the first degree. The amendments in the second degree must be germane to the amendment to which they are offered. Can we have that agreement, also? That was our understanding, that they were to be perfecting amendments.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. But the proviso of no nongermane amendments would rule those out if they were not germane.

Mr. STEVENS. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. But the amendments that have been defined here are definitely, germane amendments.

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

Mr. DURKIN. Yes.

Mr. STEVENS. We are also trying to isolate issues, so that we would not expect to see an Arctic wildlife range amendment offered as an amendment in the second degree to an amendment pertaining to the Wrangells. We want it understood that we are dealing with issue by issue, and we are talking about perfecting amendments.

My good friend sees my problem. We do not want to get these issues confused in one amendment.

We might want to repeat that when the Senator from Massachusetts gets off the phone, but that is my understanding.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. While the Senator from Massachusetts is talking on the phone; The distinguished chairman, Mr. JACKSON, has indicated that Mr. GRAVEL will be a conferee; and I believe that my colleagues who are present on the floor heard Mr. JACKSON say that, and I support that 100 percent.

Mr. STEVENS. May I add that, not having had any advance opportunity to discuss this with the Senator from Oregon—I did catch him as he was leaving and have discussed this with him briefly—I informed him of that condition; he indicated that that and the general outline of the agreement were agreeable to him.

I apologize to him. I must state for the Record that I did not have an opportunity, the way that came up, to discuss this agreement with the Senator from Oregon; but he has told me that he would accept the conditions.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I do not want to include in the unanimous-consent request the proviso that Mr. GRAVEL be included as a conferee. I do not want to start doing that. But it is a gentlemen's

agreement and is understood all the way around, and it is supported specifically by the chairman, Mr. JACKSON, that Mr. GRAVEL will be a conferee, and we all will work with that understanding.

Mr. GRAVEL. I am satisfied.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the Parliamentarian has pointed out to me that I made the statement that we intended that the amendments to be offered must be germane to the Senate bill. He indicates that that may be contrary to the Senate precedents, since we also technically have the House bill present.

It is my understanding, and I hope that is the agreement, that the amendments to be offered must be germane to the Senate bill; that if a subject is not included in the Senate bill, no amendment other than the substitute—the substitute has been specifically cleared as being a complete substitute—could be offered.

Mr. DURKIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I am not sure that that does not add an element that we had not discussed. Covering 375 million acres, there could be areas that were deleted from S. 9 that were covered in H.R. 39; and that would preclude us from offering a refuge amendment covering areas that were not in S. 9 as a refuge. It could preclude us from offering a park amendment. It could preclude us from offering a wild and scenic amendment.

Mr. STEVENS. Take the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska. It is not included in S. 9. It is included in H.R. 39. I hope we do not have to face a series of amendments concerning an area that the Senate committee has deleted from the bill, which will be in conference, and we want an opportunity to discuss it in conference. We do not want amendments concerning an area that has been totally deleted by the Senate committee added by an amendment on the floor.

Mr. DURKIN. Mr. President, further reserving the right to object, that would unduly restrict the scope of amendments that would be able to be offered on the Senate floor; and I am afraid that I would have to discuss that and the implications of that. Otherwise, I might have to object.

If the Senator would agree that the amendments be to S. 9 but not preclude any geographic area in Alaska, or any category of ecosystem protection, or one of the four systems, then I think maybe I could live with his understanding.

Mr. STEVENS. To bring the Senator from Massachusetts up to date, we are talking about my comment that the amendments to be offered—the five amendments of the Senator from Massachusetts, the three I have reserved, those my colleague has reserved, those Senator JACKSON has reserved—would be germane to the Senate bill. It was pointed out that that statement might be interpreted as being contrary to the precedents, since the House bill is technically before the Senate.

Normally, a matter that is germane to the House bill or the Senate bill would be in order. I said it was my understanding that these amendments must be germane

to the Senate bill, that we could not go into areas that are not covered by the Senate bill in amendments, other than the Senator's substitute, which does contain areas that are in H.R. 39 that are not in S. 9.

Is that contrary to the understanding of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. DURKIN. While the Senator was off the floor, talking to Secretary Andrus, I mentioned my concern that we may be limiting geographic areas, one of the four systems, to substantial parts of the 375 million acres; that if the Senator from Alaska would agree that his suggestion did not preclude amendments to any of the 375 million acres or any of the four systems, then perhaps we could live with that.

Mr. STEVENS. I say to the Senator that if he offers an amendment to increase the size of the Gates of the Arctic, that is germane; but if he offers an amendment to create a second Gates of the Arctic that is separate and apart from that proposed park in S. 9, then I do not think it would be germane.

We want to limit the issues so that we can get the matter resolved and get to conference. That was my understanding.

That is why we have specifically delineated an amendment that we are considering.

Mr. TSONGAS. If I might respond, this is a bill of enormous significance, and I would hate, on the basis of a vague understanding of what may or may not be germane, to agree to something that is going to have implications or go on long after we are laid to rest, and I think that the time limit agreement gives us the certainty. I just do not want to turn around and wake up tomorrow and find out that I agreed to something that precludes the substance of the amendments that we are talking about.

The Senator knows very well what kinds of things we are discussing, and he knows that we are operating in good faith.

Mr. STEVENS. We are talking about the NPRA. That is not in the Senate bill. It is in the Senator's substitute. It is my understanding. I have asked several times about the amendments to be offered, and it is my understanding there were amendments concerning specific matters in the Senate bill and decisions were made in the committee that the Senator disagrees with. If we are going to face the NPRA and all these other areas that the Senate committee deleted then I think we have a different agreement. We are talking about perfecting the Senate bill or facing the Senator's substitute which does include NPRA as alternatives.

Mr. TSONGAS. That is not my agreement.

Mr. DURKIN. If the Senator from Alaska will yield, I think that the thrust of our agreement as fashioned in the cloakroom was that the five amendments that Senator Tsongas and I have talked about involving parks in any area of Alaska, refuges in any area of Alaska, wild and scenic rivers, southeast Alaska, applying one of the four protective systems to any area within Alaska, were

germane and would be not subject to a point of order or not fall without the four corners of the agreement.

I mean we are not going to try to make downtown Anchorage a national park or refuge or what have you. But by being tied just to S. 9, and even though I have lived with this thing a long time I do not have an instant recall of everything in S. 9, I am afraid we will be giving away a right to amend to say to make Porcupine National Forest the Yukon wildlife refuge.

Mr. GRAVEL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I requested, and everyone is in general agreement, that in no case would we countenance an amendment that would be equal to the House bill. The purpose and the general agreement of that was, of course, that we would go to conference. So I think that that is our area of concern.

Mr. DURKIN. I do not have any problem with that.

Mr. GRAVEL. I know that. I think we might solve this impasse if maybe the majority leader and the minority leader would put their minds to a modification that would say that the final disposition of this issue would be a product of the conference report, and that would lay that to rest once and for all.

Mr. DURKIN. I do not know. I have been up that street once before last year with 47 sessions including 3 with the Senator in conference.

But what I want to make sure is that any part of our amendments on anyone of the four protective systems, applying to any of the area that is in question in either H.R. 39 or S. 9, is not precluded by virtue of this agreement.

If the Senator from Alaska would agree to that I think we should have the thrust of the agreement we fashioned in the majority leader's office.

Mr. STEVENS. There must be a misunderstanding, I will say that, because in the conference in the majority leader's office it was my understanding that we were talking about amendments that would be germane to S. 9. We were not talking about amendments that would be germane to H.R. 39.

I might say to my good friend that I assume if he wanted to he could expand anyone of those parks to include the whole State under the germaneness rule if it were one contiguous park. We have specific areas that were left out of the Senate bill and under the circumstances if we are to preserve any issues for the conference those are the issues that should remain for the conference.

I thought we were talking about S. 9 and amendments to S. 9 or the Tsongas substitute. In the event the Senator from Massachusetts did not agree with the result of the individual amendments as they were voted on by the Senate, he had the option to offer that as a final amendment, and it does contain many of the items that were in H.R. 39 that were deleted by the Senate committee.

Mr. DURKIN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I do not think Senator Tsongas and I are arguing that we would not offer H.R. 39 as a substitute in toto and then try to do it in five installments and foreclose the Senator.

I say that I think the Senator from Massachusetts and I can agree we will not try to chop the dog's tail off an inch at a time in five segments to the Senator is not precluded from a conference as long as he does not ask us to give up the ability to amend a certain area, any area in Alaska with respect to one of the four protective systems.

If we can lay this on the Record and agree to it I think the Senator is protected and we are protected.

I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. STEVENS. There are a lot of other areas.

Mr. TSONGAS. I might say to the Senator from Alaska that I engage in this agreement in some jeopardy. I have not consulted with the Alaska coalition and just now have informed the Secretary what I am doing.

I take that responsibility seriously, and I am quite willing to shoulder whatever that responsibility might be.

But to fall into a trap where without knowing exactly the details of an amendment that I have given something away, the outlines of which are very vague, is irresponsible and there is no way that I can do that.

I will be perfectly willing to give the Senator those amendments within a short period of time, and he can look at them. I do not think he will be surprised by them. We have discussed them before.

Mr. STEVENS. Do they include the pet-4 reserve in Alaska? The Senator from Washington has left but as the Senator knows that was one of the areas that he specifically wanted left out of this bill.

Mr. DURKIN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, they have already drilled 16 holes on 23 million acres. There was almost unanimity that we should encourage more drilling in the pet-4 reserve to take the pressure off Beaufort Sea which is going to have a blowout and wipe out God knows what the way the Interior Department is going. Do we want to preclude an amendment which encourages drilling in pet-4 and postpone drilling in the Beaufort Sea where there is no technology?

Mr. STEVENS. No; the conference committee can put NPRA back. It is in the House bill. It will be within the scope of the conference.

Mr. TSONGAS. We can discuss this all night long. I cannot agree in good conscience to anything other than what we agreed to in that room. I have five amendments which will include the Hart-Culver concerns, and I wanted to be free to do what I think is right and the people I represent think is right on those amendments and not to have agreed to something here the details of which are very vague in my mind.

I just would feel irresponsible agreeing to that, and the Senator can decide what he wants to do on the basis of that. I am not trying to be irresponsible. The Senator knows how I tried to deal with him throughout the whole process.

Mr. STEVENS. I understand that. I leave the matter to my colleague from Alaska. That was not my understanding

in the majority leader's conference room. I thought we were dealing with amendments that were germane to S. 9 and I so stated before the argument started, and it was pointed out by the Parliamentarian it might be inconsistent with the precedents of the Senate.

Mr. DURKIN. We can do anything but amend the Constitution by unanimous consent.

Mr. STEVENS. I understand that, and that is what I was trying to do.

Mr. DURKIN. Could I propose a resolution of this, that we will not offer H.R. 39 as a substitute either in toto or in five installments and we will not be precluded from trying to attach any one of the four protective systems to any geographic area of Alaska, whether it is in S. 9 or H.R. 39?

I think we are protected and you are protected, and it is laid on the record. We just do not want to be surprised.

You know, you heard the story, about the guy playing cards. He has an ace, three, five, and seven and he wins the pot. The guy says, "Well, look at the sign 'Old Cat beats anything in the house.'"

So 3 hours later he has bet the wife, the cattle, the ranch, and he has ace, three, five, and seven and he loses to a pair of deuces. The other guy says to him, "Look at the other sign, 'Old Cat only wins once a night in this place.'"

We just do not want to get involved in such a situation.

Mr. TSONGAS. I would just point out for the record that that is a Massachusetts anecdote.

Mr. STEVENS. I find myself in the position of having argued for a time agreement for some time but not being entirely secure in the outline of this time agreement in terms of the fact that we may face entirely new areas that are not within the Senate bill.

Again, my colleague from Alaska, Senator GRAVEL—it is a good question, if he wishes to proceed and get the agreement, then I think it is an agreement and it is going to make the job much tougher because until we see those amendments we do not know what we are talking about.

Mr. GRAVEL. Let me just say that I have no motivation at all to proceed with the bill. I am the last one to come in the room, so I feel there is no question but that we are in jeopardy. If a bill is passed, I appreciate the Senator's concern.

Mr. STEVENS. I would really like to see the Senator's amendments, and I will say to my good friend from West Virginia I think I have a genuine disagreement or misunderstanding on the germaneness rule, and I started this discussion on that basis, and that is apparently where we are hung up. If we could make the agreement contingent upon our seeing those five amendments, with the opportunity to vitiate the agreement if we have basic concerns later on either side, it would be all right with me.

You have not seen mine either, but I can assure you mine are germane, and I think you know what they are. But I do not know what is going to happen in any new areas. We could be looking at a

whole new configuration of these parks in areas that are not—four areas that are not—within the bill.

Mr. TSONGAS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, perhaps the resolution of this would be to agree subject to the parties' seeing the amendments of the other parties when we come back and have a session, but with the understanding that we would vitiate the agreement only—well, there is no point in getting to that.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Yes, I think it should be "only." I do not think we ought to open up a lot of doors by which the agreement could be vitiated. There is genuine concern about the contents of these amendments. If we could condition it on that—

Mr. TSONGAS. Yes. The concern is about the amendments being substantive not, perhaps, a nit-picking procedure, and there is, perhaps, nothing that I would offer that has not been talked about long before this session began.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Could we carefully state the condition on which the agreement might be vitiated so that we could proceed?

Mr. STEVENS. So far as I am concerned I would like to have the right to vitiate any agreement if the amendments offered by the Senator from Massachusetts go beyond the concept of dealing with the areas that are covered by the Senate bill to the extent that I think it becomes a bill that, if passed, would not go to conference. I do believe that you could do it on the basis where we would end up with a bill here that the House would take and we would not get to conference at all. These areas we deleted make the bill confederal, and it means they would be resolved in conference. That is where I want this bill to be written, in conference, if at all possible.

I am prepared to enter into an agreement. I want to work it out with the Senator, but I am sure he can see if we end up with a bill that is entirely acceptable to the Alaska Coalition and to the administration but is going to not get through conference we do not have any chance. There are some things in the House bill we would like to see in the Senate bill. They are not in there because we knew we would have those to discuss in conference.

Mr. DURKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? That is why I think what I have proposed, that we will agree not to replace H.R. 39 in five installments, and you agree not to foreclose—not to apply the germaneness rule to any geographic area in any one of the four protection systems, because under what you are saying you can end up in conference, and the only issue that would be in conference would be whether it is the Yukon Wildlife Refuge or Porcupine National Forest, and nothing else would be within the scope of the conference.

Mr. STEVENS. No, I understand. I think the amendments the Senator from Massachusetts is going to offer—and we have been over it enough to know the boundaries and the boundaries of the Senate bill or the House bill and the

original coalition bill, it seems to me that is what we ought to be dealing with, not whether we are going to create additional areas that go beyond the bill that is before the Senate.

Mr. DUREIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? What about, say, we come in with a refuge amendment and sweep in the entire North Slope in the amendment, Pet 4 all the way to the Canadian border. Under what you are asking that would be nongermane except as it related to areas already in S. 9.

Mr. STEVENS. I am sure the Parliamentarian will tell you that if you extended it to cover the whole of the Arctic it would be germane, but if you created contiguous areas, areas not within the Senate bill under my interpretation they would not be germane, the new areas not covered by the Senate bill, the individual areas, would not be germane.

Mr. TSONGAS. Is the Senator concerned about a particular amendment?

Mr. STEVENS. I am particularly concerned about all NPRA. I think the Senator from Washington would agree that if we have separate legislation, the President has recommended a course of action concerning it. We left it out intentionally and the House put it in intentionally, and I do think that is a confederal item, and the kind of item that ought to be considered between the two Houses and not foreclosed here by an amendment which makes the NPRA a part or something like that, of a wildlife refuge.

Mr. TSONGAS. Does the Senator have potential objection to that one issue?

Mr. STEVENS. It is primarily that issue and also the question of the interior forests and what would happen to those interior forests. I have no idea what your amendment does with that.

Mr. TSONGAS. That makes two of us.

Mr. STEVENS. I just think it would be better if we had the right to—let us enter an agreement—you have not seen my amendments either. They might send you up the wall. But I do not think they will because I think we want to get the matter in conference.

Mr. TSONGAS. I think at this point we either have to be operating on good faith and show each other our amendments and then see where we are—the disadvantage that I have is that you know Alaska much better than I do by definition, and for me to enter into an agreement with considerably less knowledge, representing an entire movement that has spent years on this, not knowing what I am talking about I just do not think is proper. That is the basis for my hesitation.

Mr. DURKIN. What about letting it go over until morning?

Mr. STEVENS. Take the Sustina River. It was included in the House bill and not included in our bill, and we have a very vital interest in the Sustina River. If we do not find it in the House bill we are not going to face it as a wild and scenic river. It will be in conference, however, because it is in the House bill, and it would apparently be germane in the House bill, an amendment in the House

bill, since the Senate rules pertain to germaneness over House bills. We could argue over individual issues that were settled in over 50 committee meetings during the past 3 years.

Mr. DURKIN. I think we have made a lot of progress. I think we have the framework.

Mr. STEVENS. Can we not get the time agreement subject to a conference? I do trust my friend from Massachusetts. As a matter of fact, we have never failed to reach a final amicable resolution of what is a fair balance. After you see ours and I see yours, we will sit down with the Parliamentarian and work it out on the basis of a comity as it is fair. I am not seeking to rewrite the Senate rules, either.

But I do not think we ought to face every one of these issues that we created to have confessional items with the House on a basis that wipes out our conference.

Mr. DURKIN. Well, Ted—

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, may we observe the Senate rules? I do not want to throw a thorn in this. But could we address the Chair and address Senators in the third person?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader's point is well taken.

Mr. GRAVEL. I think we are preciously close to an agreement. What has been propounded by the majority leader is satisfactory, that it could be vitiated if there is disagreement on the issue of permanency to the amendments submitted by all parties, that that should be done as soon as possible in the next 30 days, and that would be the only grounds for a violation of the agreement. That seems adequate. No one is giving up a thing. We will see everybody's amendment. If there is a permanency dispute, and it is only to the ground of permanency, then we could vitiate the agreement. Does that come close?

So, if the Senator from Alaska looked at your amendment and said, "This, in my mind, is not permanent," that violates the agreement. But at least we have made a step in the right direction. And there is no doubt to what the majority leader wanted to do and that was only to have a violation as a result of one particular item.

Mr. TSONGAS. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. GRAVEL. Yes.

Mr. TSONGAS. My concern is what happens if we get to a point where an amendment could be objected to on the issue of permanency and yet be clearly within the spirit of the negotiations for the past year plus.

Mr. GRAVEL. Then my colleague is back to the point where there has not been a clear case of good faith, and that somebody is using a device to thwart the realization of this agreement. Other than that, we can make some progress tonight on this. And if, later on, there is acrimony, then this agreement will be violated.

At least we are starting out with the desire to do that. As has been stated by my colleagues, in the past these areas

have been accommodated by the goodwill of the people involved.

Suppose, in my case, people are suspicious that I might want to sabotage this. I will look at your amendments and say, "To me, they are not germane." That kills the agreement.

But I am prepared to exercise an agreement, because I feel all parties will act in good faith. They may not.

Mr. TSONGAS. If I could have the agreement that we could be subject to a response that says: "Yes, we expected these amendments. We have been discussing it for a year and a half. It is proper that you bring it up. We have got to get the issues resolved," but there is a germaneness problem."

Mr. STEVENS. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. TSONGAS. Yes.

Mr. STEVENS. Could we have the agreement and the understanding with the Senator from Massachusetts that we will all submit the amendments to the Parliamentarian within 30 days and we will have his decision as to whether the amendments are germane to the House bill, are they germane to the Senate bill, and the ones that would not be germane to Senate bill but are germane to the House bill will be the subject of a conference? If they clearly violate the spirit of the conversation we have had here tonight, if that is the determination, then the majority leader or minority leader can vitiate the agreement.

Mr. DURKIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, what sort of a framework do you contemplate? Would the ruling of the Parliamentarian be subject to appeal?

Mr. STEVENS. I am just saying if the majority leader and the minority leader, based upon the advice of the Parliamentarian think these amendments would violate the agreement, they may vitiate the agreement. They may not, too. They may determine to go ahead with it. But we will leave it to their option on the basis of the comity and if they feel that either of us is seriously grieved by the procedures that have been followed—

Mr. DURKIN. Reserving the right to object, you say the Susitna is not in the Senate bill?

Mr. STEVENS. No, it is not. It is in the substitute of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. DURKIN. And if the Senator from Massachusetts or anyone else would offer an amendment to make the Susitna a wild and scenic river, is it your opinion that it would be nongermane under the agreement that is propounded?

Mr. STEVENS. It would depend on the way it is done, really. Because the wild and scenic rivers are a series of rivers and the Susitna could be connected in a manner that would make it permanent.

Mr. DURKIN. Say the dam site, the place where you have contemplated putting the dam, and we made that a wild and scenic river or a national park with the highest degree of protection. Is it your view of this unanimous-consent agreement that that would be nongermane because it is not addressed in any way?

Mr. GRAVEL. Wait a minute. You are pushing me on that. You are getting into

the merits of the situation. The Congress has already acted to authorize this dam site and the State is expending millions of dollars on this project. The Federal Government has already expended unusual sums. And now to act to preclude the people of Alaska, in this period of an energy crisis, to not enjoy a renewable resource is really preposterous.

Mr. DURKIN. Will the Senator yield? You know, we damn near got killed looking at that dam site dying in that little plane.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President—go ahead and finish your sentence.

Mr. DURKIN. The Susitna was brought up. I am not arguing about the Susitna itself. But we are sort of like the blind man feeling the brown bear, not quite sure what we are up against. And we do not want to foreclose the ability to offer an amendment involving any one of the four prospective units or systems to any geographic area in the State of Alaska. We will agree that we will not replace H.R. 39 in five installments.

Mr. GRAVEL. Will the Senator yield? With the suggestion I made, not even tying it down to the Parliamentarian, if you wanted to move to vitiate the agreement because you felt that there were things happening on the basis of permanency of the amendments, then you could do that. There is really no diminution of any individual's prerogatives in this agreement, except that if we do go forward in the spirit of comity to try to arrive at something, to accommodate the difficulty of leadership.

You could do the same thing as I could do if you want to vitiate it later on these grounds.

Mr. DURKIN. Will the Senator yield? Maybe the majority leader could help me answer this question. If we do that, do we really have a unanimous-consent agreement or do we have an agreement to try to reach an agreement?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I think you would have an agreement that could be vitiated on certain conditions.

Mr. STEVENS. Will the majority leader yield?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. STEVENS. Does the majority leader feel uncomfortable with the suggestion I made that the final decision would be made by the leadership? I have discussed the matter with the Senator from Massachusetts. I think he and I have the same feeling; and that is if the final decision would be such that we feel that somehow or other we have been totally betrayed by the system, we want out. But it would have to be a total betrayal to get to that point. And I trust the leadership to make that judgment and he apparently would, also.

Is that agreeable with you? We have an agreement subject to being vitiated by the leadership if they feel we are so disturbed that it might affect the future operation of the Senate?

Mr. DURKIN. What is your definition of "total betrayal"?

Mr. STEVENS. That was the concept of my friend from Massachusetts and I felt very thin to those words.

Mr. TSONGAS. If the Senator from

Alaska would delete the word "total" and accept the word "betrayal," I think we have an agreement we can all live with.

Mr. STEVENS. The condition is that we have gotten an agreement, subject to being vitiated by the minority leader and majority leader, if they are convinced any one of the parties involved has really been misled by this concept.

Mr. DURKIN. Reserving the right to object, I do not want to have this more involved than we already have it, but I am not sure what the procedure to vitiate is, what the form is for deciding whether it can be vitiated or not, and the framework that the trier of the fact, if you will, will utilize to determine whether there has been betrayal to cause vitiation.

Mr. TSONGAS. If the Senator will yield, if we ended up in a situation where I offered my five amendments, and those were no surprise to anyone, particularly in view of their being discussed for these many months, and they were presented to the Senator from Alaska who said, "No; you cannot have one of these for purely parliamentary reasons in the process," that process would so undermine this environmentalist effort that I could see that I could not proceed in good faith and I could go to the majority leader and say that the spirit of the last 18 months has been betrayed. I would ask him to honor my request to vitiate the agreement. We have been through a number of amendments and a number of controversies and have been able to work them all out. Here we are discussing a hypothetical. I hope that since we have gone this far, we can continue on.

Mr. STEVENS. I am prepared to accept that. The majority and the minority leader together can authorize committees to sit in the afternoon, they can do a lot of things contrary to the rules, if they both agree. They both would have to agree to do this. I do not see any reason why we cannot give that power to them.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Well, if it is agreeable to all parties.

Mr. DURKIN. While we are waiting for Senator GRAVEL, can I ask another question of Senator STEVENS?

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. DURKIN. Under the agreement to vitiate if somebody cries foul, what about if there is a totally different treatment of Misty Flords?

Mr. STEVENS. It would not surprise me that it would be "permane." Misty Flords is in the bill. You can rename it or refigure it, or do almost anything you want with it. It would not be a new area. But if you want to some other islands in southeastern not covered by this bill, subject to existing contracts for cutting, and you said you wanted to make that into the Purple Flords, then I would say you had violated the spirit of this agreement.

Mr. DURKIN. What about if we proposed that the Admiralty Islands be a wilderness; would that be germane?

Mr. STEVENS. When we talk about S. 9, we are talking about the Senate committee version. I assume we agree with that, as reported to the floor of the Senate. It is in S. 9. It would be germane to do whatever you wished to do with the Admiralty Islands. That does not foreclose me from being as vociferous as I can about what you might propose.

Again, I am trying to avoid getting new areas in here and, in effect, making this bill a bill that covers areas we have not even prepared studies on. We have areas that have been suggested by the coalition and we have not even studied them. They are coming up with new ideas for new parks and new wildlife refuges that none of us have discussed. I think that would be unfair, if we came in with something that none of us has reviewed and we had no idea as to what was going on. Some of those are NPRA, incidentally. They have ideas of new refuges that we have not even looked at. That is all I am saying, for us to talk about existing areas, and the expansion, redefinition, reclassification. Those are entirely germane.

But I do not want to face the problems of having entirely new concepts come on the floor of the Senate that we are not prepared to meet. That is what I would say would be unfair from my point of view. I do not think the Senator from Massachusetts feels contrary to that, but I do think that there are some who do confer with my good friend who might suggest such an avenue of approach.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. So what is the condition, if I can ask the distinguished acting minority leader? What is the condition by which the agreement could be vitiated?

Mr. STEVENS. If after consultation with the parliamentarian one of us raises the question of a departure from the understanding, and the majority and minority leader are convinced together that that is the case, the majority leader could vitiate the agreement. He might not even call it up under those circumstances.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. One further question: When the Senator says, "all of us"—

Mr. STEVENS. I am talking about those of us who are involved, the Senator from Washington, the Senator from Oregon, the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from New Hampshire, and the two Senators from Alaska.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Very well. Is that agreeable?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I thank the Chair and I thank all Senators.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, the order is for the Senate to convene

at 9 a.m. tomorrow morning, is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Are there any orders for the recognition of Senators other than the order for Senator HARRY F. BYRD, JR.?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the only order.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I thank the Chair.

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FROM FEBRUARY 13 TO FEBRUARY 19, 1980

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a House concurrent resolution. I ask that it be stated by the clerk, and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the concurrent resolution by title.

