Proclamation 3741
TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF UNESCO
By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

On November 4, 1946, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) officially came into being as one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

UNESCO was created for the purpose of contributing to peace and security "by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations."7

Our Government was active in the founding of UNESCO. It has continued to support the Organization in its effort to create a climate in the world in which a just peace may prevail.

UNESCO has a critical role to play in bringing the educational techniques of the developed world to the newly emerging nations of man’s family. Its mission should embrace the simplest teaching, and the most sophisticated arts and sciences of which our species is capable.

As we work to build in America a truly great society, it is with hope and satisfaction that we look upon the work of UNESCO in its effort to advance the common welfare of mankind:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby call to the attention of the people of the United States that November 4, 1966, is the Twentieth Anniversary of UNESCO and call upon them to observe the occasion with appropriate ceremonies and manifestations of support for the Organization.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 31st day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-first.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

By the President:

dean Rusk, Secretary of State.

[F.R. Doc. 66-9815; Filed, Sept. 2, 1966; 1:50 p.m.]
Executive Order 11301

ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES AND THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Establishment of Committee. (a) There is hereby established the President's Committee on Libraries (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee").

(b) The membership of the Committee shall consist of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who shall be the Chairman of the Committee, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology, and the Director of the National Science Foundation, and may include, in addition, the Librarian of Congress who is hereby invited to be a member of the Committee. Each member of the Committee may designate an alternate, who shall serve as a member of the Committee whenever the regular member is unable to attend any meeting of the Committee.

SECTION 2. Duties of the Committee. (a) The Committee shall:

(1) Appraise the role of libraries as resources for scholarly pursuits, as centers for the dissemination of knowledge, and as components of the Nation's rapidly evolving communications and information-exchange network;

(2) Evaluate policies, programs, and practices of public agencies and private institutions and organizations with reference to maximum effective and efficient use of the Nation's library resources; and

(3) Develop recommendations for action by Government or by private institutions and organizations designed to ensure an effective and efficient library system for the Nation.

(b) Such recommendations shall take into account the final report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries established by Section 3 of this order, which report shall be transmitted to the President with the recommendations of the Committee.

SECTION 3. Establishment of Commission. (a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its functions under Section 2 of this order, there is hereby established the National Advisory Commission on Libraries (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of not more than twenty members appointed by the President, none of whom shall be officers or full-time employees of the Federal Government. The President shall designate the Chairman of the Commission from among its members.

(c) The Commission shall meet on call of the Chairman.

(d) Each member of the Commission may be compensated for each day such member is engaged upon work of the Commission, and shall be reimbursed for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 55a; 5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

SECTION 4. Duties of the Commission. (a) The Commission shall transmit to the Committee its independent analysis, evaluation, and recommendations with respect to all matters assigned to the Committee for study and recommendations.

(b) In carrying out its duties under subsection (a), above, the Commission shall:

(1) Make a comprehensive study and appraisal of the role of libraries as resources for scholarly pursuits, as centers for the dissemination of knowledge, and as components of the evolving national information systems;
THE PRESIDENT

(2) Appraise the policies, programs, and practices of public agencies and private institutions and organizations, together with other factors, which have a bearing on the role and effective utilization of libraries;

(3) Appraise library funding, including Federal support of libraries, to determine how funds available for the construction and support of libraries and library services can be more effectively and efficiently utilized; and

(4) Develop recommendations for action by Government or private institutions and organizations designed to ensure an effective and efficient library system for the Nation.

(c) The Commission shall submit its final report and recommendations to the Committee no later than one year after the date of its first meeting, and shall make such interim reports as it deems appropriate for improving the utilization of library resources.

Sec. 5. Federal departments and agencies. (a) The Committee or the Commission is authorized to request from any Federal department or agency any information deemed necessary to carry out its functions under this order; and each department or agency is authorized, consistent with law and within the limits of available funds, to furnish such information to the Committee or the Commission.

(b) Each department or other executive agency the head of which is named in Section 1(b) of this order shall, as may be necessary, furnish assistance to the Committee or the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Section 214 of the Act of May 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 134; 31 U.S.C. 691), or as otherwise permitted by law.

(c) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is hereby designated as the agency which shall provide administrative services for the Commission.

Sec. 6. Termination of the Committee and the Commission. The Committee and the Commission shall terminate ninety days after the final report of the Commission is submitted to the Committee.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 2, 1966.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[F.R. Doc. 66-9867; Filed, Sept. 6, 1966; 10:01 a.m.]
Title 7—Agriculture
Chapter VIII—Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (Sugar), Department of Agriculture

SUBCHAPTER B—SUGAR REQUIREMENTS AND QUOTAS

[Sugar Reg. 811, Andt. 9]