The second assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 276) providing for an adjournment of the House from February 13 to February 19, 1980.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 276) was agreed to.

RECESS UNTIL 9 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate stand in recess for 12 hours and 31 minutes until the hour of 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:29 p.m., recessed until tomorrow, Friday, February 8, 1980, at 9 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 7, 1980:

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

The following-named persons to be Members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for terms expiring July 19, 1984:

Melvin A. Alpers, of Connecticut,
Carlos A. Cuadra, of California,
Margaret S. Warden, of Montana.

The above nominations were approved subject to the nominees' commitments to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(The following transcript is from the Press Conference held by Senators Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel on the evening of February 7, 1980, following Senate concurrence on a time agreement for the Alaska lands bill): .

TED STEVENS: We want to tell you about an agreement we just entered into on Alaska lands on the Senate floor.

MIKE GRAVEL: Ted will speak for both of us on the details of the agreement.

STEVENS: We've entered into an agreement under which the Alaska lands bill S.9 can be called up on the floor any time after July 4th by call of the Majority Leader. Under that agreement Senator Gravel will serve as a member of the conference committee. The bill will be called up under a time limitation which will give five hours to Senator Gravel, five hours to Senator Tsongas, five hours to Senator Jackson and five hours to Senator Hatfield and myself. There will be five amendments offered by Senator Tsongas on which there is a two hour limitation. Those are amendments in the first degree that are subject to amendment. Three amendments to be offered by Senator Gravel, three amendments to be offered by myself and three amendments to be offered by Senator Jackson also subject to a two hour time limit and they are also subject to amendment. We have further agreement that Senator Tsongas may offer his substitute amendment if he wishes to do so after those amendments are disposed of. There will be no other amendments in order, and the amendments must all be germane. There is a question as to whether they must be totally germane to the Senate bill or the House bill. That is to be resolved. If on the basis of having provided the amendments (all of us must file our amendments within 30 days -- not the amendments to the amendments, but the basic amendments must be filed within 30 days) and if the Majority and Minority Leader find that any of the amendments that are offered substantially violate the understanding that we've reached...that we're dealing basically with amendments that are germane to the bill itself, then they may vitiate the agreement, or as a matter of fact, the Majority Leader is not compelled to call up the bill.

The bill will not be called up before July 4th and the amendment, in a nature of a substitute by Senator Tsongas, will not be subject to any amendments.

GRAVEL: This is an agreement at this point which probably will stick, but as pointed out by Senator Stevens, there is the opportunity, that if there is a germaneness problem, and there's a feeling of a loss of faith by the various participants, the Majority Leader, Senator Byrd, and undoubtedly Senator Stevens as Acting Minority Leader would then vitiate this agreement. I doubt that would be the case.

STEVENS: That is strictly a Minority Leader (Senator Baker) power. It would take two of them to vitiate the agreement. Although Senator Byrd is not compelled to call up the agreement, he may call it up any time after July 4th. But it was sort of a surprise that we were able to reach an agreement.

We have been negotiating for some time. As I've said Senator Byrd has been quite anxious to get an agreement on the bill, and he got all the parties together in his Majority Leader's office and this was the agreement that was outlined and tentatively agreed to. It has been concurred in by Senator Jackson, as the Chairman of the Energy Committee, and by Senator Hatfield as the ranking Republican on that committee. It means that we are going to face a very tough fight, because it is obvious that these amendments that will be offered by Senator Tsongas will change the complexion of S. 9 if they are adopted.

GRAVEL: Also it gives us ample time to prepare and with the climate changing with respect to energy it may improve our position by then. But the critical thing is that it gets it into the latter part of the session which gives us, as a small state, more leverage than we would have certainly during the months of February, March, April, May and June. That leverage, of course, can be very important to us.

QUESTION: When do these amendments have to be presented?

STEVENS: They have to be presented within 30 days (I'm glad you asked that question).

GRAVEL: To be examined by all the parties.

QUESTION: Within 30 days of right now?

STEVENS: Yes.

QUESTION: And they'll be brought up when the bill is on the floor?

GRAVEL: Yes, and the amendments will be brought up when the bill is called up on the floor right after July 4th. Assuming that there is nothing of national import that takes a higher priority.

QUESTION: What is it that changed things around today?

GRAVEL: Senator Byrd and I had a meeting and from that meeting he contacted Ted, and then contacted Scoop (Senator Jackson). The question was how was it precipitated today?

I had made an agreement with Senator Byrd earlier in the week that I would get back to him after I talked with Senator Stevens and with Secretary Andrus. I accomplished that, then got back with Senator Byrd today. He agreed that after the 4th of July would be acceptable to him, and that it would be acceptable to him that I would serve on the conference. So after he left me, he went over to see Senator Stevens to see if that was acceptable to Senator Stevens. It obviously was. Then they both talked with Senator Jackson, I believe, and Senator Byrd then called a meeting to bring in Senator Tsongas and the other parties, as many as could be secured, for a meeting in his office. Then from there it went to the floor. So from that first meeting it sort of just pulled together very rapidly.

QUESTION: What's the advantage of having the Tsongas (substitute) voted on second? Doesn't this really give Tsongas two shots at S.9? I mean he can amend it, and if he's not happy with the bill he can bring his bill up?

STEVENS: Senator Tsongas has the right to offer his substitute if he wishes to do so. I've thought all along we could beat the Tsongas substitute. It would foreclose a conference and I really don't think the Senate is prepared to do that. He wanted to offer his amendments separately. I told him first that I wouldn't agree to that. It was at the suggestion of Senator Byrd, I think that that be approached. But he doesn't have any great advantage by being able to offer the the substitute last, as I see it now. That may change, but I don't think so, because he touches the Arctic Wildlife Range, and he touches many of the areas in the state that are very vital to resource development. I think Senator Gravel and I are in agreement that as this develops right now, considering the great interest in national security, I just don't see us passing a substitute that would totally foreclose access to the Arctic Wildlife Range. As a matter of fact, some of the amendments that I am considering would open that Range further.

GRAVEL: The only thing that I'd add to that is that the spirit of the agreement is that everybody will have a clean shot at what they are trying to accomplish. So it's going to come down to whether you have the votes for the issues you are committed to.

QUESTION: Senator Tsongas said he has five amendments, four protected areas, could we go over those?

STEVENS: We haven't seen the amendments, but we generally know what he wants to do. I think everybody knows what he wants to do: He wants to change the Arctic Wildlife Range, the Gates of the Arctic, the Wrangells, Southeastern, and some of the general provisions of the bill.

GRAVEL: Plus we have recognized, even without consulting each other that we both chimed in and each wanted three amendments. I don't know what amendments I am going to be offering, but since Senator Tsongas had five, I figured if we had six between us that we were safe.

QUESTION: And he'll be able to amend your amendments and you'll be able to amend his amendments?

GRAVEL: Yes, everything is to the first degree.

STEVENS: We have an understanding that the procedure that would shut off amendments would not be followed. It is possible to offer an amendment in the first degree, and then offer an amendment in the second degree and prevent any other amendments in the second degree from being considered by the nature of the perfecting amendment, which in effect would be totally a substitute, so that the amendment would not be open for amendments.

Now we have an understanding that that would not be done in this case and we will be able to offer perfecting amendments to one another's amendments in the first degree. The real point is we now have our work cut out for us. There's no question about that. It would have been a lot simpler if we could have faced the Tsongas substitute, and then faced S.9 to go into conference. But it's still possible I think with the change of climate for us to improve this bill. That's what we are going to try to do.

QUESTION: What is it that changed your mind? You said a few days ago that you wanted a up and down vote on Tsongas, but that you didn't want individual environmentalist amendments to S. 9. Was it that Tsongas wouldn't buy that idea? Why is it that you've changed your mind on this?

STEVENS: It's the apparent agreement we have to put this bill off until after the 4th of July. I've been very fearful, as you know, that we are facing a motion to take up the bill without any limitation at all in the very near future...and it was apparent there has been tremendous pressure on the Majority Leader coming from the Administration and others to call this bill up. And if we couldn't get an agreement I think we would have faced the question of calling the bill up. If the bill was called up without any agreement, we wouldn't have had any protection at all. We've got a semblance of protection now in terms of the way we got it lined up. We have the ability to offer amendments too.

GRAVEL: We were both surprised that we could get it that far into the Congress. That gives us considerable more leverage than we'd have right now.

QUESTION: I thought the whole idea of delaying a vote until the end of a year though, I thought you get leverage from that because you wouldn't have to go along with a time agreement?

GRAVEL: The time agreement bought us time, in this particular case, so it's a trade-off. The only thing at risk, really, and this is what Senator Stevens is working on with his viciating agreement, and that was something would pass the Senate that would be totally acceptable to the House and they would just grab it like that, and then it's law. There's no way we can circumvent that risk. But by the same token now with being able to examine the amendments, if there's something that is tricky that we think is not germane, then the whole thing can be brought back to square one. I sort of doubt that will happen. Tsongas, et al, certainly have led us to believe, and I think they intend that, that this issue will go to conference and that does give us certainly another step before there is a final determination of the result.

QUESTION: So basically on his honor, he won't bring up NPR-A of Susitna?

GRAVEL AND STEVENS: (together) No, no, no, there's more than that.

STEVENS: I think he may bring up NPR-A or Susitna. The question is how is it brought up? If it's brought up so that it opens up issues we haven't faced before, areas we haven't studied, and they propose uses that are inconsistent with the general discussions we've had in the past, I think that would be a violation of our agreement. They want to fight us on whether Susitna ought to be a wild and scenic river just as such, I think we could do that. But if we get a situation where Susitna is so lumped in with a whole series of wild and scenic rivers that we wouldn't have a fair chance to delete it then I think we would have been misled. That's the basis thing. I think we can win Susitna on an up and down vote on a straight issue. We just don't want to get into a position where we don't have a chance to protect our vital interests.

GRAVEL: Yes, so much a minor part of a big package that everybody's got to vote for politically.

QUESTION: Now that do you think this will do to the state effort, the resolution condemning S. 9?

GRAVEL: They can read the English language and can make up their own minds. I haven't been involved in that and don't intend to. I've made my views clear. I'm not happy where we're at, but I don't have any control to be where I'm at.

QUESTION: Does this mean that you're backing S. 9 now?

GRAVEL: No, I, let me state it again, I'm not here because I want to be here, I'm here because I've been forced to be here by circumstances beyond my control. I would rather have no legislation but that's you know, academic at this point in Alaskan history.

QUESTION: Did Andrus when you spoke with him reconfirm his threat to withdraw?

GRAVEL: No I don't think Andrus added to my decision-making process. I think a desire to work with Senator Stevens, and a surprise that we could secure this of time into the session. I think that's very critical to a final resolution. It gives us more leverage than we would have otherwise.

STEVENS: What Senator Gravel is saying, as I see it is, and I was surprised that we were able to get an agreement (because I didn't know really, Mike that you were ready to agree), but the impact of it is that by putting it off beyond the 4th of July (we will be out for a substantial period after the 4th of July. There's only two weeks there between the two conventions. We don't know whether it's possible to even get it up in that period, the last week of July)

GRAVEL: I think we go as late as after the 20th of July. In fact, I would guess that there is no way, just look at the recess calendar.

STEVENS: We've just agreed that we're out from the 3rd now and we come back in on the 20th.

GRAVEL: Well that settles that. Fourth of July (is) the 21st of July.

STEVENS: The earliest it could come up now is the 21st of July and as I said during that period are the two conventions. I have a reason to believe that there will be other issues that will be involved that probably might take the front burner there. I see it as probably coming up sometime after the recess for the Democratic convention which is in August.

GRAVEL: Then the earliest would be the 18th of August.

STEVENS: As I understood what was done by the agreement, I assume you mentioned the 4th of July. I didn't (says I did), I don't know where that came from...

GRAVEL: I did.

STEVENS: It means that the bill is pushed back there in the end of the session, and if we can get it to conference, and we don't like it from conference we have a great deal of leverage over it. That's the critical part.

QUESTION: In other words, if you weren't happy with the result, you could filibuster the conference?

GRAVEL: A lot easier than now.

STEVENS: The key now is -- get it to conference, and by putting off consideration of it until after that 4th of July recess, (it cannot be called up before that now) -- it has bought a lot of time. There is no question about that. Senator Gravel's approach has done that. It is contrary to what I wanted to do on the individual amendments, because I thought perhaps we might seat them down to the point where they would get a vote up or down on the Tsongas substitute, and only that, and then take S. 9 to conference. But we are both trying to do the same thing, and that's get down to the point where we might have our leverage restored to get a great deal more of what we want, or not get a bill at all. That, I take it, is still our goal.

GRAVEL: Right.

QUESTION: In other words, you're talking about a possible filibuster of the conference report?

GRAVEL: If everything goes to hell in a handbasket, there's no question. We now have that tactical position that makes it a lot easier at that point to do that (filibuster). We have no way to do it now.

STEVENS: If the bill was called up at this time without a time agreement, even with a filibuster, we could not have controlled it.

QUESTION: When do you think the bill could come up?

GRAVEL: Not until after July 21st. The key element is it gives us better leverage than we could have got right now. I'm surprised that we were able to get this much time.

STEVENS: I must say that date surprised me too, when we were talking about buying time, the furthest along I thought we'd get was May, but when somehow or other Mike talked them into not before the 4th, I think that changed the approach to a great extent.

QUESTION: Will this satisfy the Secretary of Interior?

GRAVEL: It would be very, very, difficult for the Secretary to affect a withdrawal with this kind of an agreement, I think he can interpret the fact that we have an agreement is movement prior to his deadline. So there is no reason to try and pressure the Congress anymore than he already has.

STEVENS: You should know that while we were talking Senator Tsongas was called off the floor by Secretary Andrus because apparently he was caught by surprise too. The impact of that was that he too entered into the agreement.

GRAVEL: He told me he was unahppy..and he said but that's the way it goes.

STEVENS: I think he wanted more time to define the types of amendments they were considering, and to try and work out an arrangement where we might not be able to amend their amendments...don't forget we perfected the rights to offer amendments to their amendments, and since we are going to have them in 30 days, that ought to be an interesting exercise. Particularly with the great interest in oil and gas and minerals here in the Senate, I think we can now develop some effective counter offensives, and that's why we reserved the right for these other three amendments.

QUESTION: Can anyone else offer amendments?

GRAVEL: There is a half-hour for other amendments that anybody else wants to offer. It isn't restricted to just us. But it's only a half-hour for anybody else.

QUESTION: For each amendment?

GRAVEL: Yes, for each amendment.

STEVENS/GRAVEL: Are there any other questions? Thank you very much.

**· PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
· AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.**

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
ANCHORAGE

TO: Jay S. Hammond
Governor

FROM: John W. Katz *JWK*
Special Counsel

SUBJECT: Refutation of statements concerning Alaska's energy
potential.

DATE: January 30, 1980

For your information, I am enclosing a specific refutation of the statements of Patrick L. Dobey, a paid consultant for a national conservation group, concerning Alaska's energy potential.

This critique was prepared by Ross Schaff and Gar Pessel, geologists in the Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys of the Department of Natural Resources. As their analysis indicates, Mr. Dobey's statements create a highly inaccurate and misleading impression respecting Alaska's energy resources. In turn, this impression could contribute to inaccurate conclusions concerning the impact of the Udall-Anderson bill on future exploration and development in Alaska, particularly on the North Slope. Because of this, we have taken steps to circulate the accompanying critique to members of the Senate and their staffs.

If you have any questions or comments concerning the enclosed analysis, please let me know.

JWK/dw

cc: Lt. Governor Miller
Legislative Oversight Committee

P.S. Our other efforts to develop the energy issue via the lobby program appear to be going well, and I look forward to discussing recent developments with you when we next get together.

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Questions and Answers About Alaska's
Energy Resources: A Refutation of the
Statements of Patrick L. Dobey

January, 1980

INTRODUCTION

The following analysis was prepared by two of Alaska's foremost geologists (see accompanying biographical material). The analysis represents a specific refutation of statements made by Patrick L. Dobey, a paid consultant for a national conservation group. Certain proponents of the Udall-Anderson and Tsongas Alaska lands bills have sought to minimize the impact of the enactment of either of these measures on Alaska's energy resources, and Mr. Dobey's statements are designed to buttress this approach. However, as the following critique indicates, Mr. Dobey's analysis and conclusions are not supported by the facts, particularly new geological and economic information relating to the oil and gas potential of the Arctic National Wildlife Range and other areas of Alaska's North Slope.

In addition to the analysis contained herein, the State and other concerned parties have prepared issue papers and critiques which deal with other energy-related aspects of the Alaska lands legislation. These papers, which have been distributed previously or are now in process, demonstrate the detrimental implications of the Udall and Tsongas measures that would result from inadequate transportation and access provisions, a new and unworkable leasing system, land designations which would block important access or would preclude future exploration and development, and other factors. By contrast, the legislation reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is shown to be far more favorable for the development of Alaska's energy resources, while protecting important scenic, wildlife, and other resources at the same time.

Question: Is it true that "geologists know that oil and gas occurs only in sedimentary basins, and that the boundaries of such basins are firmly established in Alaska"? "Energy and the Alaska Lands Bill," Patrick L. Dobey, p.2.

Answer: A great amount of doubt exists about the exact boundaries of the sedimentary basins in Alaska. In the process of compiling a map of the potential oil and gas basins in Alaska, the Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys consulted with geologists from industry and the USGS, and encountered a rather wide variety of opinions about the placement of basin boundaries.

For example, the boundary of a petroleum basin can be obscured by a so-called thrust belt, where older rocks are shoved over the edges of a pre-existing basin in a mountain-building process. The

search for oil and gas in such conditions is quite difficult, but significant amounts can be found, as seen in the overthrust play now occurring in the Rocky Mountains. Analogous conditions exist on the North Slope of Alaska, where the front of the Brooks Range has been thrust out, probably for tens of miles, over the basin edge.

Question: Is it true that "3% to 5% of the lands with high or favorable oil potential would be restricted from oil and gas exploration and development by the House passed bill"? "Energy and the Alaska Lands Bill," Patrick L. Dobey, p.3.

Answer: Dobey's statement implies that if only 5% of the prospective land is affected, then only 5% of the potential resources are at stake. Such a statement disregards the facts concerning the resource potential assigned to various land areas in Alaska. The fact is that the lands in question include some of the most prospective oil and gas potential in Alaska, and the probabilities are that a very high percentage of that potential could be locked up by the House bill.

Resources are not distributed homogeneously throughout a basin, and for this reason, a resource potential cannot be treated as simply a function of the areas of land involved. For example, if the small amount of land involved in the Prudhoe Bay field had been withdrawn, one would have locked up a very high percentage of the onshore oil potential in Alaska. Our knowledge of the geology within the North Slope basin allows us to select certain areas, such as the Arctic National Wildlife Range, as having significantly higher potential than other areas.

Question: Is it true that "current geologic information" indicates that the Arctic National Wildlife Range does not have much petroleum potential, or is "very low" (citing Grantz and Mull)? "Energy and the Alaska Lands Bill," Patrick L. Dobey, p.4.

Answer: Dobey is quoting Grantz and Mull out of context, and fails to include qualifying statements and other more optimistic statements about the oil potential of ANWR in the report so as to create a totally misleading conclusion.

The statement about a "very low" potential related only to the older sequence of rocks in the basin (Ellesmerian), and represents only a very carefully qualified opinion. In fact, in the same paragraph, Grantz and Mull state that the "prospect for Ellesmerian petroleum deposits beneath the coastal plain east of Camden Bay cannot be conclusively evaluated from the existing data." Grantz and Mull also note, in their report, that "a range of options have been expressed for the potential of the coastal plain itself."

Question: Is it true that "the 1978 Grantz and Mull report is based upon 1977 high quality seismic reflection profiles along the coast and well data that were not available for all previous studies"? "Energy and the Alaska Lands Bill," Patrick L. Dobey, p.4.

Answer: The seismic data in question was reconnaissance type work on the continental shelf done by an ocean-going vessel, and none of these lines were in close proximity to the coast because of the draft of the vessel. The seismic data that was acquired is useful for regional interpretations, but could not be construed as giving detailed information about the coastal zone or coastal plain of the Wildlife Range.

The statement implies that well data not available for previous studies was somehow not encouraging for the petroleum prospects in the Wildlife Range. The wells in question, in the vicinity of Point Thompson and Flaxman Island, immediately west of the Range, are, in fact, producing oil wells, and can be said to enhance the potential of the Range, because similar geology is likely to exist on the Range. Grantz and Mull refer to these specific wells, and recent discoveries in Canada in the following sentence:

"If the reported Dome discoveries have relevance for the potential of the Wildlife Range, or if the Flaxman Island and Point Thompson discoveries are as large as their initial rates of flow during testing suggest, then the potential of the ANWR coastal plain could be significantly larger than indicated above."

Question: Is it true that "the total potential reserves of the Arctic Range (are) at 750 million barrels"? "Energy and the Alaska Lands Bill," Patrick L. Dobey, p. 5.

Answer: A resource estimate given in this form, with no qualification about the level of uncertainty in the estimate and no indication of the data base or estimation technique used to derive the estimate, might as well have been pulled out of thin air. Given the fact that the Wildlife Range has never been drilled, and there is no seismic data on which to base an estimate, any estimate of the resource potential of the Range would have to be subject to several orders of magnitude of uncertainty. To deliberately leave out such qualification is misleading and scientifically incorrect.

Question: Is it true that "it would take a field of at least one Billion barrels on the North Slope to be economical"? "Energy and the Alaska Lands Bill," Patrick L. Dobey, p.5.

Answer: Such a statement may have been correct a number of years ago, but it is not accurate in the context of current oil prices.

During the recent Beaufort Sea lease sale, economic studies made to determine leasing prices by the USGS and the State government indicated that the minimum economic field size for the sale area, which is offshore, was about 100 million barrels.

Question: Is it true that "the chances of finding such a field (Billion barrel) are 'very low'"; and that "it makes more sense to spend limited exploration funds on more promising areas, such as the offshore areas and the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska"? "Energy and the Alaska Lands Bill," Patrick L. Dobe, p.5.

Answer: The chances of finding a very large deposit of oil and gas are always low, since such occurrences are not common. However, in order to find such deposits, it is necessary to look in places where they have a reasonable chance of occurrence, and the Wildlife Range is clearly one of those places.

The drilling results in NPRA do not make that area "more promising" than the Wildlife Range. The offshore areas are a very large unknown. However, the environment offshore is much more hostile than onshore, and the economics of oil production on the continental shelf of the Beaufort Sea are much more forbidding than onshore. Therefore, it is difficult to say that a search for petroleum in the offshore is either more promising or more wise than exploration of the Wildlife Range.

Question: Is it true that the NPRA has a very high potential? "Energy and the Alaska Lands Bill," Patrick L. Dobe, p.5.

Answer: The petroleum potential of NPRA has been the matter of some considerable amount of speculation, and estimates of the resource potential are constantly changing because of the continuing exploration program. Because the exploration has, to date, been unsuccessful, the resource estimates for NPRA are not especially high. The last published figure (105b study, 1978) shows an average value (about the 50% probability level) of 8.2 billion barrels of oil in place, of which about one-third might be producible.

Studies of the resource potential of the Wildlife Range have not been done using methods similar to those used in the 105b study of NPRA, and therefore, any direct comparison of the two areas in question is bound to be speculative and subjective in nature.

The geology of the Wildlife Range is more encouraging, from an exploration point of view, than NPRA. The younger sequence of rocks in ANWR, not present in NPRA, contains large amounts of oil just outside the Range in the Flaxman Island area, and in the Mackenzie area of Canada. For this reason alone, the resource potential of the Range is probably significantly greater than that of NPRA.

Question: Does "information available since 1977, however, drastically and dramatically change(s) the geological concepts and the oil and gas potential of the Arctic National Wildlife Range," and does "this latest information drastically downgrade(s) the Range's economic oil and gas potential"? "Energy and the Alaska Lands Bill," Patrick L. Dobey, p. 4, 5.

Answer: If anything can be construed as "drastically and dramatically" revising the oil and gas potential of the Wildlife Range, it would have to be the nature of the Canadian discoveries in the MacKenzie area. These discoveries have been made in the younger section of rocks that is also present in the Wildlife Range. Grantz and Mull devote a considerable discussion to the potential of these rocks, drawing analogies to the Canadian discoveries that had been made at the time of their report. Their method of averaging to determine the expected size of an oil field that might occur in the Range is not a particularly valid method of resource assessment, but the Canadian discoveries announced in 1979 would revise their figure sharply upward. One such discovery (Kopanoar, M-13) had a productive rate of 12,000 barrels a day, leading to a potential reserve of "billions of barrels" to quote the Dome news release.

The discoveries at Point Thompson and Flaxman Island, just west of the Range, and the bidding of industry in that area in the recent sale, point to the realistic high potential of the younger sequence of rocks in the Wildlife Range.

In addition, a recent report done jointly by the USGS and the State Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys released November 30, 1979, contains "new geological information which reinforces the conclusion held by most industry and government geologists that the Arctic National Wildlife Range has the highest potential for oil and gas of onshore Alaska," according to Dr. R. G. Schaff, State Geologist for Alaska.

CONCLUSION: Dobey's statements quotes the Grantz and Mull report selectively and out of context so as to present a pessimistic picture of the oil and gas potential of the Wildlife Range, which result was not the intention of the authors. Dobey also makes categorical statements about the geology of the Range which are simply not supported by any known documentation, either in publications, or by his own analysis.

Leon E. Schaff

Education: A.B. 1957 Boston University (Geology)
A.M. 1958 Boston University (Geology)
PhD 1963 Boston University (Geology)

Work Experience:

Dr. Schaff's experience in Alaska began in 1960 when he accepted an appointment as Assistant Professor of Geology at Alaska Methodist University, Alaska's only 4-year private university. Shortly after his promotion to Full Professor of Geology he accepted the position of Academic Dean of the University, a position he held until 1975. In 1975 he was appointed by Commissioner Guy Martin, now Assistant Secretary in the Department of Interior, to the position of State Geologist for Alaska. As such he directs the activities of the State's Geological and Geophysical Surveys, an agency responsible for the collection and analysis of data pertaining to oil/gas, water, coal, geothermal energy, minerals, and geologic hazards.

Periodically Dr. Schaff has worked as a consulting geologist and currently serves on the National Research Council, Committee on Alaskan Coal Mining and Reclamation.

S.N. Passaf

Education: B.S. 1960, California Institute of Technology (geology)
M.S. 1960, California Institute of Technology (geology)

Work Experience:

Coal geology of Alaska, field geologist for J.A. Noble, a consultant working for U.S. Steel; three months in 1959

Coal geology in the Fernie district of British Columbia, field geologist for J.A. Noble, a consultant for U.S. Steel; three months in 1960

Petroleum geologist and geophysicist for Richfield Oil Corp. and Atlantic Richfield Co. in Alaska. Included geologic field exploration in all major parts of Alaska; project chief with C.G. Mull on the North Slope (1963-1965); seismic interpretation on the North Slope and Beaufort Sea (1966-1970); regional geologic interpretation of the North Slope (1970).

Petroleum Geologist with State Division of Oil and Gas, Alaska. Regional interpretation of subsurface geologic data on the North Slope. (1971)

Petroleum Geologist with State Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. Geologic mapping and exploration of Brooks Range and North Slope, regional interpretation of North Slope subsurface geology, liaison to NPRA exploration program; several publications on the geology of the Brooks Range and North Slope petroleum geology and regional geology. (in cooperation with USGS), WAE status with USGS, geologic and geophysical evaluation of Beaufort Sea leasing area. (1972-1979)

Deputy State Geologist, State Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, 1979-present.

FEB 15 1980 *etc.*

MAR 13 1980



Engelhardt in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

'He'd better wake up and see the light before it's too late'

Delay won't help Alaska lands bill

Et 9285 Alaska Lands EDITORIAL

times opinion

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus gave the Senate a tough, but necessary, reminder this week that nobody's interests are being well-served by another delay in congressional action on the Alaska lands bill.

Mr. Andrus ordered a high level of long-term environmental protection for 40 million acres of Alaskan wilderness. He may add another 12 million. These are lands Mr. Andrus protected from development until 1981 when Congress failed to take action on the Alaska lands bill in 1978. At that time, President Carter used his executive power to designate 56 million acres as national monuments to protect them from exploitation.

That's not how the future of a vast territory owned by all Americans was supposed to be, or should be, decided. Congress set itself the task, seven years ago, of assigning various levels of protection to portions of Alaska in which the nation has an overwhelming interest. Mostly because of the obstructionist tactics of Sen. Mike Gravel of Alaska, the job has yet to be completed. The process will not even end

this year if an agreement made by Alaska's senators and the Senate leadership is allowed to stand.

What they've decided is that the Alaska lands bill will not come to the Senate floor until after the Republican National Convention in late July. That will leave too little time for Congress to complete work on the issue before the end of the session.

There will, for instance, be a difficult debate over amendments to a bill approved by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Then differences between a strongly conservationist House bill and a more development-oriented Senate measure will have to be resolved. In view of election-year pressures to adjourn early, an acceptable compromise will probably be out of reach.

Is there any good reason why Congress can't finally confront the crucial Alaska lands issue in March rather than July? Surely not.

The administration's actions will protect the most important wildlife habitat and some of the most spectacular scenery in Alaska even if Congress does nothing. But the issue still will not have been satisfactorily resolved.

For instance, Alaskans will surely be unhappy about land use restrictions that are tougher in some respects than those a bill passed by Congress would contain. Congress could be persuaded to overrule the administration's actions, leaving the national interest lands with no protection. Such a result would outrage millions of Americans who favor a strong conservationist policy in Alaska.

That's why it is important for Congress to settle the matter. Whatever bill is finally approved will not totally satisfy any interest group, but is more likely to be accepted as national policy than a directive issued by the Interior secretary. Neither side can count on gaining any real advantage if the Alaska fight, already almost four years old, is allowed to continue for yet another session.

FEB 17 1980

Alaska's Meager Farmland Dwindling

Lush Crop-Growing Area Near Anchorage Being Subdivided

PALMER, Alaska (UPI)—Only 15,000 of Alaska's 374.6 million acres are under cultivation—about 0.00004%.

Yet, like much rural land in North America, these precious plots of productivity are being urbanized at a rapid rate.

In Alaska, this is occurring primarily in the Matanuska, a lush valley tucked between the Talkeetna and Chugach ranges less than an hour's drive northeast of Anchorage.

The Matanuska was turned into a Shangri-la a little less than a half century ago by 202 Dust Bowl refugees sponsored by Uncle Sam. Even the transplanted Midwesterners, used to corn as high as an elephant's eye, were amazed at what they could produce in this 10-by-60-mile valley during a 108-day growing season. Not the least of these achievements were cabbages weighing up to 72 pounds.

Ten years ago, 13,500 acres were being farmed in the Matanuska and the bottomland along the lower reaches of the Susitna River just 30 miles or so over the hills west of Palmer. At that time, the "Mat-Su," as the borough embracing these two belts of fertility is called, provided

90% of Alaska's locally produced milk, 78% of its livestock and 70% of its crops.

Six years later farmland in this area had dwindled to 11,500 acres. And the drop continues as Anchorage grows and its residents seek less crowded conditions for home sites.

Officials of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough said that at the current rate of urbanization, most of the commercial farms in the area may be gone within 15 years.

Locations within an hour's drive of Anchorage have the greatest attraction for those who find the city is a nice place to work but they don't want to live there. Of those who live in the borough, 35% commute to work outside of it.

During each of the last four years, approximately 4,000 acres in the Mat-Su have been subdivided and offered for sale, mostly in lots of one-half acre or an acre. Although tight money has caused somewhat of a slowdown in real estate and house-building activities recently, concerned officials said the area is in immediate danger of becoming a "bedroom community" without a tax base to support itself.

Currently there are about 40,000 parcels of land in the borough. More than 70% are owned by people who do not reside on them. Of these owners, 14% live in the "lower 48 states" about 0.3% dwell in foreign countries and the rest live in Alaska, mostly in Anchorage.

One reason farmers have been selling their land, other than the fact that they can get a good price for it, is that the cost of farming is so high they cannot compete in the market with imported products. Imports are coming into the state in higher volume. In many cases, imported food is cheaper on the grocery shelves than local products in season.

Other factors in the farmland decline are the difficulty ranchers have in getting assured markets and the fact that many are getting too old to work the land under conditions that are harsh even in the best of times.

Plans to move the state capital from Juneau to Willow in the Susitna Valley are entangled in controversy, but a lot of speculators are banking that the change will be made and are investing in land in that area along the McKinley Park Highway.

Recreational lands around Wasilla

and Big Lake also are attracting investors. Most of this land is agriculturally marginal. But officials are seeking to preserve more than 1,000 miles of historical trails that cross the borough to ensure access to hunting, fishing and skiing areas.

The U.S. Soil Conservation Service has identified approximately 20 million acres in Alaska as having agricultural potential. Nevertheless it is obvious that without a substantial increase in population, or, perhaps, guaranteed markets in the Orient, large-scale agribusiness in Alaska is not ripe for development in the near future.

Meantime, while eating a bacon-tomato-lettuce sandwich made from products grown in California, the lawyer, cab driver or store clerk working in Anchorage can brag at the lunch table about 70-pound cabbages grown in his backyard plot down on the ranch in Matanuska.

Bulletin Confirms Peaking Of Decontrolled Crude Price

1055



THE NATION'S FIRST crude oil price bulletin retroactive to Feb. 1 appears to confirm speculation, first reported in Well Watch, that decontrolled postings have peaked out after a sustained rise.

Exxon Co. USA left uncontrolled sweet crudes at or near \$37 a barrel as of Feb. 1, with sour \$2 or so lower. Its new bulletin repeats prices effective Dec. 1 and Jan. 1.

Also indicating a peak-out is word that a market-leading reseller, The Crude Co., duplicated its Dec. 1 quotations on Jan. 1. This firm offers \$41 a barrel, tops for the U.S., for most free market sweet crudes. These include Kansas, Oklahoma, West Texas intermediate and Wyoming sweet production.

A number of refiners earlier this month had raised Dec. 1 sweet and sour postings \$1 a barrel to about \$36 and \$38, respectively. Others had excepted some crudes from \$1 increases on Dec. 1 and Jan. 1.

The domestic free market tracks foreign spot crude prices, which have fallen dramatically in recent weeks. According to a domestic refiner, cargoes of light, sweet North African and Nigerian crudes similar to U.S. sweet are being offered at delivered Gulf coast prices as low as \$37 a barrel.

"That's cheaper than we can buy from domestic producers," he remarked. But he wouldn't guess whether domestic postings will tumble accordingly. "Cutting prices would be a crucial stop with many implications to the producers who supply you."

OKLAHOMA'S YO-YOING rig count dropped by 25 in the week ended Feb. 18, more than offsetting gains elsewhere. So active U.S. rotaries decreased to 2,608 from 2,622 on Feb. 11 and compared with 2,046 on Feb. 19, 1979, Hughes Tool Co. reported.

The Canadian tally continued to reach all-time highs, climbing to 438 on Feb. 18 from the previous record of 431 on Feb. 11 and 378 a year ago.

Because Hughes counts only rotaries which are making hole, Oklahoma's losses may reflect increased between-jobs downtime in a growing search for shallow oil reserves. The Sooner state had 308 bits turning Feb. 18 versus 333 on Feb. 11 and 235 on Feb. 19, 1979.

Totals for the same dates in other leading oil states were Texas 928, 934 and 721; Louisiana 381, 371 and 351; Wyoming 138, 138 and 155; California 121, 110 and 85; New Mexico 101, 102 and 78; Kansas 92, 87 and 68, and North Dakota 79, 85 and 42.

A bright spot was a record number of rotary rigs operating in the Gulf of Mexico off Texas. The Feb. 18 figure, 83, compared with 78 on Feb. 11 and only 33 on Feb. 19, 1979.

ALASKA'S OIL and gas potential looks better and better as more field data is collected, Shell Oil Co's exploration vice president reports.

But exploration, drilling and development in the 49th state are badly snarled, largely because of outmoded legislation passed when national priorities were different, R.H. Nanz told Well Watch.

"(Interior Secretary Cecil) Andrus must move faster, or Congress must act, or we'll become a second rate power," Nanz declared.

The Shell executive considers Alaska the nation's best hope for new petroleum reserves. An Alaskan specialist for another major oil company cites admittedly high-side predictions that the combined Alaskan onshore and offshore holds up to 300 billion to 600 billion barrels of oil and its equivalent.

He quotes the prestigious Commonwealth North Energy Committee as equating the predictions with 100 to 200 billion barrels of recoverable oil, which would rank the state with Saudi Arabia.

Nanz and the specialist were questioned about Andrus' just-announced withdrawal of 40 million of Alaska's 365 million acres from private use.

The specialist called the action "maybe more symbolic than anything else." He said it epitomizes trends that threaten to lock up more than 200 million Alaskan acres, many before their resources can be evaluated, and that already has caused some oil firms to close their Alaskan offices.

And to the acreage withdrawal, he said it was inspired by delay in passing a compromise Alaskan National Lands Conservation Act, which would take control of the 40 million acres if it became law.

Nanz also expressed concern about:

- An environmentalist-incited court order delaying first Beaufort Sea drilling off Alaska's giant Prudhoe Bay oil field, "While mothers worry about the possibility of their sons fighting in the Middle East, others worry whether a few gravel islands would affect the bowhead whale."

- Environmentalist attempts to block a pending congressional bill which would allow the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska to be developed by private firms: "The protestors didn't utter a sound when the federal government ran seismic grids over this huge area at 5-mile intervals and drilled about 50 wildcats, with very little result. So why are they objecting now?"

- Interior's failure to speed up Alaska in offshore leasing. Shell last year submitted a "five-year" accel-

erated leasing plan and predicted this would yield oil by 1987 or 1988 and would result in about 4 million barrels daily of offshore production by 1995 compared with only 1 million b/d if the present leasing schedule is pursued.

The House OCS Select Committee favors a speed-up as does the petroleum industry, the president's staff advisor and the General Accounting Office, Nanz noted.

Andrus first replied that he must make endangered species surveys for two seasons in all prospective areas, then argued that he doesn't have enough manpower to accelerate leasing, Nanz recalled.

"There are 80,000 people in Interior and only about one and a half percent of them are working on the problem," he contended. "Perhaps more ought to be assigned to it."

He said oilmen have been urging the department to run all its endangered species surveys at the same time instead of one after another.

Nanz also took issue with Interior's assertion that oil companies already have more leases than they can handle.

"The fact that no wildcatting has been done on 40 or so offshore tracts doesn't mean there's a surplus," he declared. "Historically, the petroleum industry never drilled on all its holdings. Examples are tracts that were condemned by operations on other tracts."

The government's best onshore tactic, Nanz believes, would be to determine the optimum uses to which various regions should be put.

A prime exploratory objective now forbidden to wildcaters, said the specialist, is the Arctic wildlife refuge along the Beaufort seacoast. It lies between Prudhoe Bay and prolific oil and gas discoveries by Dome Petroleum in the Canadian Beaufort and is thought likely to contain up to 14 billion barrels of oil.

"The place is not teeming with animals as you might imagine," the specialist observed. "It's a semi-desert, and game is scarce."

He displayed photographs showing caribou and other North Slope wildlife thriving in juxtaposition to Prudhoe Bay pipelines and other installations.

DIP. BULL.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
P. 6, 5:30

FEB 20 1980

S.H.

E. J. DAILY
NEW YORK, N. Y.
D. 6:58

FEB 21 1980 *grr*

Andrus' Action on Alaska Shows Misguided Approach

By DeVan L. Shumway



ITS DIFFICULT in an energy-deficient world to understand the cantankerous attitudes of government.

The most recent example of the government in its infinite wisdom overruling the people comes with the somewhat preemptive action by Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus in closing still more Alaskan acreage to the prospect of development.

Frankly, the problem is not that the United States knows what's in the latest 40 million acres and wants to preserve it. The problem is that the U.S. doesn't know what's under the Alaskan lands — so how can it say that they should be preserved forevermore?

The Secretary of Interior won the plaudits of the conservationists by announcing last week that he would withdraw 40 million more acres of federally owned Alaskan lands from even the possibility that they could be explored and developed for petroleum production or mineral extraction.

That's in addition to the 56 million acres which President Carter set aside as a national monument late last year — and Andrus says he may withdraw another 12 million acres.

Writing in the New York Times, John B. Oakes applauds the withdrawal:

"Some day — at least 20 to 30 years from now, when the names of their present senators have long since been forgotten — the people of Alaska will probably be erecting a monument to the man who saved Alaska from itself but who couldn't be elected dog-catcher of Anchorage today."

BUT THAT'S the point, isn't it? What the former governor of Idaho has done is thumb his nose at the people of Alaska and their representatives in the U.S. Congress and proceed without either their approval or support.

Rather than thanking him for it — or erecting a monument to him — the citizens of Alaska and the United States may someday reverse his judgement — and begin to develop that land for its needed energy resources.

It isn't so much that the land is being withdrawn from oil production as it is that the land is being withdrawn from the free world. From this day hence, it won't be possible even to make tests on that land to see if by any possible chance there's oil, or for that matter mineral resources, that may prove to be another Alaskan North Slope.

Surely, the industrial world has been tardy in learning that preservation of the environment is as necessary as the production of resources for energy. But the processes now available for exploration are a far cry from those at the turn of the century — so it's quite possible to find out what's under the ground without spoiling the land.

Why did Andrus take this action, which Senior Editor Oakes of the influential Times describes in favorable terms as "dramatic," as opposed to the "tricky political maneuver of Alaska's two senators"? He took it specifically to avoid the legislative track for the Alaskan acreage — that is, to set the land aside now because of opposition by the elected representatives of the state of Alaska.

Although it's easy to understand the reasons for the secretary's action from his environmentalist perspective, that doesn't alter the facts of the case. Too often government bureaucrats, even top-level officials such as the secretary of interior, take it upon themselves to legislate — although they belong to the executive branch of government.

It might be that in the years and decades of the future, the people of Alaska as well as those of the energy-deficient United States won't commend Andrus for saving the wilderness nobody appears to want. Instead, they may chastise him for denying the nation the energy resources it needs during a most critical period of the nation's history.

The Hartford Courant
HARTFORD, CONN.
D. 2:14.725 SUN. 224.952

FEB 22 1980 *grr*

Lingering Over Alaska

Despite the huffing and puffing that will come from Capitol Hill, the Secretary of the Interior did the congressmen a favor when he extended federal protection over 52 million acres of Alaska land.

The volatile problem of how to divvy up Alaska among the developers, miners, lumberjacks, Eskimos, oil drillers and conservationists has remained unresolved by Congress for nine years. The Carter White House resurrected the almost-forgotten Antiquities Act last year to set aside 56 million acres of Alaska land as "national monuments," and now has extended Wilderness and Natural Resource classifications to even more acreage.

The protection of Alaska's vast beauty is appropriate and much-needed, especially in the face of the congressional stalemate over the issue. Earlier this week, key senators quietly agreed to put off floor action on the issue until July — yet another sign that final consideration would

once again fail to surface during the session.

The 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act obligated Congress to settle the protective legislation by 1978. The deadline has expired, and only the House of Representatives has a bill in hand.

Alaska's vast public lands do present a difficult and complex political problem. The competing and compelling interests in the future of that valuable property are pitted against each other in ferocious battle, and the complexities of land classification, geological speculation and the mating patterns of salmon all play a part in the final outcome.

But that is what Congress is supposed to accomplish in Washington. The congressmen have been elected to serve as the nation's referees in the battles among competing interests. If Congress fails, the White House is free to offer what, in this case, is most welcome arbitrary action.

FEB 15 1980 *gfk*

ALASKA LANDS: Suddenly, It's A Hot Issue Again

Suddenly, to almost everyone's surprise, the future of more than 100 million acres of resource-rich Alaskan land—nearly one-third of the nation's largest state—again is a hot issue.

On February 7, Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D.W.Va.) told the Senate that ground rules for debate of S. 9 had been established.

The threat of a filibuster by one of Alaska's Senators, Democrat Mike Gravel, has kept this legislation off the floor since late 1978. Time agreement finally in hand, Byrd announced, "S. 9 will be the first order of business after the Republican National Convention" recess, which ends on July 18.

Early this week, to ensure the Majority Leader sticks to his timetable, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus administratively locked up about 40 million acres of Alaskan land for a 20-year period. And he threatened to "withdraw" another 12 million acres soon, unless Congress acts.

So it's time to get grass roots action stirring on S. 9 and a substitute that will be offered by Senator Paul Tsongas (D-Mass.), legislation im-

portant not only to Alaskans, but to all Americans.

The Senate Alaska lands bill has serious shortcomings. It would restrict or prevent development of some important timber and mineral resources. However, as a whole, it would allow development that could reduce our dependence on foreign nature gas and oil.

S. 9 is infinitely better than the extremely stringent Alaska lands bill passed by the House last May, the legislation after which the Tsongas substitute is preferred.

And S. 9, like the Chamber-backed substitute rejected by the House last spring, also would protect Alaska's magnificent environment. It would set aside 102 million acres for national parks, wildlife refuges, and wild and scenic rivers.

Much of the controversy surrounding S. 9 concerns Title X. This section of the encyclopedic bill deals with Alaska's two million-acre Arctic National Wildlife Range, an area just east of the giant Prudhoe Bay oil field. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates the range still holds 30 billion

... Alaska Lands, Continued

barrels of oil and 76 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, about 33% and 17% of America's reserves of these resources, respectively.

S. 9 would charge Secretary Andrus with undertaking an extensive geological study of the Arctic Range, and then recommending to Congress—within six years—whether drilling should be permitted.

The House-passed Alaska lands bill would lock up the Arctic Range, which also happens to be the calving ground of a giant caribou herd. And it's almost certain Senator Tsongas' substitute for S. 9 also would restrict development of this area.

Oil and gas are vital to our nation's future. Yet, thus far, this Congress has done nothing to reduce our dangerous dependence on the fragile "pipeline"

of tankers that runs from America to the Persian Gulf.

The House's Alaska lands bill is evidence of that; the counterproductive oil excise tax soon to be finalized by House and Senate conferees is further proof.

This summer, the Senate can do something positive. It can reject the Tsongas substitute and pass S. 9, a relatively balanced bill that would allow resource development while still protecting the environment.

July 18 may seem like a long way away. But it isn't. *Begin writing your Senators now.* Thirty billion barrels of oil is far too much to leave in the ground.

GUN WEEK
SIDNEY, OHIO
WK.

MAR 7 1980 *gfk*

International Supports S-9

The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies has officially endorsed the Senate Energy Committee version of the Alaskan Lands Bill (S-9), with amendments, as the best Alaskan lands bill currently before Congress. The International represents all 50 state fish and wildlife agencies.

The only other major organization of professional wildlife managers, the Wildlife Management Institute, has also endorsed S-9. Other endorsements have come from groups such as the National Rifle Association, the American Sportsmen's Club, the Fur Institute of America, the Wildlife Legislative Fund, Safari Club International, the National Trappers Association, Game Conservation International, Fur Takers of America, the International Professional Hunter's Association, etc., etc.

WATERBURY REPUBLICAN
WATERBURY, CONN.
D. 23,455 SUN. 65,226 ✓

FEB 15 1980

EDITORIAL Secretary Andrus To The Rescue

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, unlike the Senate, doesn't think that inertia is the best way to deal with the issue of Alaskan wilderness. Despite the fact that Congress has had years to consider disposition of millions of acres of federal wilderness in Alaska, nothing has happened. This year promised to be no better. Although the House has already voted twice, the Senate decided to put off consideration of Alaska legislation until after July 4, apparently in hopes of scuttling it in the closing days of the session.

With that in mind, Mr. Andrus has extended for 20 years restrictions on the use of 40 million acres of the most pristine and

spectacular federal land in Alaska. The restrictions are harsher than those in the Senate bill: existing mining claims would still be honored but new claims won't be granted and most other forms of development are banned. This protected acreage will be added to the 56 million acres that President Carter gave permanent national monument status in 1978. Future administrations cannot tamper with this, although the order does not preclude Congress from acting. Senate obstructionism, however, has been circumvented. All-in-all, a victory for conservation.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.
D. 21,121 SUN. 100,121

FEB 19 1980

Alaskan policies wrong

Few policies by the federal government fly in the face of national priorities as much as the lockup of Alaska. At a time when an all-out effort should be made to develop the nation's domestic energy resources, Washington is engaged in the policy of trying to protect the Alaskan wilderness.

The extent of this program is huge. Nearly two years ago, President Carter imposed limits on the development of 110 million acres of Alaskan land. Later, 56 million acres were designated as a national monument, thus making them permanently off-limits to developers. The remaining land was placed under temporary restrictions while further action was studied.

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus recently extended the limits on 40 million of these acres for the next 20 years. While existing mining claims will be honored, new claims won't be granted and other forms of commercial development is banned.

If this kind of attitude prevailed in the colonies, the United States would consist of a strip of states between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. The promise of Alaska's natural treasures are meaningless if they are left to lie beneath the ground, useful to no one. The Carter Administration, Andrus, and Congress must revise their thinking so that their Alaska policies reflect 20th century reality.

Development plan for Quartz Hill

While no final decision has been made, evaluation work is proceeding at US Borax's \$400 million Quartz Hill molybdenum project for eventual production of 40,000 to 60,000 stpd of ore. Although details of a compromise Alaska Lands Bill had not been finalized in Congress at presstime, it is assumed that any Alaska bill will include assurances to US Borax of road access and the opportunity to proceed with development of the Quartz Hill project.

The deposit, discovered in 1974, was the culmination of a four-year grass roots exploration survey of southeast Alaska by the company. When following up trace amounts of molybdenum in stream sediments, company geologists found significant molybdenum mineralization exposed at the surface near the small knob called Quartz Hill.

By the end of 1979, the company had spent about \$10.5 million in geological, drilling, engineering, metallurgical, and environmental activities at the deposit, 45 mi east of Ketchikan. About 70,000 ft of core samples had been obtained from 280 drillholes, 60 of which were to depths of at least 1,000 ft. Drilling to date has

defined a potential orebody of at least 700 million st grading 0.15% molybdenum disulphide (MoS_2) in an area of one of the world's largest known molybdenum deposits. Baseline data collection, begun in 1978, was expanded in 1979. Meteorological data were recorded and analyzed. A year's program of the water quality and aquatic biology sampling was completed. The *R/V Redoubt*, an oceanographic and marine biology vessel leased and equipped by US Borax, was used to collect baseline data that is now under analysis.

According to the company, three more years will be required to make a final determination of the size and grade of the orebody through bulk sampling and testing. A decision to develop the mine and construct a plant can be made only when the following requirements are met:

- Development and operation can be carried out with acceptable environmental impacts.
- Bulk sampling substantiates the mineral reserves and the feasibility of recovering molybdenite from the ore.
- Development and operation are economically justified.

Pending completion of sampling and testing and development of an environmental impact statement, US Borax has outlined a possible plan for developing Quartz Hill. The mine will be a surface mine that will ultimately remove the greater portion of Quartz Hill. Rock will be drilled and blasted in a series of benches. Blasted rock will be loaded into large trucks by electric shovels for haulage to processing areas or to waste rock disposal areas.

Because the orebody is near the surface, relatively little overburden will be removed. Surface water flow throughout the mine and mill area will be diverted or collected in catch basins, where sediment will be removed and the water treated as necessary before discharge to the natural drainage system.

Ore-grade rock will be hauled to a primary crusher for reduction to minus 12-in. material. It will then be conveyed to an ore storage pile for further crushing and grinding. The subgrade mineralized rock will be placed in stockpiles for possible future processing.

Crushed ore will be further reduced in size in crushers and grinding mills until the molybdenite is physically separated from the host rock. After grinding, molybdenite will be separated by selective flotation. The flotation product, molybdenite concentrate, will be dewatered, dried, placed in drums, and stored for shipment.

Tailings will be dewatered in large thickeners and conveyed by pipeline to a tailings disposal area. Two alternative disposal methods are under consideration—disposal on land and submarine disposal in the deep waters of Boca de Quadra. If land disposal is employed, tailings would be stored in basins created by the construction of dams. Channels would be constructed to divert surface water runoff around the disposal area. These channels and the disposal dams would be designed to handle the area's heavy rainfall and meet state and federal permit requirements. Tailings placed in the disposal areas will settle out, and water will overflow into a collection pond for recycle to the mill or for discharge. Recycled water will be monitored and treated as necessary to meet mill recycle requirements, or if discharged, to meet federal and state water quality standards.

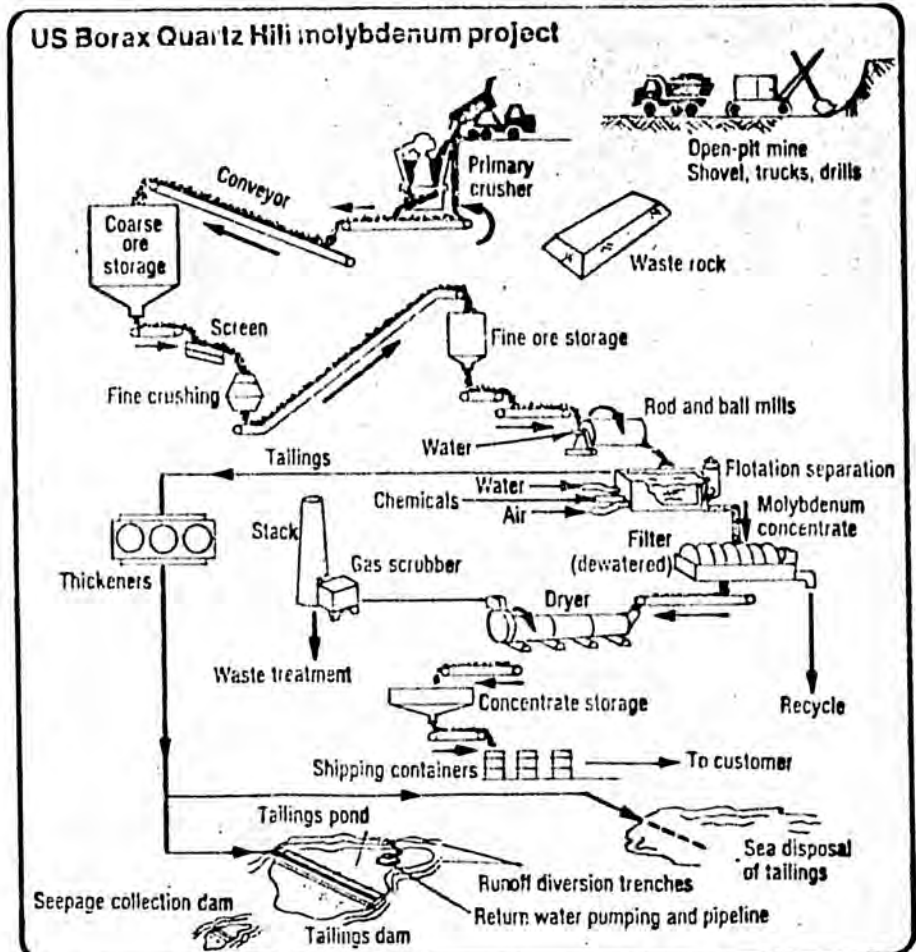
Tailings will be predominantly quartz monzonite (the host rock) and silica with trace amounts of molybdenite; tailings will contain about 1% iron disulphide, a concentration insufficient to create an acidity problem in the streams of the area. Tailings water will also contain minor amounts of chemicals and flotation reagents used in processing. These chemi-

cals necessitate monitoring and possibly treatment of tailings overflow to the collecting pond.

The deposit contains at best only trace amounts of heavy metals such as copper, silver, cadmium, chromium, and zinc. Molybdenite is insoluble in water and is not harmful to fish, including trout and salmon.

If tailings disposal is in Boca de Quadra, tailings will be placed in the deep, submerged valley carved out of the rock by glacial action. Comprehensive oceanographic and marine biologic stud-

ies are in progress to evaluate this alternative. If placing of tailings in Boca de Quadra is environmentally feasible and acceptable to permitting agencies, tailings would be conveyed by pipeline to the fjord, mixed with seawater, and piped to a discharge outfall at a depth of 150 ft or more. At this depth, the dense tailings slurry would flow gradually to the bottom of the fjord where rock particles would be deposited like natural sediments. Based on current knowledge, the tailings would be insoluble and stable in the fjord's cold saline waters. ■



ENGINEERING AND
MINING JOURNAL
NEW YORK, N. Y.
MONTHLY \$1.00

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THIS MONTH
IN MINING

JAN 1980

FEB 20 1980 *RLR*

ALASKAN OIL

Andrus locks up petroleum reserves of a thirsty nation

9-15
THE DECISION BY Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus the other day that turned 40 million acres of federal holdings in Alaska into a wildlife refuge is one more example of a government whose left hand doesn't know what its right hand is doing.

With its left hand the Carter administration is taking actions that are inimical to America's domestic energy needs. The Alaska land grab is but one example of this. Proposals for gas rationing and a "windfall-profits" tax complete the picture.

With its right hand, however, the administration insists the United States faces a severe energy shortfall and is spending billions of dollars to manage a crisis that seems almost inevitable, given the manipulations of the left hand.

The Alaska decision is bad politics all the way around.

When the Senate decided to delay until July a vote on the administration's Alaska lands bill, the secretary took the

matter into his own hands and barred for at least 20 years the development of new oil, gas and mineral resources in an area rich with petroleum reserves.

It is a decision that affects Alaska and Alaskans intimately. But its effect will be felt everywhere in America.

That is why Governor Rhodes responded quickly to the Andrus decision, calling it an action that has "slapped American consumers in the face."

"... This land contains some of the most valuable petroleum reserves in our nation, yet this capricious action by the federal bureaucracy locks that land up so we cannot obtain its oil and gas," the governor said.

Experienced as he is in dealing with the federal bureaucracy, the governor described the decision for what it was -- "an example of the arrogance of environmental and regulatory extremists in Washington who are determined to force their ideas down our throats whether we want them or not."

It is all part of an administration policy determined to confiscate for the federal government parts of Alaska that would create an area larger than California. Its intent is to maintain Alaska's exquisite environment. But neither the Alaskans, who would benefit from the development of their state, nor those of us in the lower 48 can afford the government's designs on Alaska.

There is, we suppose, a myth about Alaska and its oil reserves. The North Slope and Prudhoe Bay get all the publicity. Yet there are only seven oil rigs at work in the whole state. Louisiana, by comparison, has 366 while Texas has 807. Alaskans who are eager to see their state developed and want to benefit from the riches it holds know that it is the federal government and the federal government alone that interferes with Alaska's growth.

It may satisfy the Carter administration to sit on its hands in this matter, but Alaska is a state whose potential for recoverable oil may be greater than that of Saudi Arabia.

The federal government's Alaskan aggrandizement reveals a painful lack of judgment and perspective. It displays as well an abandonment of the nation's energy future to the tender mercies of unstable foreign suppliers.

Just whom is Cecil Andrus punishing?



GOVERNOR RHODES objects to seeing Alaska's oil locked up for 20 years or more.

FEB 17 1980

Lugar Gets Coalition Message

CEDAR LAKE — Members of the Indiana Alaska Coalition sent a Valentine message to Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind.

The message, attached to a bouquet of flowers, read:

We hope you think these flowers are cute,

and you vote for the Tsongas-Roth Substitute.

If Alaskan wildlife you forsake,
Thousands of Hoosier hearts will break.

So we hope you make the right decision.

— Indiana Alaska Coalition.

George Grabowski of Cedar Lake came up with the Valentine idea.

"Alaska seems like a long way off to people in Indiana and in Washington, D.C. We sent Senator Lugar the flowers to ask his support for a strong Alaskan lands bill and to show him that the issue is one which is close to the hearts of many of his constituents."

The Tsongas-Roth Substitute closely resembles a bill passed by the House of Representatives last May.

A bill reported out of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources

Committee last fall drew sharp criticism from the coalition for what was called a heavily pro-development orientation, inappropriate in a bill whose purpose is to protect Alaskan lands.

The legislation now awaits action by the full Senate. Although it is unclear when the bill will be brought before the Senate, Grabowski said a scheduling agreement reached late last week indicates the bill may not come up before July.

The Indiana Alaska Coalition is an organization made up of environmental, civic and labor groups work-

ing for legislation to protect a sampling of federal wild lands in Alaska.

The Coalition will have an exhibit April 17 to 20 in the Southlake Mall, on U.S. 30 and I-65. The exhibit will be part of an environmental fair sponsored by Purdue University Calumet's Institute for Environmental Education.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.
PALM BEACH POST
D. 74581

FEB 22 1980

Protecting Wild Alaska

EDITORIAL

Once again, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has moved to block the environmental destruction of Alaska. It would be nice if this latest executive branch action spurred Congress into acting responsibly in the matter.

At issue is the disposition of roughly 100 million acres of federal land, the last step in a comprehensive allotment of the federal domain in the nation's largest state.

The original agreement covered allocations for Native Americans, the North Slope pipeline, private industry and preservation. Once the Native Americans and the oilmen got theirs, however, the exploiters and their friends double-crossed the champions of preservation.

Through one parliamentary maneuver after another Alaska's senators, Democrat Mike Gravel and Republican Ted Stevens, have blocked congressional approval of an Alaskan lands bill. In their most recent ploy, they got a Senate vote delayed from this month until July, an action that probably will preclude consideration this year.

Meanwhile, private interests and the Alaska state government

have mounted a hand-in-hand Big Lie campaign to discredit preservation. Through a combination of distortions and outright falsehoods, they have been saying the bill locks up their state and infringes on state rights.

Fortunately, the executive branch has stepped into the breach in the form of various actions by President Carter and Secretary Andrus. This week, Andrus extended from 3 years to 20 administrative protection of 40 million acres. The effect is to make that preservation permanent unless undone by Congress.

It would be better if Congress were to approve a lands bill. Congress has much wider authority to allow a variety of land uses than does the Interior Department.

But, in the absence of a bill or of any indication that Alaska is prepared to manage lands responsibly, Andrus had no choice but to act. Federal lands, after all, belong to all of us, not just to Alaska state officials and their friends in the logging and mining businesses.

REP. SANTINI CRITICES WITHDRAWAL OF MINERAL LANDS IN THE WEST

UTAH — A proposed withdrawal of millions of acres of valuable mineral lands in the West could compromise the nation's defense needs, according to a statement by Rep. James Santini, D-Nevada.

In his speech before the 64th annual convention of the Utah Mining Association, Santini said, "The nation's defense industry is now critically dependent on foreign supplies of chrome, cobalt, platinum and manganese." Santini noted these minerals are South Africa and the Soviet Union.

Santini called the African nations of Rhodesia, South Africa and Zaire "the Persian Gulf" of minerals.

The Nevada Democrat predicted that if Soviet militarism on the African continent is allowed to go unchecked, "the United States would face industrial disaster." He claimed that the growing Soviet influence in Africa is just another step in their strategy of bringing the United States to its knees without firing a shot.

Santini, a member of the House Interior Committee and the Foreign Commerce Committee said that mineral development is vital to the U.S. economy. He said the country is faced with a production crisis, not a resource crisis.

The U.S. currently imports about 50 per cent of the 23 metals needed by U.S. industry, according to L.H. Lattman, dean of the University of Utah College of Mines and Mineral Industries.

But the U.S. has not yet reached its full potential in mineral development. Lattman said, "The 4 billion tons of minerals produced annually in the United States are coming from an area no larger than the amount of land devoted to peanut farming."

Santini noted that efforts by the Forest Service and Interior Dept. to create additional wilderness areas in this country will have a serious effect on efforts to develop the minerals under those lands.

He cited the Alaska Land Bill, which sets aside 96 million acres of land as wilderness. He said, "No accommodation was made for development of resources in that area."

Santini also criticized federal government efforts to solve the energy crisis.

He said that no natural gas leases have been awarded in Alaska since 1966 and no coal leases have been allowed in the Overthrust Belt area of Montana and Utah since 1971. He noted that those leases granted in the Overthrust Belt were special cases.

Lattman was critical of federal regulation of the mining industries. He said that state governments are finally beginning to step into the vacuum left by the federal government in finding ways to help the mineral industries. He noted that the Government Accounting Office has recognized that the Forest Service and the Interior Department "are responsible for mineral deficiencies" because of their existing and proposed land withdrawals. (*The Mining Record*)

AMERICAN GOLD NEWS
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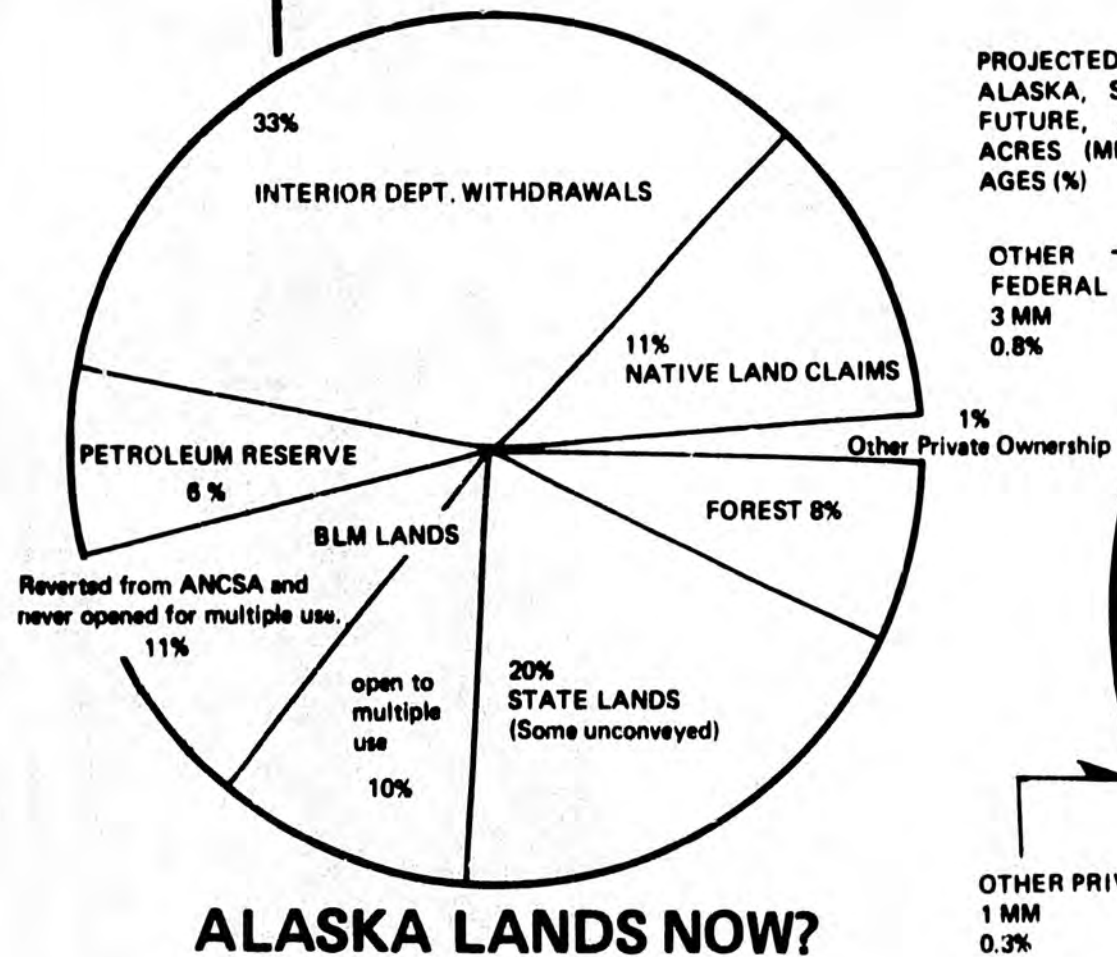
B.H.E.

CLEAR LAND PICTURE IS DIFFICULT

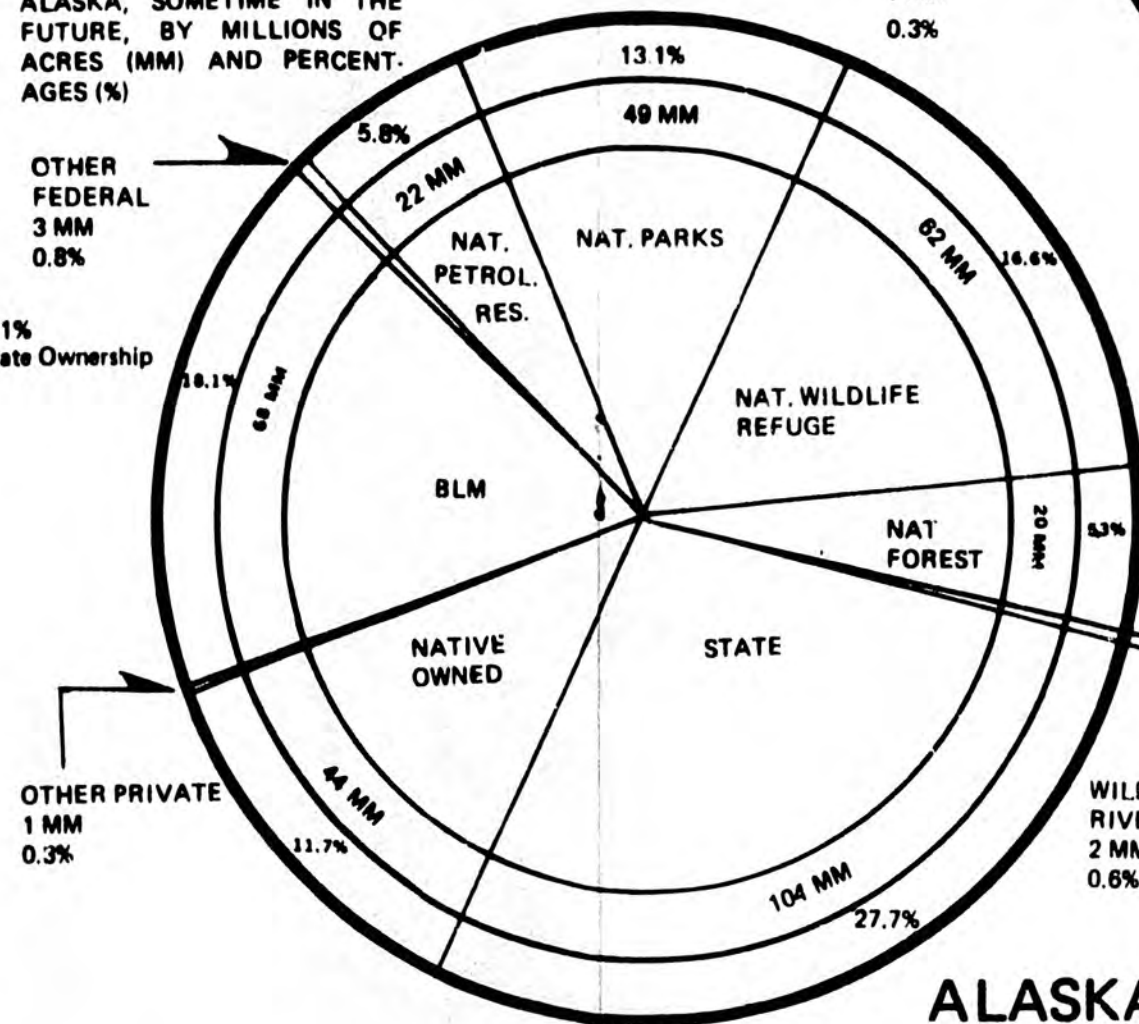
The status of Alaska's lands is, putting it mildly, uncertain. Just what percentage of Alaska's approximately 375 million acres are open to mining is also uncertain and seems to be dwindling at every turn.

The graphs on these pages show (a) land distribution before the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971; (b) the distribution in the event of passage of pending lands legislation; and (c) finally a guesstimate of the present status.

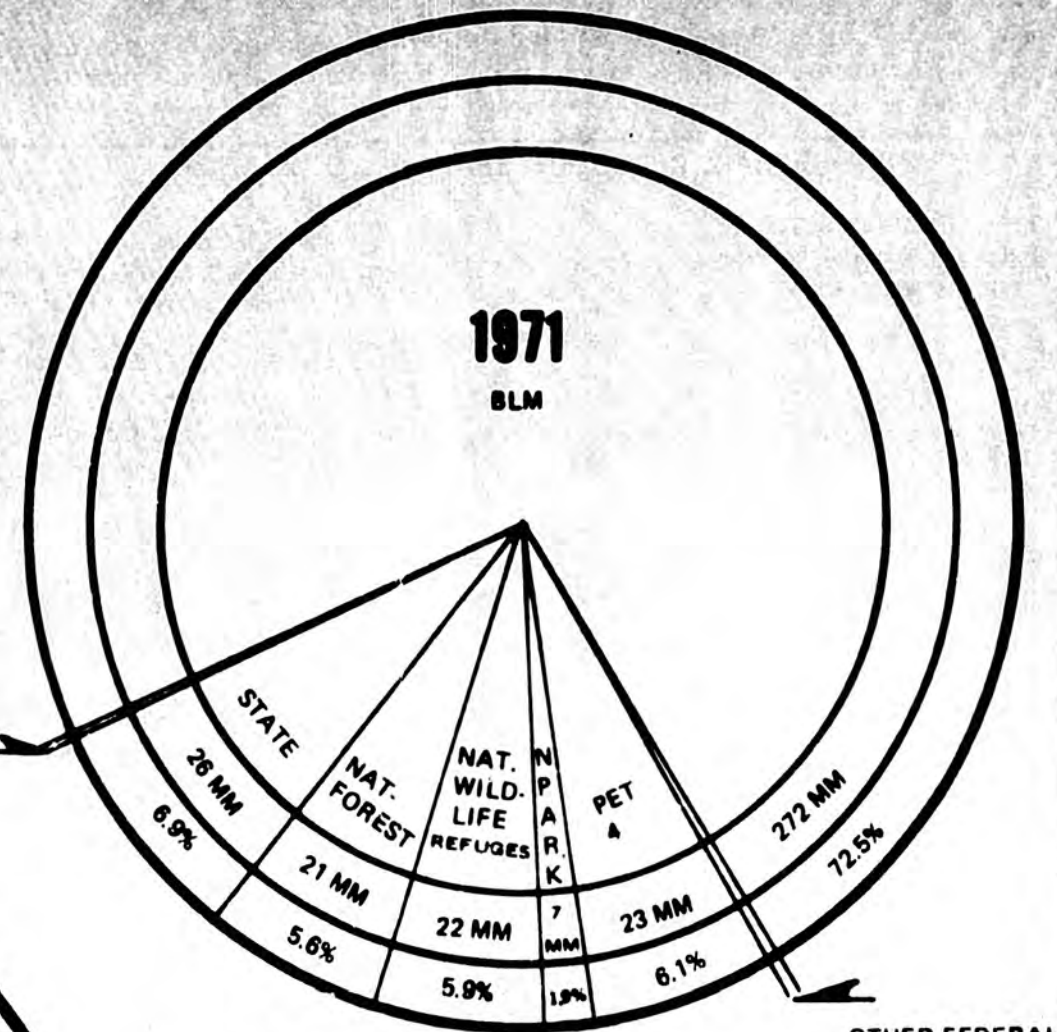
A state of limbo seems to most appropriately describe lands now and the chart presented takes a fairly broad license with acreage and doesn't presume to pinpoint accuracy. It is an attempted overview of Alaskan lands now. It is also a reflection of uncertainties expressed by several state and federal agencies contacted for information.



PROJECTED LAND STATUS IN ALASKA, SOMETIME IN THE FUTURE, BY MILLIONS OF ACRES (MM) AND PERCENTAGES (%)



PRIVATE
1 MM
0.3%



LAND STATUS IN ALASKA, 1971, BY MILLIONS OF ACRES (MM) AND PERCENTAGES (%)

ALASKA LANDS 1971

RECORDING DISTRICTS IDENTIFIED...

Editor's Note: On a recent tour to the State office for Lands Information, I happened upon Information Circular No. 24, a map of all the recording dis-

tricts in Alaska. It was produced in June of 1979 by the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. The information blocks in the corners of the

map seemed worth passing along, though I realize that many miners have them memorized by now!

MINING-CLAIM RECORDING DISTRICTS OF ALASKA

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg
Peggy Rauwolf, Recorder
415 Main St., Rm 320, Ketchikan 99901

Juneau, Haines, Skagway
Beverly Mueller, Recorder
Pouch U, Juneau 99801

• Sitka
Marlene Westover, Recorder
P.O. Box 910, Sitka 99835

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

• Cape Nome
Norma Scott, Recorder
P.O. Box 431, Nome 99762

Kotzebue (Records at Fairbanks)
Judy Brenner, Recorder
604 Barnette Street, Fairbanks 99701

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Anchorage, Iliamna, Aleutian Islands, Bristol Bay, Kvichak, Cordova
Rose Markis, Recorder
941 Fourth Avenue, Anchorage 99501

• Kodiak
Brigitte McBride, Recorder
P.O. Box 1367
Kodiak 99615

• Seward
George Peck
Box 596
Seward 99664

*State Recording Supervisor
Javan Beitinger
941 4th Ave.
Anchorage 99501

• Kenai
Bette Stacy, Recorder
Box 934, Kenai 99611

Homer, Seldovia
Helen Jackson, Recorder
P.O. Box 255, Homer 99603

• Valdez
Denise Holt, Recorder
P.O. Box 127, Valdez 99686

Palmer, Talkeetna
Marta Hensel, Recorder
P.O. Box 1006, Palmer 99645

• Chitina
Sheldon Sprecker
P.O. Box 86, Glennallen 99588

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Fairbanks, Manley Hot Springs, Nelato, Mt. McKinley, Nenana, Rampart, Ft. Gibbon, Barrow
Judy Brenner, Recorder
604 Barnette Street, Fairbanks 99701

Bethel, Kuskokwim
Annie Wassile, Recorder
P.O. Box 884, Bethel 99559

NOTES

1. Mining claims and assessment work must be recorded in the proper district.
2. To file a claim on federal land, you must also file here:

<p><u>North half:</u> ***** Bureau of Land Management P.O. Box 1150 Fairbanks, AK 99707</p>	<p><u>South half:</u> Bureau of Land Management Pouch 7-512 Anchorage, AK 99501</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
3. To file a claim on state or state-selected land, you must also file here:

<p>Dept. of Natural Resources Div. Mineral and Energy Management 703 W. Northern Lights Blvd. Anchorage, AK 99503</p>	
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4. In the Explanation, the underscored locations (e.g., Juneau) denote the sole recording office for the districts listed after it (i.e., Haines and Skagway).
5. For further claim and recording information, you may contact any DGGG mining-information office:

UA Physical Plant Bldg.
P.O. Box 80007
College, AK 99708

State Office Bldg.
Pouch M
Juneau, AK 99811

3327 Fairbanks St.
Anchorage, AK 99503

State Office Bldg.
P.O. Box 7438
Ketchikan, AK 99901

BOROUGH RECOGNIZES VALUE OF MINING

All the Talkeetna Mountains north to the Alaska Range have been designated a special use district by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough assembly in ordinance 79-36 which was passed July 17, 1979.

The ordinance recognizes mining in the past, present and future as a viable and necessary industry in the borough.

Almost half of the borough falls into the classification as a special use district. In addition to the mountains, the district extends from 12 miles east of the Susitna River to Lake Louise.

"The purpose of this chapter is to establish the Talkeetna Mountains Special Use District permitting the multiple use of lands within the district," reads the ordinance.

"It is further the purpose to conserve the unspoiled beauty of the mountains and the alpine region, to be consistent with its historic and continued use as a mining district as well as a water resource district, and to aid wild life habitat while permitting resource development, recreation, grazing and

related activities where appropriate."

Mining districts are defined as follows "an area which by virtue of previously discovered valuable minerals or materials has historically supported, does presently support, or because of known mineralized trends, may in the future support commercial mining; and which contains groups of mining claims, leases and permits the location and dimensions of which may not be apparent to the general public."

Further attention is paid to mining and outlined as "Existing and future mining is recognized as an allowed use in the Special Use District, but shall be subject to all Federal and State Mining Law."

Permits, however, are not overlooked (are they ever?) Section 17.24.145 states the permits and fees. "An application for a permit required under this Chapter shall be filed in writing by the owner of the property concerned or the person who seeks to do the act for which a permit is required. Appropriate Application forms may be obtained at

the borough offices."

The permit requests are, of course, investigated and reviewed "Investigation of the permit request shall be made by the Planning Commission or its representative. Within forty-five (45) days, the Commission shall determine whether a permit shall be given. Protection of the public health, safety, and welfare, the purposes and provisions of this chapter, and conformance with the following criteria (not included here) shall be the basis of the Commission's determination unless other bases are specified and shall be rendered in writing and state the reason therefor." Whew!

However, it is interesting to note that a time deadline is given for the determination of the permit approval or rejection.

The ordinance further recognizes "enterprise activities" and grazing uses, and in general seems designed to promote orderly growth and use of borough lands.

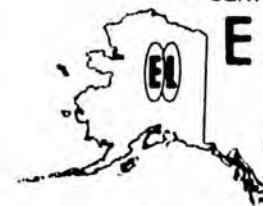
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The Tacoma News Tribune

A-6

Sun., March 2, 1980

FRANK S. BAKER, 1879-1960

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Managing Editor

Ignoring Alaskan oil

Inflation, and specifically our dependence on Middle East oil, seems to be eating away at our nation with such gusto it endangers our economy and perhaps even our way of life.

Importing so much expensive OPEC oil has placed our nation in peril, taken us further and further along a path that could lead to war.

So it is nothing short of incredible that we start pounding our own nails into our own coffin. But that is what Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has done by putting 40 million acres of Alaskan lands off-limits to oil and gas exploration and development.

And what is even more disturbing, it appears to be only a start on locking away the vast resources potential of Alaska as too expensive, too remote, too pristine and beautiful to touch. It is true there is debate over the extent of oil and gas deposits in Alaska. Only 87 exploratory wells have been drilled in the 49th state, compared with 336,435 in the lower 48 between 1947 and 1978.

Potential deposits in just one area, the Arctic Wildlife Range, run as high as 14 billion barrels of oil, or nearly 1 1/5 times as much as found at Prudhoe Bay.

It has been estimated by Milton Copulos, an energy analyst, that the state has, undiscovered, recoverable reserves of from 59

to 100 billion barrels of oil using today's technology. And this oil would be sufficient to offset all of our nation's imports for the next 22 to 37 years at present levels. Assuming that a reasonable improvement in recovery methods takes place over time, we could probably double this estimate.

According to the State of Alaska, we could be receiving as much as 5 million barrels of oil a day from its fields within a reasonably short period of time—if only we allow it to be developed. That would equal two-thirds of our total imports, and be more than enough to eliminate our perilous dependence on the Middle East and start relieving the pressure on our economy and rolling back inflation.

Andrus, the former Idaho governor, with the stroke of a pen, foreclosed Alaska under the provisions of the Federal Land Policy Management Act. Congress, in an election year, had been delaying action on the Alaskan wilderness measure.

Hopefully his action will arouse Congress into action.

The matter is vital to our national interest and much too important for one man to rule upon.

Alaska could be the key which could unlock our national survival ties with the Persian Gulf. We must not let the bureaucrats in Washington and their shortsighted friends throw that key away.

Test candidates on Alaska lands

APR 21
R 372

FEB 21 1980

g.f.

^{4/27}
It always makes one a little suspicious when national campaigners come visiting and are four-square on the right side of local issues.

It was obvious, for example, that John Connally's son had been briefed about federal land control issues before he stumped the Falls.

However, as if to reaffirm his commitment to state's rights, the elder Connally made it a point to say to a gathering of newspaper people from throughout the state Friday that he's against adding another acre to federal ownership.

This issue deserve more attention. Both president Carter and Sen. Kennedy are committed firmly on the side of expanding federal holdings.

The question is whether Republicans will name a candidate who takes the opposite side. In addition to Connally, Reagan is generally anti-fed. But where other Republicans stand is less clear.

Some will be tested when the Alaska lands bill comes up in the Senate right after the Republican National Convention. Agreement to hear the bill at that time was reached recently when Alaskan Sen. Mike Gravel dropped his threat of a filibuster.

The Senate bill, authored by Henry Jackson, isn't perfect. But it's measurably better than the highly-restrictive legislation passed by the House.

The House bill would lock up 110 million acres of Alaskan real estate. Placed off limits from development would be some of the nation's most valuable timberlands, mineral deposits and petroleum reserves.

Oil companies believe that up to 60 percent of the nation's undiscovered petroleum reserves are in Alaska.

The Jackson bill will face a floor challenge from Massachusetts Sen. Paul Tsongas who wants to substitute a measure with restrictions equal to those approved in the House.

But the Jackson bill or something equally realistic about national priorities deserves to pass. Instead of the 110 million sought by the House, the Jackson bill would set aside 102 million acres for wildlife refuges, national parks and wild and scenic rivers.

Even the smaller amount is too much in view of the federal Bureau of Land Management's admission that only 17 percent

of its vast land holdings are in excellent or good condition. But the current political climate probably makes it unrealistic to hope for further trimming.

As opposed to the House version, an important provision of the Senate bill is that it would order the Interior secretary to undertake an extensive geological study of the Arctic National Wildlife Range, which is located just east of the productive Prudhoe Bay oil field.

An estimate by the U.S. Geological Survey says the range holds about one-third of the nation's oil reserves and about 17 percent of its natural gas reserves.

Under the Senate bill, the Interior secretary would recommend to Congress within six years whether energy development should proceed in the range.

Preservationists oppose the Senate bill because the range is a calving ground for 120,000 Porcupine Caribou, the nation's largest herd of free-roaming animals.

But it makes no sense not to find out the extent and location of the range's oil and gas reserves. That isn't to say that drilling should proceed post-haste. It might be that the environmental costs of development will prove too great or that substitute energy sources will be developed in sufficient quantity to render development unnecessary.

However, with the sword of OPEC poised over Uncle Sam's neck and with Russian troops within 300 miles of the Persian Gulf, it's foolhardy to do anything less than develop a full-scale contingency plan around the Alaskan reserves.

There's also the issue of good faith with Alaskan residents. Less than 1 percent of the land in their state is privately owned. Promises have been given since before the time statehood that the federal government would return some of its holdings to the people. For a variety of reasons, none of those promises has been kept.

The situation has led a dean of the University of Alaska to say: The feds and the Lower 48 are doing everything possible to keep Alaska locked up as a colonial economy."

Borderland knows how Alaskans feel. They deserve an even break in the Senate. And in our final selection of a candidate to support for president, his stance on Alaska will be one of the items considered.

FEB 22 1980

RFL

A Sad Setback for Alaska In the Senate

EDITORIAL

9285

It is genuinely astounding how two U.S. senators from Alaska, one of whom has shown signs of being both reasonable and pragmatic, can year after year buck the White House, the Department of the Interior, a lopsided majority of the House of Representatives and a good segment of the American people — and get by with it. Yet this strange drama continues, seemingly without end.

The latest outrage concerns a Senate scheduling agreement, deferring consideration of the Alaska Lands Bill for at least another five months. In practical terms, the proposal could very well be dead for this Congress, meaning the entire cumbersome, time-consuming process would have to be started again in 1981. Thousands of hours already have been invested in a careful consideration of the fate of the public lands in the 49th state, and still nothing has happened.

Under the new agreement, the Alaska bill can't come up before July 21, but there is no guarantee it will be considered then or later in the year. The Senate will stand in recess for the Democratic National Convention in August and later for the Labor Day break. By September the pressures will begin to mount for another recess or an early adjournment, prior to the November elections. In plain language, the Senate probably won't get much done on Alaska — or anything else — after July 21.

The two senators, Mike Gravel and his more conciliatory colleague, Ted Stevens, admittedly fought for a delay,

hoping the energy crisis would heat up to a point where the public would demand more Alaskan exploitation. Opening the beautiful and fragile Arctic National Wildlife Range to oil and natural gas exploration is a key and controversial objective. In the long run, they may win and they still could lose. For the present, they have delayed action so long it will be virtually impossible to reach a final decision before the end of 1980.

Compromise has already followed compromise, as the Department of the Interior agreed to a severely amended plan to spare what Secretary Cecil Andrus calls the "crown jewels" of Alaska. A good bill was adopted by the House in May 1978, with only 31 votes in opposition. It died in the closing hours of the session after Gravel refused to give an inch. Again last May the House forwarded a far-reaching proposal to the Senate on a final vote of 360-65.

The White House is solidly behind the Department of the Interior plan and, as a standby measure, President Carter created "instant" national monuments to protect 56 million acres of prime real estate. The final boundaries of those areas, along with an additional 75 million acres the House would preserve, are now before the Congress. One way or another this issue will have to be resolved eventually. But the longer the debate stretches on, the more the likelihood diminishes that the American people, who own this land outright, will emerge as the final winners.

BRISTOL, VA.
VIRGINIA-TENNESSEAN
D. 9.000

FEB 26 1980

By the Editor

As We See It

No Development

EDITORIAL

The long effort to work out a compromise on preservation of wilderness lands in Alaska has taken a discouraging turn. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, impatient with the delays in Congress, has used his executive powers to put 40 million acres of federal land in Alaska off-limits for development for the next 20 years.

This is a victory for environmentalists who want to protect as much of the Alaskan wilderness as possible from activity that would disturb its abundant wildlife. It is a defeat, however, for the effort in Congress to balance the need for wildlife protection with the need for natural resources from Alaska — especially oil and gas.

As matters now stand, the Andrus action will prevail unless Congress can bring the issue to a head. Election-year politics has created a stand-off between supporters of a Senate Energy Committee bill which has the backing of the state of Alaska and its congressional delegation, and a more restrictive measure by Sen. Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts which has the support of environmental organizations and is closer to a version passed by the House last year.

The Energy Committee bill is hardly a cave-in to the oil, mining and timber lobbies, as some op-

ponents suggest. It would set aside 102 million acres as national parks, wildlife refuges, forests and wild and scenic rivers. It also calls for continued study of the oil and gas potential in the North Slope wildlife ranges, with a possibility of drilling activity if Congress approves at some later date.

That strikes us as a rational approach to the energy vs. environment dilemma. Indeed, the committee bill as it stands represents a good-faith effort to permit reasonable development of natural resources in Alaska while protecting prized wilderness areas and their wildlife.

Sens. Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel of Alaska have managed to delay consideration of the bill until next summer in hopes of heading off attempts by pro-environment senators to amend it in their favor. Their strategy has boomeranged, however, with the action by the Interior Secretary.

Mr. Andrus says all he wants to do is goad the Senate into acting sooner so there will be a chance of resolving the issue before adjournment of the 96th Congress. The Senate should get on the ball. The future of Alaska is too important to be left to executive orders from the office of Mr. Andrus!

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
INDEPENDENT
D. 63,006

FEB 26 1980

R. L. L.

Alaska's fragile wilderness

EDITORIAL under federal protection

E. 9285

Alaska's developers — and oil companies — would naturally like to see more of the state opened to their businesses rather than preserved for wildlife and scenic beauty.

In this effort, they are generally supported by Alaskans. They have less support in Congress and in the rest of the country.

Fortunately, they also have less support in the Carter administration. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has placed 40 million acres of Alaskan land under long-term federal protection. The protection can be modified by Congress, but there is little likelihood Congress will attempt to turn all this fragile wilderness over to exploitation.

Congress realizes that the developers are still free to operate in two-thirds of the state, while the oil companies are free to operate in 95 percent of the land with major oil-bearing potential. Any attempt to give the developers and oil

companies unlimited freedom to expand operations would be vetoed by the president.

There is still room for compromise between environmental and economic interests, but Andrus has now made it unlikely that environmental interests will be completely discarded. That is all to the good.

His action was both wise and timely. Alaska's senators, Mike Gravel and Ted Stevens, had obtained a five-month postponement of debate on protection for Alaska lands in the obvious hope that at the last minute a bad bill — or no bill at all — would be passed.

Even if President Carter vetoed legislation opening Alaskan wilderness to uncontrolled exploitation, much of the land would have been fair game for the exploiters. Andrus has headed off that possibility. The nation can be grateful. Ultimately, the people of Alaska will also be grateful.

Reserve Upgraded

AMERICAN METAL
MARKET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
D.

NEW YORK — United States Borax & Chemical Corp., Los Angeles, a member of the RTZ Group, has expanded its evaluation of in-place molybdenum reserves at its Quartz Hill deposit near Ketchikan, Alaska, to 1.3-billion tons, up 20 percent from earlier reports of about 1.08-billion tons.

The expansion was discovered during the company's 1979 exploration program which included drilling a core hole 100,000 feet. The reserves, which have a grade of about 0.13 percent, at a 0.05 percent cutoff, equal 2-billion pounds of contained molybdenum.

The U.S. Borax Quartz Hill site, described by the company as the second largest deposit of its kind, was not affected by a recent decision by Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus to close off about 40-million acres of Alaskan land for 20-years. (AMM, Feb. 13) However, the company, which had invested \$14.5-million by the end of 1979 in the site, and proposes to spend another \$5-million this year, said legislation pending in Congress could hamper and ultimately prevent development of the deposit.

Strict Regulation

According to U.S. Borax, a Senate version of Alaska lands legislation would place the Quartz Hill site in a classification under which mining could take place under strict environmental regulations. A House of Representatives version would make exploiting the deposit virtually impossible, according to a company representative.

Borax recently reported that the ore at Quartz Hill is unusual because it contains no heavy metal, and the firm said the tailings, therefore, can be disposed of without fear of pollution.

Borax President Carl Randolph said the deposit would add 40 to 50 percent to known U.S. reserves. The mine is expected to have about a 40-year life. As reported, a timetable for development of Quartz Hill does not look forward to the facility coming onstream until probably 1984.

Although there is currently a very tight market in molybdenum, prospects are for at least a balanced supply — and possibly an oversupply — by the mid 1980s when new mines in Canada and New Mexico will be onstream.

FEB 27 1980 *gll*

COOKEVILLE, TENN.
DISPATCH TODAY
D. 14:29

FEB 29 1980 *gll*

Energy vs. environment

The long effort to work out a compromise on preservation of wilderness lands in Alaska has taken a discouraging turn. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, impatient with the delays in Congress, has used his executive powers to put 40 million acres of federal land in Alaska off-limits for development for the next 20 years.

This is a victory for environmentalists who want to protect as much of the Alaskan wilderness as possible from activity that would disturb its abundant wildlife. It is a defeat, however, for the effort in Congress to balance the need for wildlife protection with the need for natural resources from Alaska — especially oil and gas.

As matters now stand, the Andrus action will prevail unless Congress can bring the issue to a head. Election-year politics has created a stand-off between supporters of a Senate Energy Committee bill which has the backing of the state of Alaska and its congressional delegation, and a more restrictive measure by Sen. Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts which has the support of environmental organizations and is closer to a version passed by the House last year.

The Energy Committee bill is hardly a cave-in to the oil, mining and timber lobbies, as some opponents suggest. It would set aside 102 million acres as national parks, wildlife refuges, forests and wild and scenic rivers. It also calls for continued study of the oil and gas potential in the North Slope wildlife ranges, with a possibility of drilling activity if Congress approves at some later date.

That strikes us as a rational approach to the energy vs. environment dilemma. Indeed, the committee bill as it stands represents a good-faith effort to permit reasonable development of natural resources in Alaska while protecting prized wilderness areas and their wildlife.

Sens. Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel of Alaska have managed to delay consideration of the bill until next summer in hopes of heading off attempts by pro-environment senators to amend it in their favor. Their strategy has boomeranged, however, with the action by the Interior Secretary.

Mr. Andrus says all he wants to do is goad the Senate into acting sooner so there will be a chance of resolving the issue before adjournment of the 96th Congress. The Senate should get on the ball. The future of Alaska is too important to be left to executive orders from the office of Mr. Andrus.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

D2 Information Office
1016 W. Sixth Suite 435
Anchorage AK 99501

Alaskan oil supply

EDITORIAL

9285
 Just as President Jimmy Carter has said his administration is working to solve the problem of inflation, he has said his administration is working to solve the nation's dependency upon foreign sources of fuel.

But the record indicates the Carter Administration actually is operating to worsen both situations. Inflation is becoming a greater problem, as a direct result of federal error; and American dependency upon OPEC oil is growing, as a direct result of federal error.

Federal blunders which aggravate the fuel problem are numerous, ranging from the Washington fiat which forced industrial conversion from abundant coal to scarce oil to tax and fiscal policies which discourage domestic development of petroleum resources. A separate category of mistaken federal policy has to do with Alaska's petroleum potential.

This aspect of Carter Administration policy recently was discussed in a paper prepared by Milton Copulos, energy analyst for the Heritage Foundation. The title of the paper gives a clue to Copulos' attitude toward the Carter Administration: "Alaska Lands Freeze Is Pure Nonsense."

Copulos reviews the problem of American reliance on imported oil and contends this reliance is taking the nation along a path toward war. He notes: "As our peril increases, so too does the urgency of our search for a solution. It is nothing short of incredible then, that with the stroke of his pen Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus recently foreclosed one of the most promising avenues of escape from our dilemma."

Copulos describes how, on Feb. 6, Secretary Andrus "put a freeze on 40 million acres of Alaska lands" and in so doing "effectively barred access to vast areas of Alaska, many of which are considered among the most promising for the discovery of additional supplies of oil and natural gas."

He estimates the potential deposits in just one of these areas, the Arctic Wildlife Range, could yield as much as 14 billion barrels of oil, or nearly half again as much as has been found at Prudhoe Bay.

Copulos reports this action by Andrus is only the latest in a series of moves in Washington aimed at locking away the vast resource potential of Alaska. Moreover, he says, "these actions directly contradict the expressed wishes of the majority of the residents of that state, and the vital interests of our nation."

He argues Alaska has recoverable reserves of some 100 billion barrels of oil, and declares, "This oil would be sufficient to offset all of our imports for the next 22 to 37 years at present levels. Assuming that a reasonable improvement in recovery methods takes place over time, we probably could double this estimate."

But the Carter Administration is stubborn in its refusal to allow reasonable development of the Alaskan oil potential, virtually all of it situated on what are described as "federally owned lands, which have been closed even to basic exploration." Copulos observes, "Astounding as it may seem, to date...only 87 exploratory wells have been drilled in our 49th state. This compares with a total of 336,435 drilled in the lower 48 between 1947 and 1978."

Copulos contends the "environmental concern" which is cited as the excuse for the Alaskan lock-up is largely a Sierra Club fantasy, with virtually no basis in fact. He notes an oil field the size of Prudhoe Bay would take up less than 1.4 percent of the acreage contained in the Arctic Wildlife Range, and the actual drilling equipment and facilities an infinitesimal fraction of that. As another comparison, he points out the Alaska pipeline takes up only 8.2 square miles out of the state's more than 350,000. And he cites the Alcan highway, which he recalls was built 35 years ago and "which stands as a clear demonstration that development can take place without ecological catastrophe."

Copulos concludes: "According to the State of Alaska, we could be receiving as much as five million barrels of oil a day from its fields within a reasonably short period of time, if only we allow it to be developed. This oil would equal two-thirds of our total imports, and would be more than enough to eliminate our perilous dependence on the Middle East. Since this is the case, it would make sense to utilize it. Secretary Andrus, however, disagrees."

The evidence is becoming ever more abundant that American problems such as inflation and the "energy crisis" could indeed be solved — but not so long as the American people default the authority for making important decisions to Washington, D.C., and to individuals like Jimmy Carter and Cecil Andrus. — M · i

ELKO, NEV.
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 D. 3310

MAR 3 1980

Editorials...

MAR 6 1980

One-Man Rule On Alaskan Lands

Since Alaska's admission to the Union as a state, the question of ownership and control of the land there has been before Congress. It was supposed to have been settled years ago under a deadline Congress gave itself. Twice the house of Representatives has passed legislation. Once the Senate failed to consider it because of opposition from Alaska's senators. It is again before the Senate. And Senator Mike Gavel (D., Alaska) is blocking it for not permitting extensive development which would enrich his state even beyond the wealth it currently collects from North Slope oil payments.

Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus has felt forced to designate

40 million acres of land in Alaska as wildlife refuges and natural resource areas, adding it to the 56 million acres set aside from development two years ago by Presidential order when Alaska's senators prevented the Senate from voting on a bill which had overwhelming endorsement.

We oppose unilateral action by an individual interfering with a final legislative decision, the only proper way to determine the future of Alaskan lands. For this reason we reluctantly endorse Mr. Andrus's action. Senator Gavel may again block a Senate majority from working its will. No one man should be able so to thwart his peers.

IDENTICAL EDITORIAL APPEARED IN:
THE HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA NEWS ,

MARCH 7, 1980

AND THE STAUNTON, VIRGINIA LEADER ,

MARCH 3, 1980

EDITORIAL

Alaska on ice

Heat already vented during the nine-year debate on the future of federal land in Alaska could conceivably melt the tundra which the Alaskan Lands Bill is meant to protect. So it is difficult to comprehend the necessity of another delay on the resolution of that historic wildlife legislation.

On the basis of votes in the House of Representatives, wherever protective legislation already has passed twice, there appears to be a broad consensus that large portions of the priceless Alaskan wilderness — already owned by the federal government — should be perpetually safeguarded. The proposed legislation, which would protect some 125 million acres, calls for substantial restraint on the impulse for exploration within the nation's largest but least populated state but would allow exploration when justified by national necessity.

Qualms about the legislation have been squarely addressed during more than two years of legislative review, and

it is time for the Senate to stop stalling on the issue and vote. Although its calendar was opened up by the president's delay of SALT II ratification, the Senate voted earlier this month to carry over Alaskan wildlife legislation until after the July 4 recess. That procrastination means that the vote will be held during one of the Senate's busiest periods.

Secretary of Interior Cecil D. Andrus had acted to neutralize the impact of that delay by declaring the Alaska lands national monuments. Yet that administrative protection is at best a temporary remedy. And hopes for permanent protection are threatened by opponents of the wildlands bill who are expected to propose last-minute debilitating compromises — and perhaps to engage in a filibuster after the Senate bill eventually emerges from a House conference. While they wonder how to make better use of the month of March, the senators might reconsider the timetable for that crucial vote.

SHEWENBURY, N. J.
REGISTER
D. 31,218

MAR 3 1980

Alaska land freeze

E 9285

EDITORIAL

In spite of another looming Mideast crisis, the Democratic dominated Congress and the Carter Administration still are unable to generate a sensible energy program.

Our dependence on imported oil has severely damaged our economy. It is moving us closer and closer to confrontation and eventually to war.

In this situation, it is astounding that with a stroke of his bureaucratic pen Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus recently blocked our most promising route of escape from OPEC oppression.

Under provisions of the Federal Land Policy Management Act, President Carter allowed Secretary Andrus to prohibit all development of 40 million acres of Alaska lands. His decision will now prevent access to vast areas of Alaska. Many of these areas are the most promising for discovery of badly needed oil and natural gas. In one area alone, the Artic Wildlife Range, it has been estimated that there are 14 billion barrels of oil. That's about one and one-half times as much as was found at Prudhoe Bay!

Many Americans view Alaska as a natural wonder that must be protected from any development. But it evidently is not understood that Alaska may be our best hope to find oil we need to save our nation from disaster.

Using today's technology, it is estimated that Alaska has 60 billion to 100 billion barrels of undiscovered oil reserves. This would be sufficient to offset all of our oil import needs for the next 25 to 40 years. During that period of time, we no doubt would be able to improve our recovery techniques enough to double this amount.

Why are we not developing this badly needed oil reserve? Most of it is on federally owned lands which have been closed to all exploration. The federal government is to blame.

In the history of our country, less than 100 oil wells have been drilled in Alaska. That compares with almost 400,000 wells that have been drilled in our other states since World War II.

What is the objection to using Alaskan oil? Modern exploration techniques leave no damage to the environment. Similarly, the actual development of oil fields would leave no permanent scars on the land.

The Alcan highway, constructed almost 40 years ago, was carved out of the environment with no lasting harm. The Alaskan pipeline takes up less than nine of the state's 350,000 square miles.

Instead of allowing the needed exploration of Alaska, House and Senate conferees are considering a \$22.7 billion "windfall" profits tax on American oil companies. At a time when the government should be encouraging more oil drilling, the liberals in control in Washington are doing the opposite.

America could survive another OPEC oil embargo. But Europe is dependent upon the Persian Gulf for 63 percent of its imported oil. Japan is totally without domestic oil supplies. In another oil squeeze their economies would stagger. In that circumstance, a worldwide depression would be likely to hit.

In freezing Alaskan land, Secretary Andrus is regarded as a hero by the environmentalists. But he may have doomed our nation to continued dependence on foreign oil. Congress should promptly pass legislation overriding the Interior Department's freeze on oil exploration in Alaska.

IDENTICAL EDITORIAL APPEARED

IN THE JEFFERSON CITY MO.

CAPITAL NEWS, MARCH 1, 1980

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
NEWS PRESS
614 2451 0-51 130

FEB 29 1980

B. K.

MAR 5 1980

BKA

Energy vs. environment

⁹²⁸³
THE LONG EFFORT TO work out a compromise on preservation of wilderness lands in Alaska has taken a discouraging turn. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, impatient with the delays in Congress, has used his executive powers to put 40 million acres of federal land in Alaska off-limits for development for the next 20 years.

This is a victory for environmentalists who want to protect as much of the Alaskan wilderness as possible from activity that would disturb its abundant wildlife. It is a defeat, however, for the effort in Congress to balance the need for wildlife protection with the need for natural resources from Alaska - especially oil and gas.

As matters now stand, the Andrus action will prevail unless Congress can bring the issue to a head. Election-year politics has created a stand-off between supporters of a Senate Energy Committee bill which has the backing of the state of Alaska and its congressional delegation, and a more restrictive measure by Sen. Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts which has the support of environmental organizations and is closer to a version passed by the House last year.

The Energy Committee bill is hardly a cave-in to the oil, mining and timber lobbies, as some opponents suggest.

It would set aside 102 million acres as national parks, wildlife refuges, forests and wild and scenic rivers. It also calls for continued study of the oil and gas potential in the North Slope wildlife ranges, with a possibility of drilling activity if Congress approves at some later date.

That strikes us as a rational approach to the energy vs. environment dilemma. Indeed, the committee bill as it stands represents a good-faith effort to permit reasonable development of natural resources in Alaska while protecting prized wilderness areas and their wildlife.

Sens. Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel of Alaska have managed to delay consideration of the bill until next summer in hopes of heading off attempts by pro-environment senators to amend it in their favor. Their strategy has boomeranged, however, with the action by the Interior Secretary.

Mr. Andrus says all he wants to do is goad the Senate into acting sooner so there will be a chance of resolving the issue before adjournment of the 96th Congress. The Senate should get on the ball. The future of Alaska is too important to be left to executive orders from the office of Mr. Andrus.

IDENTICAL EDITORIAL APPEARED

IN THE SAN PEDRO, CALIF.

NEWS PILOT, MARCH 3, 1980

The Courier-Journal
LOUISVILLE, KY.
D. 266,003

FEB 21 1980

Congress again neglects Alaska

EDITORIAL

THE FREQUENT inability of Congress to make decisions in the public interest because it's pulled and hauled this way and that by well-financed special interests is apparent in many areas. The most glaring one these days is in energy policy. The result often serves no one well, not even the special interests themselves.

The Alaska lands bill is a clear illustration. For four years, Congress has failed to work out a permanent plan for use of more than 120 million acres of federal land in Alaska. And the problem is older than that. It's the third stage in a program of land disposition that began when Alaska, its land then about 99 percent federally owned, gained statehood in 1959.

In the face of strong signs that Congress will fail to settle the problem again this year, Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus has used existing law to put 40 million acres of wilderness under long-term environmental protection. Last year, President Carter, in a similar manner, designated another 56 million acres as national monuments to protect them from exploitation.

Those actions were necessary. But they are not proper solutions. The President and Secretary Andrus were using legal authority that was not well designed for the job at hand. Both environmental and com-

mercial interests would agree that some land will be excessively protected, and some not protected at all.

All this is because Congress, or more properly the Senate, hasn't done its job and appears unlikely to do it in 1980. The House has twice passed legislation, based on careful study, that struck a balance between the nation's need to preserve Alaskan wilderness and Alaska's need for economic development.

A House-Senate compromise somewhat more favorable to development was lost in a last-minute legislative logjam in 1978. Congress then ducked the issue entirely for another year, and the Senate has now put off action until late July.

That delay was widely considered a signal that the Senate would once more do nothing at all until Alaska's two senators are satisfied with the bill. One of the two, Senator Mike Gravel, has given abundant indications that no reasonable compromise is likely to satisfy him.

As matters stand, most of the controversial land will be protected anyway. But the executive action does not provide the best balance between preservation and development. It just creates a holding pattern until Congress gets around to attending to its business. ✓

United States Senate MAR 10 1980

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 6, 1980

D-7

Honorable Mike Colletta
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mike:

As you know, a time agreement allowing for the consideration of the Senate Energy Committee's substitute for the House-passed Alaska lands bill was reached a few weeks ago. I am enclosing a copy of the Senate Calendar of Business which includes an outline of the official agreement (Order No. 422) on page two. I thought you might find this concise outline useful.

Please contact me or my staff if you have any questions regarding the time agreement or the Energy Committee's bill.

With best wishes,

Cordially,



TED STEVENS
United States Senator

Enclosure

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION	{	CONVENED JANUARY 14, 1979 ADJOURNED DECEMBER 20, 1979	}	DAYS IN SESSION 167
SECOND SESSION	{	CONVENED JANUARY 2, 1980	}	DAYS IN SESSION 29

CALENDAR OF BUSINESS

Wednesday, March 5, 1980

(LEGISLATIVE DAY, JANUARY 3, 1980)

SENATE CONVENES AT 9:45 A.M.

(IN RECESS)



UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENTS

S. 414 (ORDER NO. 515)

1.—*Ordered*, That when the Senate proceeds to the consideration of S. 414 (Order No. 515), a bill to amend title 35 of the U.S. Code; to establish a uniform Federal patent procedure for small businesses and nonprofit organizations; to create a consistent policy and procedure concerning patentability of inventions made with Federal assistance; and for other related purposes,

(CONSENT AGREEMENTS CONTINUED ON P. 2)

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF J. S. KIMMITT, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE
By WILLIAM F. FARMER, JR., LEGISLATIVE CLERK

DEBATE on any amendment in the first degree (except an amendment relating to extending uniform patent procedures to government contractors to be offered by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Stevenson) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Schmitt) on which there shall be 2 hours) shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of such and the manager of the bill; debate on any amendment in the second degree shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of such and the manager of the bill; and debate on any debatable motion, appeal, or point of order which is submitted or on which the Chair entertains debate shall be limited to 20 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of such and the manager of the bill: *Provided*, That in the event the manager of the bill is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or his designee: *Provided further*, That no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received.

Ordered further, That on the question of FINAL PASSAGE of the said bill, debate shall be limited to 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Bayh) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Thurmond): *Provided*, That the said Senators, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, debatable motion, appeal, or point of order. (Feb. 4, 1980.) (Feb. 5, 1980.)

H.R. 39 (ORDER NO. 442)

2.—*Ordered*, That when the Senate proceeds to the consideration of H.R. 39 (Order No. 442), an act to provide for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in the State of Alaska, including the designation of units of the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Wilderness Preservation Systems, and for other purposes, but not before July 4, 1980, on which date or any date thereafter the Majority Leader is authorized to call up the act, **DEBATE** on any of 5 amendments to be offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Tsongas), on any of 3 amendments to be offered by the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Stevens), on any of 3 amendments to be offered by the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Gravel), and on any of 3 amendments to be offered by the Senator from Washington (Mr. Jackson), shall be limited to 2 hours each, all of which amendments must be germane to the committee substitute and which shall be the only first degree amendments to be in order, except for a substitute amendment which may be offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Tsongas) after all the above listed amendments have been disposed of, and on which **DEBATE** shall be limited to 4 hours; all of the above time to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of each amendment and the manager of the bill: *Provided*, That all of the above amendments, except for the Tsongas substitute, shall be subject to second degree amendments germane to the amendment to which proposed, on which debate shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of such and the manager of the bill: *Provided further*, That no motion to table the Tsongas substitute shall be in order: *Provided further*, That in the event the manager of the bill is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the Minority Leader or his designee.

Ordered further, That on the question of FINAL PASSAGE of the said bill, debate shall be limited to 20 hours, to be divided and controlled as follows: 5 hours for the Senator from Washington (Mr. Jackson); 5 hours for the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Gravel); 5 hours under the joint control of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Hatfield) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Stevens); and 5 hours under the joint control of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Durkin) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Tsongas): *Provided*, That the said Senators, or any one of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, debatable motion, appeal, or point of order: *Provided further*, That if the Majority and Minority Leaders are informed and convinced by the Senator from Washington (Mr. Jackson), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Hatfield), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Tsongas), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Durkin), or either Senator from Alaska (Messrs. Gravel and Stevens), after consultation with the Parliamentarian, that there has been a departure from the understanding underlying this agreement with respect to a proposed amendment, the Majority Leader may vitiate this agreement. (Feb. 7, 1980.)

▼ ▼ ▼ 1980 ▼ ▼ ▼													
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Days that Senate met in 1980 are marked (/).
 Boxed areas indicate scheduled non-legislative period days.



Senate Membership, Ninety-Sixth Congress, Second Session

Class			Class		
2	<i>Armstrong, William L.</i>	Colo.	2	<i>Kassbaum, Nancy Landon</i>	Kans.
2	<i>Baker, Howard H., Jr.</i>	Tenn.	1	KENNEDY, EDWARD M.	Mass.
2	BAUCUS, MAX	Mont.	3	<i>Laxalt, Paul</i>	Nev.
3	BAYH, BIRCH	Ind.	3	LEAHY, PATRICK J.	Vt.
3	<i>Bellmon, Henry</i>	Okla.	2	LEVIN, CARL	Mich.
1	BENTSEN, LLOYD	Tex.	3	LONG, RUSSELL B.	La.
2	BIDEN, JOSEPH R., Jr.	Del.	1	<i>Lugar, Richard G.</i>	Ind.
2	BOREN, DAVID L.	Okla.	3	MAGNUSON, WARREN G.	Wash.
2	<i>Bochwitz, Rudy</i>	Minn.	3	<i>Mathias, Charles McC., Jr.</i>	Md.
2	BRADLEY, BILL	N.J.	1	MATSUNAGA, SPARK M.	Hawaii
3	BUMPERS, DALE	Ark.	2	<i>McClure, James A.</i>	Idaho
1	BURDICK, QUENTIN N.	N. Dak.	3	MCGOVERN, GEORGE	S. Dak.
1	<i>BYRD, HARRY F., Jr.*</i>	Va.	1	MELCHER, JOHN	Mont.
1	BYRD, ROBERT C.	W. Va.	1	METZENBAUM, HOWARD M.	Ohio
1	CANNON, HOWARD W.	Nev.	3	MORGAN, ROBERT	N.C.
1	<i>Chafee, John H.</i>	R.I.	1	MOYNIHAN, DANIEL PATRICK	N.Y.
1	CHILES, LAWTON	Fla.	1	MUSKIE, EDMUND S.	Maine
3	CHURCH, FRANK	Idaho	3	NELSON, GAYLORD	Wis.
2	<i>Cochran, Thad</i>	Miss.	2	NUNN, SAM	Ga.
2	<i>Cohen, William S.</i>	Maine	3	<i>Packwood, Bob</i>	Oreg.
3	CRANSTON, ALAN	Calif.	2	PELL, CLAIBORNE	R.I.
3	CULVER, JOHN C.	Iowa	2	<i>Percy, Charles H.</i>	Ill.
1	<i>Danforth, John C.</i>	Mo.	2	<i>Pressler, Larry</i>	S. Dak.
1	DECONCINI, DENNIS	Ariz.	1	PROXMIRE, WILLIAM	Wis.
3	<i>Dole, Robert</i>	Kans.	2	PRYOR, DAVID H.	Ark.
2	<i>Domenici, Pete V.</i>	N. Mex.	2	RANDOLPH, JENNINGS	W. Va.
1	<i>Durenberger, David</i>	Minn.	3	RIBICOFF, ABRAHAM	Conn.
3	DURKIN, JOHN A.	N.H.	1	RIEGLE, DONALD W., Jr.	Mich.
3	EAGLETON, THOMAS F.	Mo.	1	<i>Roth, William V., Jr.</i>	Del.
2	EXON, J. JAMES	Nebr.	1	SARBANES, PAUL S.	Md.
3	FORD, WENDELL H.	Ky.	1	SASSER, JIM	Tenn.
3	<i>Garn, Jake</i>	Utah	1	<i>Schmitt, Harrison H.</i>	N. Mex.
3	GLENN, JOHN	Ohio	3	<i>Schweiker, Richard S.</i>	Pa.
3	<i>Goldwater, Barry</i>	Ariz.	2	<i>Simpson, Alan K.</i>	Wyo.
3	GRAVEL, MIKE	Alaska	1	<i>Stafford, Robert T.</i>	Vt.
3	HART, GARY W.	Colo.	1	STENNIS, JOHN C.	Miss.
1	<i>Hatch, Orrin G.</i>	Utah	2	<i>Stevens, Ted</i>	Alaska
2	<i>Hatfield, Mark O.</i>	Oreg.	3	STEVENSON, ADLAI E.	Ill.
1	<i>Hayakawa, S. I.</i>	Calif.	3	STEWART, DONALD	Ala.
2	HEFLIN, HOWELL	Ala.	3	STONE, RICHARD (DICK)	Fla.
1	<i>Heinz, John</i>	Pa.	3	TALMADGE, HERMAN E.	Ga.
2	<i>Helms, Jesse</i>	N.C.	2	<i>Thurmond, Strom</i>	S.C.
3	HOLLINGS, ERNEST F.	S.C.	2	<i>Tower, John</i>	Tex.
2	HUDDLESTON, WALTER D.	Ky.	2	TRONGAS, PAUL E.	Mass.
2	<i>Humphrey, Gordon</i>	N.H.	1	<i>Wallop, Malcolm</i>	Wyo.
3	INOUE, DANIEL K.	Hawaii	2	<i>Warner, John</i>	Va.
1	JACKSON, HENRY M.	Wash.	1	<i>Weicker, Lowell P., Jr.</i>	Conn.
3	<i>Javits, Jacob K.</i>	N.Y.	1	WILLIAMS, HARRISON A., Jr.	N.J.
2	<i>Jepsen, Roger W.</i>	Iowa	3	<i>Young, Milton R.</i>	N. Dak.
2	JOHNSTON, J. BENNETT	La.	1	ZORINSKY, EDWARD	Nebr.

Class 1=Senators whose terms expire in 1983 (Demo. 20 Ind. Demo. 1 Rep. 12)	33
Class 2=Senators whose terms expire in 1985 (Demo. 14 Ind. Demo. 0 Rep. 19)	33
Class 3=Senators whose terms expire in 1981 (Demo. 24 Ind. Demo. 0 Rep. 10)	34

Totals (Demo. 58 Ind. Demo. 1 Rep. 41)..... 100

[Democrats in roman]

[Republicans in *italic*]

[*Independent Democrat]

STANDING COMMITTEES

AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Room 304. Russell Office Building. Meetings, first and third Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

Herman E. Taknidge, of Georgia, Chairman
George McGovern, of South Dakota
Walter D. Huddleston, of Kentucky
Richard (Dick) Stone, of Florida
Patrick J. Leahy, of Vermont
Edward Zerinsky, of Nebraska
John Melcher, of Montana
Donald Stewart, of Alabama
David E. Fryer, of Arkansas
David L. Bowen, of Oklahoma

Jesse Helms, of North Carolina
Milton E. Young, of North Dakota
Robert Dole, of Kansas
S. I. Hayakawa, of California
Richard G. Lugar, of Indiana
Thad Cochran, of Mississippi
Rudy Boschwitz, of Minnesota
Roger W. Jepsen, of Iowa

APPROPRIATIONS

Room 1222. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings at the call of the chairman.

Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington, Chairman

John C. Stennis, of Mississippi
Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia
William Proxmire, of Wisconsin
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii
Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina
Birch E. Bayh, of Indiana
Thomas F. Eagleton, of Missouri
Lawton Chiles, of Florida
J. Bennett Johnston, of Louisiana
Walter D. Huddleston, of Kentucky
Quentin N. Burdick, of North Dakota
Patrick J. Leahy, of Vermont
Jim Sasser, of Tennessee
Dennis DeConcini, of Arizona
Dale Bumpers, of Arkansas
John A. Durkin, of New Hampshire

Milton E. Young, of North Dakota
Mark O. Hatfield, of Oregon
Ted Stevens, of Alaska
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland
Richard S. Schweiker, of Pennsylvania
Henry Bellmon, of Oklahoma
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., of Connecticut
James A. McClure, of Idaho
Paul Laxalt, of Nevada
Jake Garn, of Utah
Harrison H. Schmitt, of New Mexico

ARMED SERVICES

Room 212. Russell Office Building. Meetings, Thursdays at 10 a.m.

John C. Stennis, of Mississippi, Chairman
Henry M. Jackson, of Washington
Howard W. Cannon, of Nevada
Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Virginia
Sam Nunn, of Georgia
John C. Culver, of Iowa
Gary W. Hart, of Colorado
Robert Morgan, of North Carolina
J. James East, of Nebraska
Carl Levin, of Michigan

John Tower, of Texas
Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina
Barry Goldwater, of Arizona
John Warner, of Virginia
Gordon Humphrey, of New Hampshire
William S. Cohen, of Maine
Roger W. Jepsen, of Iowa

BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Room 5304. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, last Tuesday of each month at 10:30 a.m.

William Proxmire, of Wisconsin, Chairman
Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey
Alan Cranston, of California
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois
Robert Morgan, of North Carolina
Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of Michigan
Paul S. Sarbanes, of Maryland
Donald Stewart, of Alabama
Paul E. Tsongas, of Massachusetts

Jake Garn, of Utah
John Tower, of Texas
John Helms, of Pennsylvania
William L. Armstrong, of Colorado
Nancy Landon Kassebaum, of Kansas
Richard G. Lugar, of Indiana

BUDGET

Room 208, 201-1st Street (Old Carroll Arms Bldg.). Meetings, first Thursday of each month.

Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, Chairman
Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington
Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina
Lawton Chiles, of Florida
Joseph R. Biden, Jr., of Delaware
J. Bennett Johnston, of Louisiana
Jim Sasser, of Tennessee
Gary W. Hart, of Colorado
Howard M. Metzenbaum, of Ohio
Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of Michigan
Daniel Patrick Moynihan, of New York
J. James East, of Nebraska

Henry Bellmon, of Oklahoma
Pete V. Domenici, of New Mexico
Bob Packwood, of Oregon
William L. Armstrong, of Colorado
Nancy Landon Kassebaum, of Kansas
Rudy Boschwitz, of Minnesota
Orrin G. Hatch, of Utah
Larry Pressler, of South Dakota

COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Room 212. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, first and third Tuesdays at 10 a.m.

Howard W. Cannon, of Nevada, Chairman
Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington
Russell B. Long, of Louisiana
Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois
Wendell H. Ford, of Kentucky
Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of Michigan
J. James East, of Nebraska
Howell Heflin, of Alabama

Bob Packwood, of Oregon
Barry Goldwater, of Arizona
Harrison H. Schmitt, of New Mexico
John C. Danforth, of Missouri
Nancy Landon Kassebaum, of Kansas
Larry Pressler, of South Dakota
John Warner, of Virginia

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Room 3100. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, third Wednesday of each month at 10 a.m.

Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, Chairman
Frank Church, of Idaho
J. Bennett Johnston, of Louisiana
Dale Bumpers, of Arkansas
Wendell H. Ford, of Kentucky
John A. Durkin, of New Hampshire
Howard M. Metzenbaum, of Ohio
Spark M. Matsunaga, of Hawaii
John Melcher, of Montana
Paul E. Tsongas, of Massachusetts
Bill Bradley, of New Jersey

Mark O. Hatfield, of Oregon
James A. McClure, of Idaho
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., of Connecticut
Pete V. Domenici, of New Mexico
Ted Stevens, of Alaska
Henry Bellmon, of Oklahoma
Malcolm Wallop, of Wyoming

STANDING COMMITTEES—Continued

ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Room 624. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, first and third Thursdays at 10 a.m.

Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, *Chairman*
 Edward S. Muskie, of Maine
 Mike Gravel, of Alaska
 Lloyd Bentsen, of Texas
 Quentin N. Burdick, of North Dakota
 John C. Culver, of Iowa
 Gary W. Hart, of Colorado
 Daniel Patrick Moynihan, of New York

Robert T. Stafford, of Vermont
 Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee
 Pete V. Domenici, of New Mexico
 John H. Chafee, of Rhode Island
 Alan K. Simpson, of Wyoming
 Larry Pressler, of South Dakota

FINANCE

Room 227. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, second and fourth Tuesdays at 10 a.m.

Russell B. Long, of Louisiana, *Chairman*
 Herman E. Talmadge, of Georgia
 Abraham A. Ribicoff, of Connecticut
 Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Virginia
 Gaylord Nelson, of Wisconsin
 Mike Gravel, of Alaska
 Lloyd Bentsen, of Texas
 Spark M. Matsunaga, of Hawaii
 Daniel Patrick Moynihan, of New York
 Max Baucus, of Montana
 David L. Boren, of Oklahoma
 Bill Bradley, of New Jersey

Robert Dole, of Kansas
 Bob Packwood, of Oregon
 William V. Roth, Jr., of Delaware
 John C. Danforth, of Missouri
 John H. Chafee, of Rhode Island
 John Heinz, of Pennsylvania
 Malcolm Wallop, of Wyoming
 David Durenberger, of Minnesota

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Room 8-116. Senate wing. Capitol. Meetings, Tuesdays at 10 a.m.

Frank Church, of Idaho, *Chairman*
 Claiborne Pell, of Rhode Island
 George McGovern, of South Dakota
 Joseph R. Biden, Jr., of Delaware
 John Glenn, of Ohio
 Richard (Dick) Stone, of Florida
 Paul S. Sarbanes, of Maryland
 Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine
 Edward Zorinsky, of Nebraska

Jacob K. Javits, of New York
 Charles H. Percy, of Illinois
 Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee
 Jesse Helms, of North Carolina
 S. I. Hayakawa, of California
 Richard G. Lugar, of Indiana

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Room 626. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, first Thursday of each month at 10 a.m.

Abraham A. Ribicoff, of Connecticut, *Chairman*
 Henry M. Jackson, of Washington
 Thomas F. Eagleton, of Missouri
 Lawton Chiles, of Florida
 Sam Nunn, of Georgia
 John Glenn, of Ohio
 Jim Sasser, of Tennessee
 David H. Fryer, of Arkansas
 Carl Levin, of Michigan

Charles H. Percy, of Illinois
 Jacob K. Javits, of New York
 William V. Roth, Jr., of Delaware
 Ted Stevens, of Alaska
 Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland
 John C. Danforth, of Missouri
 William S. Cohen, of Maine
 David Durenberger, of Minnesota

JUDICIARY

Room 226. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, Tuesday at 9:30 a.m.

Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, *Chairman*
 Birch E. Bayh, of Indiana
 Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia
 Joseph R. Biden, of Delaware
 John C. Culver, of Iowa
 Howard M. Metzenbaum, of Ohio
 Dennis DeConcini, of Arizona
 Patrick J. Leahy, of Vermont
 Max Baucus, of Montana
 Howell Heflin, of Alabama

Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina
 Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland
 Paul Laxalt, of Nevada
 Orrin G. Hatch, of Utah
 Robert Dole, of Kansas
 Thad Cochran, of Mississippi
 Alan K. Simpson, of Wyoming

LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Room 628. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, fourth Thursday of each month at 10:30 a.m.

Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey, *Chairman*
 Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia
 Claiborne Pell, of Rhode Island
 Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts
 Gaylord Nelson, of Wisconsin
 Thomas F. Eagleton, of Missouri
 Alan Cranston, of California
 Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of Michigan
 Howard M. Metzenbaum, of Ohio

Richard S. Schweiker, of Pennsylvania
 Jacob K. Javits, of New York
 Robert T. Stafford, of Vermont
 Orrin G. Hatch, of Utah
 William L. Armstrong, of Colorado
 Gordon Humphrey, of New Hampshire

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Room 301. Russell Office Building. Meetings, second and fourth Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

Claiborne Pell, of Rhode Island, *Chairman*
 Howard W. Cannon, of Nevada
 Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia
 Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey
 Wendell H. Ford, of Kentucky
 Dennis DeConcini, of Arizona

Mark O. Hatfield, of Oregon
 Howard H. Baker, of Tennessee
 John Tower, of Texas
 Richard S. Schweiker, of Pennsylvania

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Room 414. Russell Office Building. Meetings, first Wednesday of each month.

Alan Cranston, of California, *Chairman*
 Herman E. Talmadge, of Georgia
 Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia
 Richard (Dick) Stone, of Florida
 John A. Dirlkitt, of New Hampshire
 Spark M. Matsunaga, of Hawaii

Alan K. Simpson, of Wyoming
 Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina
 Robert T. Stafford, of Vermont
 Gordon Humphrey, of New Hampshire

SELECT COMMITTEES

ETHICS

Room 1417, Dirksen Office Building
(S. Res. 4, 98th Cong.)
(S. Res. 271, 98th Cong.)

Howell Heflin, of Alabama, Chairman
Robert Morgan, of North Carolina
David H. Fryer, of Arkansas

Malcolm Wallop, of Wyoming, *Vice Chairman*
Johnnie Holman, of North Carolina
Thad Cochran, of Mississippi

SMALL BUSINESS

Room 694, Russell Office Building
(S. Res. 28, 91st Cong.)

Gaylord Nelson, of Wisconsin, Chairman
Sam Nunn, of Georgia
John C. Culver, of Iowa
Walter D. Huddleston, of Kentucky
Dale Bumpers, of Arkansas
Robert Morgan, of North Carolina
Jim Sasser, of Tennessee
Donald Stewart, of Alabama
Max Baucus, of Montana
Curt Levin, of Michigan

Lewell P. Weicker, Jr., of Connecticut
Bob Packwood, of Oregon
Orrin G. Hatch, of Utah
S. I. Hayakawa, of California
Harrison Schmitt, of New Mexico
Rudy Boschwitz, of Minnesota
Larry Pressler, of South Dakota

INTELLIGENCE

Room 7-602, Dirksen Office Building
(S. Res. 409, 94th Cong.)
(S. Res. 4, 98th Cong.)

Stroh Bayh, of Indiana, Chairman
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois
Walter D. Huddleston, of Kentucky
Joseph R. Biden, Jr., of Delaware
Daniel Patrick Moynihan, of New York
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii
Henry M. Jackson, of Washington
Patrick J. Leahy, of Vermont

Barry Goldwater, of Arizona, *Vice Chairman*
John Garn, of Utah
John H. Chafee, of Rhode Island
Richard G. Lugar, of Indiana
Malcolm Wallop, of Wyoming
David Duranberger, of Minnesota
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Room 6817, Dirksen Office Building
(S. Res. 4, 98th Cong.)

John Melcher, of Montana, Chairman
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii
Dennis DeConcini, of Arizona

William S. Cohen, of Maine
Mark O. Hatfield, of Oregon

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

AGING

Room G-902, Dirksen Office Building
(S. Res. 28, 97th Cong.)

Lawton Chiles, of Florida, Chairman
Frank Church, of Idaho
John Glenn, of Ohio
John Melcher, of Montana
David H. Fryer, of Arkansas
Bill Bradley, of New Jersey
Quentin N. Burdick, of North Dakota

Foto V. Domenici, of New Mexico
Charles H. Percy, of Illinois
John Heinz, of Pennsylvania
Nancy Landon Kassebaum, of Kansas
William S. Cohen, of Maine

Cross Index of General Orders Measures With Corresponding Order Numbers

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S. 114	588	S. 1981	657	S. Res. 353	651
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GENERAL ORDERS

UNDER RULE VIII

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
11	S. Res. 9 Mr. Robert C. Byrd	Resolution to amend the Standing Rules.	Feb. 22, 1979.—Ordered placed on the calendar.
12	S.J. Res. 3 Messrs. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Thurmond, and Warner.	Joint resolution regarding mutual defense treaties.	Feb. 22, 1979.—Placed on the calendar.
63	S. 519 Mr. Helms	A bill to preserve the academic freedom and the autonomy of institutions of higher education and to condition the authority of officials of the United States to issue rules, regulations, or orders with respect to institutions of higher education.	Apr. 9, 1979.—Ordered placed on the calendar.
64	S. 520 Mr. Helms	A bill to provide procedures for calling constitutional conventions for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, pursuant to article V of the Constitution.	Apr. 9, 1979.—Ordered placed on the calendar.
80	S. 134 Mr. Helms	A bill for the relief of Shyy Wen-Huei.	Apr. 24, 1979.—Mr. Kennedy, Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment. (Rept. 78.)
113	S. Res. 15 Mr. Harry F. Byrd and others	Resolution concerning mutual defense treaties.	May 1, 1979.—Mr. Church, Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 119.) (Additional views filed.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
138	S. 590 Mr. Javits and others	A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and strengthen the program under that Act for the regulation of clinical laboratories.	May 10, 1979.—Mr. Kennedy Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment. (Rept. 130.) (Additional views filed.)
151	S. 1132 Mr. Long	A bill to authorize appropriations for the United States International Trade Commission and the United States Customs Service for fiscal year 1980, and for other purposes.	May 15, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, without amendment. (Rept. 143.) (An original bill). (See also Order No. 589.)
240	S. 109 Messrs. Harry F. Byrd, Jr. and Nunn	A bill to require the reinstatement of procedures for the registration of certain persons under the Military Selective Service Act, and for other purposes.	June 19, 1979.—Mr. Nunn, Committee on Armed Services, with and amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 226.) (Additional and minority views filed.)
242	S. 688 Mr. Jackson (By request)	A bill to authorize appropriations to the Department of Energy for civilian programs for fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1981, and for other purposes.	June 26, 1979.—Mr. Jackson, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 232.) (Additional views filed.) (See Order No. 266 Requesting WAIVER.) (See also Order No. 400.)
250	S. 300 Mr. Kennedy and others	A bill to restore fair and effective enforcement of the antitrust laws.	July 10, 1979.—Mr. Kennedy, Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment (Rept. 239.) (Minority and additional views filed).
266	S. Res. 190 Mr. Jackson	Resolution waiving sec. 4021(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 688.	July 19, 1979.—Mr. Muskie, Committee on the Budget, without amendment unfavorably. (Requests WAIVER for Order No. 242.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
291	S. 1204 Mr. Ribicoff and others	A bill to strengthen and improve medicaid services to low-income children and pregnant women, and for other purposes.	July 30, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 274.) (See also Order No. 532.)
304	S. 25 Mr. Bayh and others	A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., a legal public holiday.	Aug. 1, 1979.—Mr. Kennedy, Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment. (Rept. 284.)
331	S. 446 Mr. Williams and others	A bill to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit discrimination against individuals because they are handicapped, and for other purposes.	Sept. 13, 1979.—Mr. Williams, Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment. (Rept. 316.) (S. Res. 371, before the Committee on the Budget requests WAIVER.)
382	S. 1775 Mr. Talmadge and others	A bill to promote the development of energy from agricultural commodities, forest products, and their wastes and residues, and rural energy conservation practices.	Oct. 11, 1979.—Mr. Talmadge, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, with an amendment. (Rept. 365.)
391	S. 1748 Messrs. Tsongas, Williams, and Cranston	A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to furnish assistance to encourage the use of energy conservation measures.	Oct. 17, 1979.—Mr. Tsongas, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with an amendment. (Rept. 372.) (Additional views filed.) (See Order No. 402 Requesting WAIVER.)
393	S. 1716 Messrs. Morgan, Durkin, and Tsongas	A bill to establish a Solar Energy Development Bank to help make available below-market interest rate loans for the purchase and installation of solar energy equipment in commercial and residential buildings in the United States, and for other purposes.	Oct. 17, 1979.—Mr. Morgan, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with an amendment. (Rept. 374.) (Additional views filed.) (See Order No. 401 Requesting WAIVER.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
396	S. 1724 Mr. Williams and others	A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to States in order to provide assistance to households which cannot meet the high cost of fuel, and for other purposes.	Oct. 25 1979.—Mr. Williams, Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment. (Rept. 378.) (Additional Views Filed.)
400	H.R. 3000	An act to authorize appropriations to the Department of Energy for civilian programs for fiscal year 1980, and for other purposes.	Oct. 29, 1979.—Placed on the calendar. (See Order No. 242.)
401	S. Res. 232 Mr. Proxmire	Resolution waiving sec. 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1716.	Oct. 29, 1979.—Mr. Muskie, Committee on the Budget, without amendment. Unfavorably. (Requests WAIVER for Order No. 393.)
402	S. Res. 234 Mr. Proxmire	Resolution waiving sec. 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1748.	Oct. 29, 1979.—Mr. Muskie, Committee on the Budget, without amendment. Unfavorably. (Requests WAIVER for Order No. 391.)
431	S. Res. 89 Mr. Hatfield	Resolution authorizing the designation of Room S-120 in the United States Capitol as the "Hugh Scott Room".	Nov. 7, 1979.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration without amendment.
433	S. Res. 275 Mr. Pell	A resolution authorizing the designation of room S-114 in the United States Capitol as the "Harry Flood Byrd, Sr. Room."	Nov. 7, 1979.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (An original resolution.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
442	H.R. 39	An act to provide for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in the State of Alaska, including the designation of units of the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Wilderness Preservation Systems, and for other purposes.	Nov. 14, 1979.—Mr. Jackson, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment. (Rept. 413.) (Additional views filed.)
456	S. 1468 Mr. Bayh	A bill to provide for contribution of damages attributable to an agreement by 2 or more persons to fix, maintain, or stabilize prices under sec. 4, 4A, or 4C of the Clayton Act.	Nov. 27, 1979.—Mr. Bayh, Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment. (Rept. 428.) (Supplemental views filed.)
476	H.R. 1543	An act to improve the operation of the adjustment assistance programs for workers and firms under the Trade Act of 1974.	Dec. 3, 1979.—Committee on Appropriations discharged; placed on the calendar. Oct. 30, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment. (Rept. 385.)
477	S. 1246 Mr. Kennedy and others	A bill to amend the Clayton Act to protect against the growth of monopoly power of major petroleum companies, and for other purposes.	Dec. 4, 1979.—Mr. Kennedy, Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 444.) (Minority and additional views filed.)
481	S. Con. Res 51 Mr. Helms	Concurrent resolution stating the rejection by the Congress of the determination of the President with respect to sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.	Dec. 4, 1979.—Mr. Pell (for Mr. Church), Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment, without recommendation. (Rept. 448.)
502	S. 1946 Messrs. Cannon, Long, and Packwood	A bill to reform the economic regulation of railroads, and for other purposes.	Dec. 7, 1979.—Mr. Cannon, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment. (Rept. 470.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REFERRED BY
503	H.R. 934	An act for the relief of Brian Hall and Vera W. Hall.	Dec. 10, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 471.)
509	H.R. 3122	An act relating to the tariff treatment of certain articles.	Dec. 11, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment. (Rept. 474.)
515	S. 414 Mr. Bayh and others	A bill to amend title 35 of the United States Code; to establish a uniform Federal patent procedure for small businesses and nonprofit organizations; to create a consistent policy and procedure concerning patentability of inventions made with Federal assistance; and for other related purposes.	Dec. 12, 1979.—Mr. Bayh, Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment. (Rept. 480.)
529	S. 2018 Messrs. Pell and Hatfield	A bill to transfer unexpended balances of funds appropriated for salaries of Senate committee employees, and for other purposes.	Dec. 13, 1979.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments. (Rept. 493.)
530	S. Res. 281 Messrs. Pell and Hatfield	Resolution relating to expenditures and staffs of committees of the Senate.	Dec. 13, 1979.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments. (Rept. 494.)
532	H.R. 4962	An act to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to strengthen and improve medicaid services to low-income children and pregnant women, and for other purposes.	Dec. 13, 1979.—Placed on the calendar. (See Order No. 291.)
535	H.R. 1319	An act to extend the period for duty-free entry of a 3.60-meter telescope and associated articles for the use of the Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope Project at Mauna Kea, Hawaii.	Dec. 13, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 499.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
540	H.R. 2297	An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1982, the existing suspension of duties on synthetic rutile.	Dec. 15, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 504.)
549	S. 1771 Mr. Heflin	A bill for the relief of Dr. George Chrousos and his wife, Dr. Georgia Chrousos.	Dec. 18, 1979.—Mr. Bayh (for Mr. Kennedy), Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment. (Rept. 514.)
569	H.R. 1212	An act for the relief of the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.	Dec. 19, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment to the title. (Rept. 532.)
575	S. Con. Res. 30 Messrs. Bayh, Kennedy, and Glenn	Concurrent resolution relating to a statue of Frederick Douglass.	Dec. 20, 1979.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 541.)
577	H. Con. Res. 80	Concurrent resolution authorizing a bust or statue of Martin Luther King, Jr., to be placed in the Capitol.	Dec. 20, 1979.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 543.)
582	S. 2189 Mr. Johnston	A bill to establish a program for Federal storage of spent fuel from civilian nuclear powerplants, to set forth a Federal policy and initiate a program for the disposal of nuclear waste from civilian activities, and for other purposes.	Jan. 3, 1980.—Mr. Johnston, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment. (An original bill.)
587	S. 1722 Mr. Kennedy and others	A bill to codify, revise, and reform, title 18 of the United States Code; and for other purposes.	Jan. 17, 1980.—Mr. Kennedy, Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments. (Rept. 553.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
588	S. 114 Messrs. DeConcini and Thurmond	A bill to establish rational criteria for the imposition of the sentence of death, and for other purposes.	Jan. 17, 1980.—Mr. DeConcini, Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 554.) (Additional views filed.)
589	H.R. 2471	An act to authorize appropriations for the United States International Trade Commission and the United States Customs Service for fiscal year 1980, and for other purposes.	Jan. 23, 1980.—Placed on the Calendar. (See Order No. 151.)
591	S. 1518 Mr. Cranston (by request)	A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to permit disclosure of names and addresses and other information maintained by the Veterans' Administration to a consumer reporting agency for certain debt collection purposes.	Jan. 23, 1980.—Mr. Cranston, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 555.)
603	S. Res. 294 Mr. Pell	Resolution relating to official expenses payable or reimbursable from a Senators' office expense account.	Jan. 31, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, with an amendment. (Rept. 564.)
632	H.R. 4996	An act to restore to the Shivwits, Kanosh, Koosharem, and Indian Peaks Bands of Paiute Indians of Utah, and with respect to the Cedar City Band of Paiute Indians of Utah to restore or confirm, the Federal trust relationship and to restore to members of such bands those Federal services and benefits furnished to American Indian tribes by reason of such trust relationship, and for other purposes.	Feb. 26, 1980.—Placed on the calendar.
634	H.J. Res. 494	Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Carlisle H. Humelsine as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 593.)

ORDER NO.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
635	S. Res. 370 Mr. Chiles	Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of part 1 of the Senate report entitled "Developments in Aging: 1979".	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 594.)
636	S. Res. 378 Mr. Pell	Resolution authorizing the printing of a compilation of materials entitled "Senate Election Law Guidebook—1980" as a Senate Document.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 595.) (An Original Resolution.)
637	S. Res. 335 Mr. Talmadge	Resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, for inquiries and investigations.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 596.)
639	S. Res. 355 Mr. Proxmire	Resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs for inquiries and investigations.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments. (Rept. 598.)
642	S. Res. 346 Mr. Jackson	Resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for inquiries and investigations.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 601.)
645	S. Res. 351 Mr. Church	Resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Foreign Relations for inquiries and investigations.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments. (Rept. 604.)
646	S. Res. 361 Mr. Ribicoff	Resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Governmental Affairs for inquiries and investigations.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments. (Rept. 605.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
647	S. Res. 350 Mr. Thurmond	Resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on the Judiciary for inquiries and investigations.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 606.)
651	S. Res. 353 Mr. Chiles	Resolution authorizing expenditures by the Special Committee on Aging.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 610.)
654	H.R. 6081	An act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize assistance in support of peaceful and democratic processes of development in Central America.	Feb. 28, 1980.—Placed on the calendar.
656	S. 2253 Mrs. Kassebaum	A bill to provide for an extension of directed service on the Rock Island Railroad and to provide transaction assistance to the purchasers of portions of said railroad.	Mar. 4, 1980.—Mr. Cannon, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 614.)
657	S. 1981 Mr. DeConcini	A bill to improve judicial machinery by amending the jurisdiction and venue requirements and damage provisions in all suits involving the False Claims Act, and for other purposes.	Mar. 4, 1980.—Mr. DeConcini, Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment. (Rept. 615.)
658	S. 1079 Mr. Bayh	A bill to amend the patent laws, title 35 of the United States Code.	Mar. 4, 1980.—Mr. Bayh, Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment. (Rept. 617.)

ORDER NO.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY

ORDER NO.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY

Order No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REFERRED BY

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY

RESOLUTIONS AND MOTIONS OVER, UNDER THE RULE

When objection is heard to immediate consideration of a resolution or motion when submitted, it shall be placed here, to be laid before the Senate on the next legislative day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

NUMBER	SHORT TITLE	DATE SUBMITTED AND AUTHOR
S. Res. 14	To amend the Standing Rules.	Jan. 18, 1979, Mr. Robt. C. Byrd

SUBJECTS ON THE TABLE

Such subjects are business, usually bills and resolutions, placed here by unanimous consent. Once business has been given this status, it is in order to move to proceed to its consideration, even though it has not been referred to a committee.

NUMBER OF BILL OR RESOLUTION	SHORT TITLE	DATE PRESENTED
S. 504	A bill to amend sec. 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to require the President to submit an alternate balanced budget whenever the regular budget would result in an increase in the public debt limit or a deficit, to require the President to identify revenue increases attributable to inflation, and for other purposes.	May 22, 1979

MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION

After an action taken by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side or who has not voted may, on the same day or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration. This section contains such motions not yet acted on as so provided by Rule XIII, Paragraph 1.

NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL.	SHORT TITLE	DATE ENTERED AND AUTHOR OF MOTION

BILLS IN CONFERENCE

Jefferson's Manual, section 548:
 "And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other * * *." The House agreeing to the conference acts on the report before the House requesting a conference.

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFEREES		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1979 H.B. 4473 Oct. 12 Oct. 25	Foreign Assistance Appropriations, 1980.	Messrs. Inouye, Proxmire, Chiles, Johnston, Leahy, DeConcini, Magnuson, Garn, Hatfield, Mathias, Schweiker, and Young. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Long of Maryland, Obey, Charles Wilson of Texas, Yates, McHugh, Lehman, Dixon, Whitten, Young of Florida, Mrs. Smith of Nebraska. Messrs. Kemp, and Conte. (House acts first.)	1980 -----	1980
S. 832 Oct. 17	Federal Election Commission Authorization Extension.	-----	Messrs. Thompson, Nedzi, Brademas, Davis of South Carolina, John L. Burton, Faslo, Obey, Frensel, Badham, Gingrich, and Campbell. (House asks.)	-----	-----

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO COMMISSIONS	BRIEF OF TITLE	COMMISSIONS		REPORT ACTED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1979 H.R. 3434 Oct. 23 Nov. 20	D.C. Self Govern- ment.	Messrs. Eagleton, Levin, Ribicoff, Mathias, and Stevens. (Senate acts first.)	Messrs. Dellums, Frenney, and McKinney. (House acts.)	1980	1980
H.R. 3434 Oct. 29 Nov. 16	Adoption Assistance.	Messrs. Long, Talmadge, Ribicoff, Moynihan, Borer, Dole, Hains, and Roth. (Senate acts.)	Messrs. Ullman, Corman, Rangel, Brodyhead, Conable, and Roussetot. (House acts first.)		
S. 751 Oct. 31 Nov. 13	Navaho and Hopi Indians Relocation.	Messrs. Melcher, Inouye, DeConcini, Cohen, and Hatfield. (Senate acts.)	Messrs. Udall, Runnels, Miller of California, Gudger, Lujan, and Marriott. (House acts first.)		
H.R. 4986 Nov. 7 Nov. 28	Depository Institu- tions Deregula- tion Act of 1979.	Messrs. Proxmire, Williams, Cranston, Garn, and Tower. (Senate acts first.)	Messrs. Rous, St Germain, Annunzio, Barnard, Stanton, and Wylie. (House acts.)		
S. 1308 Nov. 13 Nov. 27	Priority Energy Project Act of 1979.	Messrs. Jackson, Church, Johnston, Bumpers, Ford, Durkin, Metsenbaum, Matsunaga, Melcher, Tsongas, Bradley, Hatfield, McClure, Weicker, Domenici, Stevens, Bellmon, and Wallop. (Senate acts.)	Messrs. Staggers, Dingell, Ottinger, Sharp, Moffett, Satterfield, Wirth, Gramm, Udall, Carr, Eckhardt, Santini, Broyhill, Brown of Ohio, Loeffler, Moorhead of California, Clausen, and Lujan. (House acts first.)		

Houses AND DATE SENT TO COMMITTEES	BRIEF OF TITLE	COMMITTEES		REPORT APPEARS TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
S. 1979 833 Nov. 28 Dec. 4	Energy Security Act.	<p>For the purpose of all titles, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:</p> <p>Messrs. Jackson, Church, Johanson, Bumpers, Ford, Durkin, Metsenbaum, Matsunaga, Melcher, Tsongas, Bradley, Hatsfield, McClure, Welcker, Domenici, Stevens, Bellmon, and Wallop.</p> <p>For the purpose of Title II, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:</p> <p>Messrs. Talmadge, McGovern, and Helms.</p> <p>And from the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:</p> <p>Messrs. Proxmire, Stewart, and Lugar.</p> <p>For the purpose of Titles I, V, IX, and XI, from the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:</p> <p>Messrs. Proxmire, Williams, Cranston, Stevenson, Morgan, Riegle, Sarbanes, Stewart, Garn, Tower, Helms, Armstrong, Mrs. Kassebaum, and Mr. Lugar.</p> <p>(Continued on next page)</p>	<p>Messrs. Rosen, Wright, Moorhead of Pennsylvania, Ashley, Blanchard, Vento, Foley, Fuqua, Staggers, Dingell, Sharp, Gore, Stanton, McKinney, Wylie, Brown of Ohio, Broyhill, Wydler, and Wampler.</p> <p>Messrs. Ottinger and Moffett.</p> <p>For consideration of Title V only:</p> <p>Messrs. Neal and Kramer.</p> <p>For consideration of Title IX only. (House asks.)</p>	1980	1980

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONGRESS		REPORT ASSENT TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
S. 1979 932 Nov. 28 Dec. 4	Energy Security Act.	(Continued) For the purpose of Title III, from the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs: Messrs. Proxmire, Stewart, and Lugar. (Senate acts first.)	(See preceding page for House con- ference.)	1980	1980
S. 717 Dec. 4 Dec. 11	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act.	Messrs. Talmadge, Stone, Lenhy, Stewart, Dole, Lugar, and Cochran. (Senate acts first.)	Messrs. Foley, de la Garza, Mathis, Brown of California, Fithian, Skelton, Glickman, English, Wampler, Mrs. Heckler, Messrs. Grassley, and Johnson of Colorado. (House asks.)		

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFERRERS		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1979 S. 914 Dec. 5 Dec. 6	Economic Development and Public Works Act of 1979.	<p>For sec. 103 of the Senate-passed bill and comparable matter in the House amendment: Messrs. Proxmire, Williams, Cranston, Stevenson, Garn, Heins, and Armstrong.</p> <p>For secs. 109, 112, 116 and 117 of the Senate-passed bill and comparable matter in the House amendment: Messrs. Randolph, Muskie, Gravel, Burdick, Proxmire, Williams, Cranston, Stevenson, Stafford, Domenici, Chafee, Garn, Heins, and Armstrong.</p> <p>For all other portions of the bill: Messrs. Randolph, Muskie, Gravel, Burdick, Stafford, Domenici, and Chafee. <i>(Senate asks.)</i></p>	<p>Messrs. Johnson of California, Roe, Oberstar, Nowak, Mrs. Bouquard, Messrs. Evans of Georgia, Harsha, Hammerschmidt, Clinger, Leath of Texas, Bonior of Michigan, Cleveland, and as an additional conferee: for consideration only of the following provisions of the House Amdt. and Senate modifications thereto committed to conference: In sec. 103 of the House Amdt., the following provisions added to title II of the Public Works and Economic Act of 1965: Sec. 202(f); in sec. 203(a), the 10-year limitation on partial payment of interest by the Secretary; in sec. 203(c), the 4 per centum minimum rate payable by the Secretary; in sec. 205(4), the provision following the comma in the second sentence, exempting the extension of maturity of a loan or guarantee from the restrictions on maturities; and sec. 205(7), paragraphs A through E: Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania. <i>(House acts first.)</i></p>	1980	1980

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFEREES		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1979 S. 914 Dec. 5 Dec. 6	Economic Development and Public Works Act of 1979.	<p>For sec. 103 of the Senate-passed bill and comparable matter in the House amendment: Messrs. Proxmire, Williams, Cranston, Stevenson, Garn, Heins, and Armstrong.</p> <p>For secs. 109, 112, 116 and 117 of the Senate-passed bill and comparable matter in the House amendment: Messrs. Randolph, Muskie, Gravel, Burdick, Proxmire, Williams, Cranston, Stevenson, Stafford, Domenici, Chafee, Garn, Heins, and Armstrong.</p> <p>For all other portions of the bill: Messrs. Randolph, Muskie, Gravel, Burdick, Stafford, Domenici, and Chafee. (Senate asks.)</p>	<p>Messrs. Johnson of California, Roe, Oberstar, Nowak, Mrs. Bouquard, Messrs. Evans of Georgia, Harsha, Hammerschmidt, Clinger, Leath of Texas, Bonior of Michigan, Cleveland, and as an additional conferee: for consideration only of the following provisions of the House Amdt. and Senate modifications thereto committed to conference: In sec. 103 of the House Amdt., the following provisions added to title II of the Public Works and Economic Act of 1965: Sec. 202(f); in sec. 203(a), the 10-year limitation on partial payment of interest by the Secretary; in sec. 203(c), the 4 per centum minimum rate payable by the Secretary; in sec. 205(4), the provision following the comma in the second sentence, exempting the extension of maturity of a loan or guarantee from the restrictions on maturities; and sec. 205(7), paragraphs A through E: Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania. (House acts first.)</p>	1980	1980

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFERRERS		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
S. 1979 985 Dec. 14 Dec. 19	Consolidated Farm and Rural Development.	Messrs. Talmadge, McGovern, Huddleston, Zorinsky, Helms, Hayakawa, and Jepson. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Foley, Jones of Tennessee, Harkin, Huckaby, Glickman, Hance, Brown of California, Richmond, Baldus, Bedell, English, Panetta, Daschle, Madigan, Jeffords, Kelly, Coleman, Marienée, Hopkins, and Thomas. (House acts first.)	1980	1980
H.R. 3919 Dec. 17 Dec. 18	Windfall Profit Tax	Messrs. Long, Talmadge, Byrd of Virginia, Nelson, Gravel, Bentsen, Moynihan, Dole, Packwood, Roth, and Danforth. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Ullman, Rostenkowski, Vanik, Corman, Gibbons, Pickle, Rangel, Cotter, Stark, Jones of Oklahoma, Conable, Duncan of Tennessee, Archer, Vander Jagt, and Moore. (House acts first.)		
S. 562 Dec. 18 Dec. 19	Nuclear Regulatory Commission Authorization.	Messrs. Hart, Randolph, Moynihan, Simpson, and Domenici. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Udall, Bingham, Sharp, Weaver, Markey, Vento, Staggers, Dingell, Symms, Lujan, Brown of Ohio, and Corcoran. (House acts first.)		

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFERENCES		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1979 H.R. 5269 Dec. 19	Panama Canal Maintenance and Operation Appropriation Authorization.		Messrs. Murphy of New York, Dingell, Bowen, Hubbard, Bonior of Michigan, Wyatt, McCloskey, Bauman, and Carney. (House asks.)	1980	1980
H.R. 3398 Dec. 20 Feb. 4, 1980	1979 Crop of Wheat, Corn, and Other Com- modities, Target Prices for.	Messrs. Talmadge, McGovern, Huddleston, Zorinsky, Melcher, Young, Dole, and Boschwitz. (Senate acts first.)	Messrs. Foley, de la Garza, Jones of Tennessee, Mathis, Bowen, Rose, Nolan, Baldus, Bedell, English, Fithian, Skelton, Daschle, Hance, Stenholm, Wampler, Sebelius, Findley, Symms, Johnson of Colorado, Hagedorn, Coleman, and Marlenee. (House asks.)	March 4	
S. 643 Dec. 20 Dec. 21	Assistance to Refugees.	Messrs. Kennedy, Bayh, DeConcini, Thurmond, and Simpson. (Senate acts first.)	Messrs. Rodino, Ms. Holtzman, Messrs. Danielson, Hall of Texas, Harris, Barnes, Zablocki, Fish, Butler, Hyde, and Buchanan. (House asks.)	Feb. 28	

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFERENCES		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1979 H.R. 5235 Dec. 20 Jan. 24, 1980	Uniformed Services Health Professionals Special Pay Act of 1979.	Messrs. Nunn, Byrd of Virginia, Culver, Morgan, Eron, Jepson, Warner, and Cohen. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Price, Nichols, Mollohan, Leach of Louisiana, Fazio, Bob Wilson, Mitchell of New York, and Emery. (House Acts First.)	1980 Feb. 26	1980
1980 H.R. 3236 Jan. 31	Social Security Disability Amendments.	Messrs. Long, Talmadge, Ribicoff, Nelson, Baucus, Dole, Danforth, and Durenberger. (Senate asks.)			
S. 566 Jan. 31	Recession Targeted Fiscal Assistance.		Messrs. Brooks, Fountain, Fascell, Moorhead of Pennsylvania, English, Aspin, Weiss, Synar, Horton, Wydler, Brown of Ohio, and Mrs. Snowe. (House asks.)		
H.R. 2313 Feb. 28	FTC Amendments.	Messrs. Ford, Cannon, Magnuson, Hefflin, Danforth, Packwood, and Warner. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Staggers, Scheuer, Preyer, Ottinger, Satterfield, Luken, Broyhill, Rinaldo, and Devine. Solely for consideration of sec. 305 of the House bill and modifications committed to conference: Mr. Russo. (House acts first.)		
S. 1156 Mar. 4	Resource Con- servation and Recovery Act, 1979.	Messrs. Randolph, Muskie, Culver, Stafford, and Chafee. (Senate asks.)			

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFERENCES		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1980				1980	1980



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Vol. 126

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1980

No. 30

Senate

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 3, 1980)

The Senate met at 10 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. DAVID L. BOREN, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father-God, before we enter upon the duties and tasks of this day, we pause to pray that our first thoughts and our meditations throughout the day may be of Thee and of Thy kingdom. Keep our hearts open to Thy love and our minds ready for Thy guidance. Fix our vision upon the mountain peaks of spiritual experience when we were certain of Thy nearness and power and the whole world was luminous with Thy presence. If we must walk for a season in the valley of frustration and defeat keep us erect and strong with our vision upon the imperishable and the eternal. Strengthen those who have special need of Thee, the hostages, the President, Members of Congress, and all workers in the Government.

Grant us something of the grace and beauty of the Master for Thy name's sake. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. MAGNUSON).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., February 26, 1980.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable DAVID L. BOREN, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, to perform the duties of the Chair.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BOREN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the majority leader of the Senate, the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD), is recognized.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I have no request for my time, and I will be glad to yield to the distinguished acting minority leader, the leader on the other side.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting minority leader is recognized.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank the Chair.

THE ALASKA LANDS BILL

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I am grateful to the majority leader for yielding this time to me.

I was disturbed when I returned from Alaska late Sunday night to read the article in the Sunday Washington Post entitled "The Price of Progress: Alaska, Thy Name is Victim," by Colman McCarthy.

I really cannot express on the floor of the Senate a criticism of this article the way I would if I had the freedom of speaking at home, because this article is strictly a diatribe. It is the kind of article that demonstrates the shallow incapacity of the person who wrote it. Mr. McCarthy is talking about the Alaska lands bill as reported by the Senate. He appar-

ently does not know that the Senate committee bill would double the acreage in the national park system; more than double the acreage in the wildlife refuge system, and increase the wilderness of this country by 350 percent. Yet all of the acreage involved is in one State, my State of Alaska.

He apparently does not know that I am the first U.S. Senator to ever agree that one-third of a State be set aside for national interest lands. He apparently does not realize that if passed the Senate committee bill would be the largest single bill in terms of the conservation systems of the United States in history.

If it passes, 8 of the 10 largest national parks would be in Alaska; 80 percent of all the refuges of the United States would be in Alaska; and 70 percent of the wilderness areas of the United States would be in Alaska.

His arguments about Appalachia and comparing Alaska to Appalachia are ludicrous. But, most importantly, it is time to set the record straight concerning the time agreement that Mr. McCarthy addresses.

The Senate entered into a time agreement here on the floor which was not the time agreement I sought. My good friend, the majority leader, carrying out his responsibilities, repeatedly sought to obtain the clearance to call up the Alaska lands bill. The Senator from Washington and I understood that and were working with him to get one.

I sought an agreement which would get us into conference quickly, and on two occasions at least tried to get a consent so we would have an immediate up-or-down vote on the substitute offered by Senator TSONGAS, the Senator from Massachusetts, and then a vote on the bill itself if that substitute was not adopted.

My colleague did not see fit to agree to that, and then negotiated the agreement that is in effect now. That is the agreement by which the Senator from Massachusetts may offer five amendments, the Senator from Washington, the Senator from Alaska, my colleague,

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

and I each have the right to offer three amendments, and then the Senator from Massachusetts may offer his substitute. The possibility of the Alaska lands bill under that time scenario getting to conference is a great deal less than under my proposed scenario of up-or-down vote on the Tsongas substitute and then a conference on Senate and House versions of the Alaska lands bill if we defeated the Tsongas substitute.

I, for one, believe in the conference process. I think we improved the Alaska lands bill in 1978 in the conference. But the problem is that editorialists and various writers, such as this person who wrote this article, seem to think there was a conspiracy between my colleague and me to postpone the debate on that bill until it would be impossible to pass the bill. That is not true.

I made it very plain on the floor of the Senate, when the agreement was reached, and it certainly is very plain to the members of the committee, that I want a bill passed to settle the Alaska lands problems this year. Seventeen of eighteen of the Energy Committee members agreed with me that S. 9 was a bill we could take to conference and on which we could hold the Senate position. Only one member disagreed, and that was Senator TSONGAS, as is his right, and he has sought to offer his amendments and his substitute on the floor, as is his right.

But to have an article published in a newspaper that is looked upon by so many as being the Nation's leading newspaper, in which the object of the article is taking cheap shots at the Indian and Eskimo people of my State, I just do not understand that.

We want to get a bill passed. Of all people who want to get the bill passed the most concerned are the Indian and Eskimo people of Alaska. This bill contains 37 amendments that I have put in there at the request of the Alaska Native people. They are amendments that they must have in order to secure their full entitlements under the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act.

Mr. President, it does no good to anyone to have misinformation such as this set forth in the Washington Post.

I am led to believe that some people think Mr. McCarthy is friendly to the Alaska Eskimos. If that is the case, I wonder where he was when we fought the battle to preserve their right to hunt for subsistence purposes the bowhead whales? Where was he when we fought to settle the Alaska Native land claims?

I really cannot tell the Senate just how much that article affected me on Sunday night after I had flown back from my State—a flight that takes from 7 a.m. in Anchorage until 10:30 p.m. in Washington.

When I got here, I found this article in the Sunday paper. It is an article that I hope the editors of the Post will read again and that they will either apologize to the Native people of my State and to me or that they will ask Mr. McCarthy to do that.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article by Mr. McCarthy be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the article

was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE PACE OF PROGRESS: ALASKA, THE NATION IS VICTIM

(By Colman McCarthy)

Ten years ago, when corporate exploiters began going after the wealth of Alaska in earnest, the public was told not to worry. It was only a few caribou that would be disturbed.

Today the price of progress is still small, according to this thinking. Now it's only a few drunken Eskimos.

A University of Pennsylvania report last month on the sudden effects of energy development in Alaska's North Slope on fields found that alcoholism and violence have become major social problems among the Inupiat natives. In one town of 2,000, the alcoholism rate is 72 percent. Homicide and suicide have increased markedly. One of the sociologists said, "Offshore development is expected to peak in 2010 or 2015. We don't see the Eskimos surviving until then."

What probably will survive is the spirit of exploitation that was on view the other evening when the Senate again debated the Alaska land preservation bill. With most of their colleagues having left for the main festivities of the evening—a congressional kickoff dinner (as against a payoff dinner)—Alaskan Sens. Mike Gravel and Ted Stevens maneuvered an agreement that would postpone debate of the bill until next July.

The chances are now increased that no bill at all will emerge from Congress this session, just as none was passed during the last session because of the chaos of the last-minute rush. The Alaska lands bill had been called the major environmental issue of the 1970s. But with one decade's worth of debate already frittered away, it appears as if a running start is under way to delay a final settlement for another decade.

The Carter administration, which favors immediate and strong protections, responded to the Stevens-Gravel stall by using the emergency provisions of another law to set aside 40 million acres of land as wilderness. That was a useful move, except it isn't the way the process is meant to work.

But nothing seems to be working in this seemingly doomed effort to protect the country's last unspoiled area from rape-and-run land abuse.

If the aggression against Alaska, the energy, timber and mining corporations and their courtiers to Washington, Stevens and Gravel, have been able to make much of the country forget that these are publicly owned lands they are hot to drill, mine, pave, blast or level. The corporate entity is thus able to do what no individual would ever be allowed to get away with: treat public land as private property.

More audacious: through heavy investments in lobbying and media "public education" campaigns, they have kept the public's representatives—the politicians—from enacting a law to protect what the public already owns. The second Alaskan Land Rush includes the constant rushing around Capitol Hill to ensure that the use of government land be kept a matter of exploitation, not ethics.

The companies currently coveting Alaska are driven, like geologic forces, by the same compulsions that led other companies to run over the land—Appalachia, the Great Plains, the agricultural valleys—as if natural objects had no rights. In the environmental classmate "Should Trees Have Standing?" Christopher argued persuasively that, "If the law regards the American corporation as a legal entity, with rights and responsibilities quite apart from those of its officers, employees or shareholders, is it so unthinkable to grant similar rights to a stream, forest, a mountain range?"

For thousands of years, the natives of Alaska, from the Inupiat in the north to the Tlingit in the southeast, have had cultures that respected those rights. The threat of sacrificing these cultures should have been a major reason to turn back the energy companies before they were allowed to attack the North Slope and other areas. It was a moment, to paraphrase E. F. Schumacher, for exploration as if people mattered. Environmental impact statements offer at least a few minor assurances against the worst of kind of assault against the land. But what of human impact statements?

In Alaska, the pattern of victimization keeps on: Only after the worst has happened to families are the psychiatrists and sociologists brought in, and then not to prevent the destruction, but to measure it.

SENATOR JAVITS WILL SEEK REELECTION

Mr. STEVENS, Mr. President, in recent weeks I have spoken on several occasions to publicly urge my good friend and distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS) to seek reelection to a fifth consecutive term in the U.S. Senate.

A few days ago it was rumored that he would not seek reelection, the Senate will remember that I took the floor to state that I personally hoped that those rumors were ill-founded reports of the outcome of Senator JAVITS' decision.

Privately, many of us on both sides of the aisle made our cases and yesterday we were not disappointed. Senator JAVITS announced to a home crowd of supporters that he would continue to serve the Empire State, but all eyes and ears were directed to that area in anticipation and hope, not just those of native New Yorkers. It was great news to learn that the Senator had decided to continue to serve in the able manner to which New York and the Nation have grown accustomed.

Personally, I have known Senator JAVITS for many years. He is a Senator who gives 110 percent of his efforts to ably do his job and I know of no better, all-round Senator than Senator JAVITS. The New York Times, over the weekend, contained an excellent article by James Reston regarding the career of Senator JAVITS and I believe it serves as an accurate summation of all our feelings with respect to this great statesman.

For me, today is a happy day, not only for the State of New York, the Nation, and the U.S. Senate, but a happy day for the Republican Party, now that Senator JAVITS has made the decision to stay and continue his service in the Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article by Mr. Reston be printed at this point in the Record.

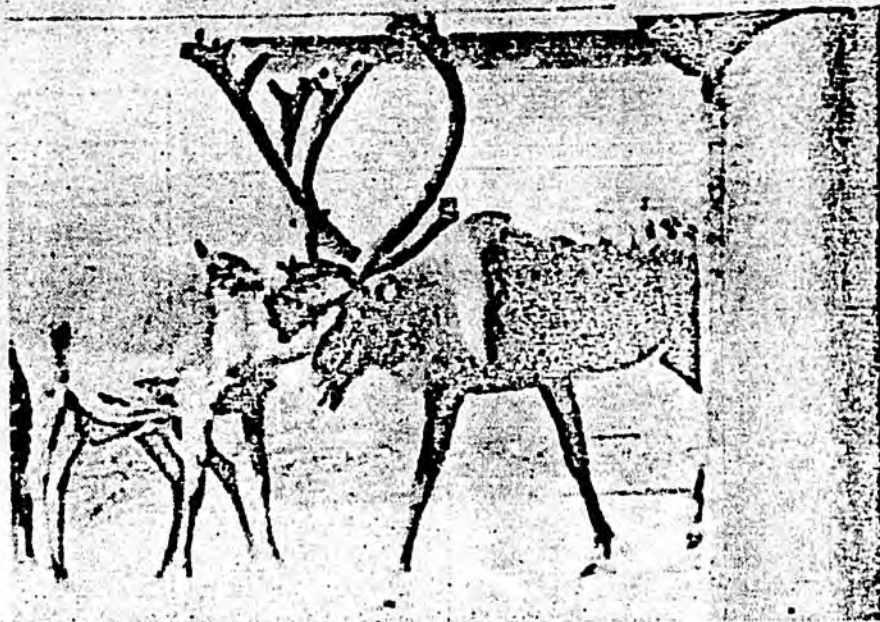
There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 22, 1980]
HAY IT AIN'T SO, JACK
 (By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, February 21—For the last year, Jack Javits of New York has been trying to decide whether to seek a fifth six-year term in the United States Senate. This has become not only an important political

Alaskan Lands proposal fuels big controversy

D-7



Bull caribou graze with unconcern amid shadows and structures of the Alaska Pipeline. Fears that the pipeline would upset natural movements of game now seem unfounded.



A migration of caribou crossing under the elevated Alaska Pipeline illustrates the relatively minor impact the operation has had on Alaskan wilder-

ness. Many experts feel that additional drilling would be well-justified.

in Congress and elsewhere probably has been of minimal interest to thousands of South Texas who have only vague dreams of someday going hunting or fishing there. But it sure may matter now that the federal government is talking about cutting off all recreational use of boats on weekends. The connection is very simple: oil.

Alaska is said to hold somewhere between 22 billion and 140 billion barrels of that sorely needed stuff, depending upon whose estimate you prefer to accept. And even at the bottom estimate that's more oil than Venezuela has, or almost as much as Mexico, or maybe almost as much as Saudi Arabia if you want to believe the state of Alaska's highest estimates.

One comment, published recently in the Indianapolis Star, really got my attention; it was that there is enough oil beneath one area of the North Slope of Alaska to supply the U.S. with the equivalent of 10 years of foreign oil imports.

Thus I figure Alaska right now has a great deal of news value to readers concerned, just as I am, that some new development in the Middle East could suddenly shut off the spigot that so far has permitted us to continue hunting, fishing, and living very much in the ways we were before black gold became precisely that.

The problem is that to get it we have to drill. And many people in this country don't want any drilling on Alaskan lands they envision as pristine wilderness forever.

I can see their point in not wanting the wilderness changed. But I have also seen

Alaska, up close, on foot and from the air. And it is a mighty big place which I sincerely believe could survive a whole lot of oil drilling and remain quite wild and beautiful.

Just that statement alone will get me plenty of hate mail. It did so, some years ago, when I suggested that building a pipeline across Alaska would "destroy" the caribou herds there about the same as laying a rope across the Panhandle would keep the cattle up there from calving.

Wish I had some of those letters now, so I could send a picture of caribou feeding under the pipeline along with my answer.

But that's being facetious and this is a serious matter. Before getting any farther into it, I'd like to point out that I don't own a penny's worth of oil company stock. I receive more publicity releases from environmentalist groups urging support for preserving Alaska from commercial exploitation than I get from the oil industry.

And that is precisely the reason I feel there is some responsibility for the nation's outdoor writers to put the Alaskan situation (regardless of how they may see it) into print. A high percentage of our readers consider themselves environmentalists and many are members of organizations clamoring for Congress to close off most of Alaska to oil exploration.

But I honestly wonder how many of these people have seriously considered that matter in terms of whether or not they may have the gasoline to go fishing, hunting or birdwatching here?

Certainly we would all like to preserve the Alaskan wilderness in the hopes of someday being able to enjoy it, or perhaps for future generations to do so. But when the Soviets moved into Afghanistan, perhaps a new dimension was added to that consideration. In simple, selfish reality are we really this anxious to preserve something that "might" be used by us or our children in exchange for the potential loss of the use of woods and waters closer to home through lack of fuel availability to get to them?

Bear in mind that the huge chunks of real estate we're talking about are so vast that if they are "totally preserved" against roads as many environmentalists urge, it would be a physical impossibility for most Americans to ever even see the majority of this wilderness. And bear in mind that it is no more axiomatic that Alaska would be forever "spoiled" by oil drilling than that wildlife cannot co-exist with pumping oil wells in Texas. There may be vast differences in temperature and terrain, but common sense and past experience (with the pipeline so long delayed by environmentalists) indicate that neither the countryside nor the wildlife is likely to be so certainly destroyed as some would have us believe.

I am convinced that there are millions of Americans who belong to environmental or conservation groups who do not share the beliefs of environmental extremists. But my observation is that this sort of "common sense environmentalist" is much less likely to write letters to Congressmen, or letters to newspapers, and often fails to keep up with details of controversies such as the one over Alaska.

But I just as strongly believe that once this "silent majority" of people realize that overzealous environmentalism could curtail their own chance to enjoy the woods and waters, or endanger the national security by shutting off development of oil their country critically needs, then they may start to be heard.

Now would be an excellent time to let our senators and representatives in Washington know how we feel. Time is of the essence, because the big and perhaps final debate on Alaskan lands bill legislation is expected to get under way in March. At least, I hope it will because until Congress acts, most of Alaska remains "locked up" against oil exploration and even if drilling is permitted on lands now closed it will be some time before production can be initiated. And in the meanwhile a lot of things could happen in the Middle East.

Mostly as a result of the lobbying efforts of Alaskans, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee approved a measure that would quickly convey 105.5 million acres to the state of Alaska and would allow development of minerals on that acreage. At the same time the measure would place 118.1 million acres (an area about the size of West Virginia, New Jersey, and California combined) into national parks, wildlife refuges, recreation areas, and wilderness areas.

more than a few things about conservation of wildlife and habitat has endorsed the senate committee version of the Alaskan Lands bill (S.9) as the best currently before Congress. So has the Wildlife Management Institute.

But some powerful environmentalist groups, with excellent lobbies in Washington, are apparently going to hold out for more wilderness areas.

Bear in mind that President Carter has already set aside 54 million acres, an area larger many states, as national monument area on which no hunting can be done and to which access is restricted so as to preserve the wilderness.

Also bear in mind that the federal government already owns more than one-third of all land in the U.S., and plans to spend \$10 billion more in the next 11 years to buy more land.

Yet the the U.S. General Accounting office issued a report in January which says the federal government already owns more land than it can handle, and has no coherent plan for the use of it, often acquiring lands for "preservation" without examining other ways to protect it.

On Jan. 28 the Anchorage Times reported that \$2.5 billion would come to Alaska under the new presidential budget request. Much of that money would go to the national monuments Carter created. The Interior Department is expected to spend more than \$100 million in Alaska in 1981, some of it toward initiating drilling programs and regulating and inspecting a proposed Alaska natural gas pipeline.

That is the gist of the research I've been doing on the Alaskan lands debate since the word first came through about Afghanistan. I had the feeling right then that the Alaskan issue would very quickly heat up, and that in the event of a serious oil crunch a whole lot of armchair environmentalists might suddenly feel they need fuel for the car more than an Alaskan wilderness so vast they could never see it all if they spent the rest of their lives trying.

If that's the case, then now's the time to speak up.

HOUSTON CHRONICLE

HOUSTON, TEXAS

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FEB 17 1980



Bob Brister
Outdoors editor

FEB 15 1980

Editorials

Friday, February 15, 1980

8B

Hurrying Gravel's glacier

GETTING Congress to move speedily on an Alaska wilderness protection bill is like trying to hurry a glacier. Still, President Carter and Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus deserve credit for a valiant effort.

On Tuesday, Andrus issued orders protecting 40 million acres of federally owned Alaskan land from development and commercial exploitation. His action was the latest move in a chess game between the Carter administration and the Senate that's been going on for two years.

In 1978, the House passed a measure that would have guarded substantial amounts of Alaskan acreage from encroachment by mining, oil and timber interests, but that bill died in the Senate.

President Carter responded in November, 1978 with an executive order protecting some 110 million acres from development for three years. He followed up by designating 56 million of those acres as national monument areas — a very tight form of protection that will be in force for 20 years, barring an act of Congress to remove it.

On May 16, 1979, the House passed another tough Alaskan lands bill that would protect more than 109 million acres of the state's best wilderness and wildlife habitat areas. Once again, though, the measure faces trouble in the Senate — trouble by the name of Sen. Mike Gravel.

The Alaska Democrat killed the '78 bill by threatening a filibuster, and he promised to do the same to the '79 bill. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd got Gravel agree to limit debate, but only in exchange for a promise that the Alaska

lands bill won't come to the Senate floor until after the July recess. This means that the bill will be caught in the pre-ad-journment logjam and probably won't reach a vote — and Congress will have to go through the whole process a third time in 1980.

Facing that prospect, Andrus on Tuesday designated 37 million of the original 110 million acres set aside in 1978 as wildlife refuge areas, and three million more acres as natural resource areas. Andrus' action will protect the 40 million acres for 20 years. Further, he's indicated that he'll take similar action on 12 million more acres later this year if the Senate doesn't act.

Andrus' move has two purposes. First, it was necessary because the three-year protection provided by the 1978 order would otherwise have expired in 1981. Second, the administration hopes to convince the Senate that unless it acts to preserve Alaska's wilderness, it can expect the executive branch to impose more sweeping and stringent development limitations.

The best hope of getting an Alaskan lands bill through the Senate probably rests on Sen. Gravel developing permanent laryngitis, but the administration's strategy is worth a try. There's a chance the other senators might realize that one man's parochial concerns shouldn't obstruct a major national conservation commitment.

The White House stated last year that our willingness to save Alaska's wilderness is "a test of our maturity as a civilization." It's also a test of the maturity and common sense of our senators.

Andrus' Alaskan land bungle

Jul
D-2

One can hardly pick up a newspaper or listen to a broadcast without being reminded of the tremendous toll our dependence on imported oil is extracting from our nation's economy. From the balance of payments to the price of home heating oil, from Christmas toys to airline tickets — in every aspect of our daily lives higher energy prices are making themselves felt.

As though the economic costs were not enough, it now seems that with each passing day our heavy reliance on imported oil is taking us further and further along the path to war. As our peril increases so too does the urgency of our search for a solution. It is nothing short of incredible then, that with a stroke of his pen Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus recently foreclosed one of the most promising avenues of escape from our dilemma.

On Feb. 6, Secretary Andrus put a freeze on 40 million acres of Alaska lands under the provisions of the Federal Land Policy Management Act. In so doing he effectively barred access to vast areas of Alaska, many of which

are considered among the most promising for the discovery of additional supplies of oil and natural gas. Although there is some debate over the extent of the deposits, estimates of the size of potential deposits in just one of the areas, the Arctic Wildlife Range, run as high as 14 billion barrels of oil, or nearly one and one half times as much as was found at Prudhoe Bay.

What is most disturbing about this most recent action is that it is only the latest in a series of moves in Washington aimed at locking away forever the vast resource potential of Alaska. Moreover, these actions directly contradict the expressed wishes of the majority of the residents of that state, and the vital interests of our nation.

To the average American, mention of Alaska conjures up romantic visions of Sergeant Preston of the Yukon chasing chalm jumpers across the frozen tundra. This idealized image of a bygone era bears little resemblance to the realities of modern Alaskan life. Like most popular misconceptions though, it carries just enough of a grain

of truth to remain firmly implanted in our collective subconscious.

What is not commonly understood is that Alaska may hold the key to unlock the bonds which tie our national survival so closely to the Persian Gulf. The trouble is that the bureaucrats in Washington and their friends in Congress are about to throw that key away.

While at present no comprehensive accounting of Alaska's energy resources exists, some reasonably educated guesses can be made. For example, it is credibly estimated that the state has undiscovered, recoverable reserves of from 59 to 100 billion barrels of oil using today's technology. This oil would be sufficient to offset all of our imports for the next 22 to 37 years at present levels. Assuming that a reasonable improvement in recovery methods takes place over time, we probably could double this estimate.

If that is the case, why aren't we developing this oil? For the same reason that we are not sure of the exact amount: most of it lies on federally owned lands which have been closed to

even basic exploration. Astounding as it may seem, to date a total of only 87 exploratory wells have been drilled in our 49th state. This compares with a total of 336,435 drilled in the lower 48 between 1947 and 1978.

Prior to the OPEC embargo, and the advent of increasing instability in the Middle East, some justification might have existed for the prohibition of oil exploration and development in our northernmost state, but under present circumstances, no such justification can possibly exist. Further, contemporary techniques for conducting initial exploration leave no lasting mark on the environment, and even the development of an oil field can take place without serious ecological effects. This contention has been borne out by both the Alaska pipeline, and the development of the oil field at Prudhoe Bay. It should be noted that a field the size of Prudhoe would take up less than 1.4 percent of the acreage contained in the Arctic Wildlife Range, and the actual drilling equipment and facilities an infinitesimal fraction of that.

Environmental protection is a goal which all responsible citizens support. Such protection, however should not be used as an excuse for hoarding. In spite of this, there appears to be a pervasive notion in Washington that the only way to protect the environment is to put it, in effect, in a deep freeze. This elitist approach is born of the mind-set which views the undeveloped regions of our nation as a private preserve to be held in pristine condition so that a privileged few can go backpacking two weeks out of the year. The trouble is, this notion is in direct conflict with the vital interests of our nation.

According to the state of Alaska, we could be receiving as much as 5 million barrels of oil a day from its fields within a reasonably short period of time, if only we allow it to be developed. This oil would equal two-thirds of our total imports, and be more than enough to eliminate our perilous dependence on the Middle East. Since this is the case, it would seem to make sense to utilize it.

Secretary Andrus, however, disagrees.

COLUMBUS, W.F.B.R.
TELEGRAM
D. 11,570

MAR 10 1980

S.H.

Alaska official urges united Western front

By FOSTER CHURCH 925
of The Oregonian staff

"Alaska's business is the Western states' business." That was the message of Alaska Lt. Gov. Terry Miller in a Friday address before the City Club of Portland.

Sounding more like a representative of a Third-World nation than a Harvard-educated politician, the 38-year-old lieutenant governor called for an end to "exploitation and neo-colonialism," which he said the federal government practices on Western states, where it controls a high percentage of their lands.

Miller stopped short of endorsing Nevada in a potential court wrangle with the federal government over a law passed by the Nevada Assembly to take ownership of federal lands within the state's borders. Instead, he urged a coalition of Western states to present a unified front in demanding state control over land and natural resources within their boundaries.

Miller said that a coalition should be to take Alaska's side in the current dispute over management of Alaska lands and natural resources by the federal government.

Referring to Alaska lands legislation, he said, "If Congress can pass an unacceptable land bill over the unanimous objection of the Alaska congressional delegation, it could happen to others. Alaska should be the first order of business in any coalition."

Miller said water as well as land would be a major concern for Western states, particularly if the Energy Mobilization Board were given the power to overrule state water policies and uses if the states failed to comply with energy production schedules.

In a half-serious aside, Miller denied that the coalition he proposed would amount to a new version of the Confederacy. Rather, he said, "It is a vehicle to settle grievances and provide for rational resource allocation and create a counterbalance to overcentralization of the national government."

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PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS

MAR 15 1980

Senators stall Alaska lands bill

EDITORIAL EDITORIAL

It's America's last great wilderness and Alaska's senators are playing games to permit more of it to be developed.

Sens. Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel of Alaska gloated at a press conference that they had pulled off a coup on the Alaska lands bill by winning approval to delay floor action until after July 4.

That puts pressure on Congress to accept another compromise since Congress will be recessing for the two national political conventions and Labor Day before an October adjournment. Delaying the bill weakens the environmentalists' hand against an already watered-down proposal.

After Stevens and Gravel succeeded in pushing debate from February to July or later, they freely

admitted at a press conference that they couldn't have defeated the bill had it been called up now.

"Never in my wildest dreams did I think we could hold out until late summer or fall," said Gravel. "I thought the longest we could delay was May," said Stevens.

Gravel managed to kill an Alaska lands bill in 1978 by threatening a late filibuster. He has given up his right to filibuster this year, but the two senators still are playing with the clock instead of permitting a full debate on details of the bill.

Since Congress may not be able to defeat the two development-minded Alaska senators, the pressure falls on the Carter administration. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus reacted to the two senators'

gloating by withdrawing 40 million acres of land from development. His action brings to 96 million the amount of Alaskan acreage that has been put off limits to developers for at least 20 years. Yet that is only about one quarter of the huge, undeveloped state. The 40 million acres would be managed as wildlife refuges and natural resource areas. The other 56 million acres have been designated as national monuments by President Carter.

Andrus is considering what to do about another 14 million acres. He has said he would withdraw 12 million later this year. That is proper action.

The problem with executive action is that future administrations can undo what Andrus does. Congressional action eventually will be needed. A vote should be held this year. But if the bill's prospects look poor, the Carter administration should take executive action to protect the remaining acreage and work to postpone a congressional vote until the bill can be considered on its own merits.

Oregon Journal
Portland, Oregon
Oregon Journal

MAR 3 1980

Minneapolis Tribune
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
222, 229 S. 107 ST.

MAR 10 1980

The Senate stalls again on Alaska lands

EDITORIAL

The right way to set balanced national policy for some 100 million acres of federal land in Alaska is by debate and legislation in the U.S. Congress. The wrong way is by executive decree from the White House and federal agencies. Congress itself adopted that principle in 1971, and President Carter — like Ford and Nixon before him — strongly supports it. Yet, thanks to repeated stalling by the leadership of the Senate, action in the right way keeps getting postponed, and action in the wrong way becomes the only action possible. The results are damaging for both Alaska and the nation.

The latest turn of events occurred early last month. In an almost empty Senate, Majority Leader Robert Byrd agreed not to consider Alaska-lands legislation (on the calendar since last November) until mid-July or later. Alaska's senators were jubilant, openly suggesting that the long delay could well prevent passage of any bill at all. In response, Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus acted administratively to put 40 million federally owned acres under strict protection as wildlife refuges for at least 20 years. Andrus had little choice. Temporary safeguards for the lands in question were due to expire in 1981.

A similar sequence occurred late in 1978. Then,

too, weak leadership by Byrd and stalling tactics by Alaska's senators kept the Alaska lands from coming to a vote. Thus Congress missed the deadline it had set for itself seven years before. And when the deadline passed, Andrus and Carter used their own authority to protect the federal lands. Carter classified 56 million acres as national monuments; Andrus temporarily held the 40 million acres for special study.

This year, it is long past time for Congress to make up its mind. There is no excuse for another Senate failure to resolve the Alaska question. Congressional committees have studied, debated and reasonably balanced hundreds of difficult choices for vast areas that combine economic and ecological treasures. The House has twice passed a carefully compromised bill, honoring the claims of both long-range stewardship and openness to development. The Senate has two versions ready to submit for votes on the floor. And however necessary as an interim measure, the sweeping actions available to the administration cannot substitute for detailed law tailored to the needs of Alaska and the nation.

It is up to the Senate to put aside procrastination. The Alaska-lands question should be settled soon, and settled the right way.

****PLEASE NOTE****

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TO ALL LEGISLATORS

SA
APR 16 1980

FROM S. O. S. SAVE OUR STATE
DIANA E. DOWNEY
CONVENTION SECRETARY
HOUSE DISTRICT SIX

WHEREAS, THE RESOLUTION OF THE ALASKA LAND ISSUE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACING ALASKANS, AND
WHEREAS, SENATOR MIKE GRAVEL HAS DEMONSTRATED HIS EFFECTIVENESS IN PROTECTING ALASKA LANDS TO DATE, AND
WHEREAS, THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY IS TRYING TO CONTROL OUR LIVES AND STOP ANY GROWTH OF OUR GREAT STATE THROUGH THE D-2 ISSUE AND LUDICROUS REGULATIONS,
THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED, THAT DISTRICT SIX DEMOCRATS GO ON RECORD AS SUPPORTING SENATOR MIKE GRAVEL IN HIS STAND THAT SENATE BILL S-9 IS INADEQUATE AND THAT OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN JUNEAU ACTIVELY SUPPORT SENATOR GRAVEL'S POSITION ON THE RESOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM.

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT, APPROVED AT THE BI-ANNUAL CONVENTION OF DISTRICT SIX DEMOCRATS, THIS 13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1980.