PART 811—CONTINENTAL SUGAR REQUIREMENTS AND AREA QUOTAS

Requirements, Quotas, and Quota Deficits for 1966

Basis and purpose and statement of bases and considerations. The purpose of this amendment to Sugar Regulation 811309 F.R. 15313, 31 F.R. 2776, 2895, 2228, 5087, 7996, 9546, 9939, 11307) is to revise the determination of sugar requirements for the calendar year 1966, establish quotas, prorations and direct-consumption limits consistent with such requirements, and to determine and prorate or allocate deficits in quotas pursuant to the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, hereinafter referred to as the "Act." Section 201 of the Act directs the Secretary to revise the determination of sugar requirements at such times during the calendar year as he deems necessary. Raw sugar offerings for arrival in October and early November continue in relatively short supply. In view of the seasonally strong distribution of refined sugar through August, additional quantities of readily available raw sugars are needed to meet the requirements of consumers. Accordingly, total sugar requirements for the calendar year 1966 are hereby increased by 50,000 short tons, raw value, to a total of 10,325,000 short tons, raw value. Section 204(a) of the Act provides that the Secretary shall from time to time determine whether any area or country will be unable to fill its quota or proration of a quota. The governments of the Republic of the Philippines, Nicaragua, and Panama notified the Department prior to August 1, 1966, that they would be unable to fill that part of their 1966 sugar quotas in excess of 1,202,978, 18,000 and 13,000 short tons, raw value, respectively. Accordingly, a finding has hereof been made (31 F.R. 11307) under section 202(d) (4) of the Act, that such failure of the Republic of the Philippines, Nicaragua, and Panama to fill its respective quota was due to stoppage of production, force majeure, or other disaster or other force majeure. Pursuant to section 204(b) of the Act, the quota, including prorated deficits, for the Republic of the Philippines has been reduced to 1,202,978 short tons, raw value; the quota for Nicaragua has been reduced to 19,000 short tons, raw value; and the quota for Panama has been reduced to 13,000 short tons, raw value, representing the approximate quantity of sugar each country will be able to supply in 1966. It is hereby determined that 110,860 short tons, raw value, of the deficit previously allocated to the Republic of the Philippines shall be reprorated and total deficits are herein determined for Nicaragua and Panama of 32,010 and 18,185 short tons, raw value, respectively. In previous actions taken prior to September 1, 1966 (31 F.R. 11307), the deficit in the quota determined for Panama of 17,500 short tons, raw value, plus 100,430 short tons, raw value, of the deficit previously allocated to the Republic of the Philippines, which totaled 123,026 short tons, raw value, was allocated to the Dominican Republic on August 26, 1966, on the basis of a determination issued by the President to the Secretary of Agriculture dated August 17, 1966; and 31,840 of the deficit for Nicaragua was prorated to other Central American Common Market countries. Such previous allocation of deficits are not disturbed by the action taken herein. As a result of the increase in consumption requirements determined herein and under section 204(a) of the Act, Nicaragua has an additional deficit of 970 short tons, raw value, which is prorated herein to other Central American Common Market countries; Panama has an additional deficit in the amount of 595 short tons, raw value, and the Republic of the Philippines will be unable to fill the deficit previously allocated to it in the additional amount of 5,430 short tons, raw value, which amounts totaling 6,825 short tons, raw value, are hereby prorated to Western Hemisphere countries listed in section 202(c) (3) (A) of the Act which are able to supply such additional sugar on the basis of published quotas most recently in effect. Effective date. This action increases by 50,000 short tons, raw value, the quantity that foreign countries, other than the Republic of the Philippines, may import. To permit such countries for which larger prorations are hereby established to plan and to market in an orderly manner the larger quantity of sugar, it is essential at this time that all persons selling and purchasing sugar for consumption in the continental United States be promptly informed of the changes in marketing opportunities. Therefore, it is hereby determined and found that compliance with the notice, procedure and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act is unnecessary and impracticable and contrary to the public interest and this amendment shall be effective upon publication in the Federal Register. By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Act, Part 811 of this chapter is hereby amended by amending §§ 811.40, 811.41, 811.42, and 811.43 as follows:

1. Section 811.40 is amended to read as follows:

§ 811.40 Sugar requirements, 1966.

The amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1966 is hereby determined to be 10,325,000 short tons, raw value.

2. Section 811.41 is amended by amending subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 811.41 Quotas for domestic areas.

(a)(1) For the calendar year 1966 domestic area quotas limiting the quantities of sugar which may be brought into or marketed for consumption in the continental United States are established, pursuant to section 202(a) of the Act, in column (1) and the amounts of such quotas for offshore areas that may be filled by direct-consumption sugar are established, pursuant to section 207 of the Act, in column (2) as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Quota (short tons, raw value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic beet sugar</td>
<td>3,005,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainland cane sugar</td>
<td>1,106,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>1,149,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No limit.

3. Section 811.42 is amended by amending paragraphs (b) and (c) to read as follows:

§ 811.42 Proration and allocation of deficits and quotas in effect.

(b) Pursuant to section 204(a) of the Act, a deficit is hereby determined in the section 202 quota determined herein in § 811.43 for Nicaragua amounting to 31,010 short tons, raw value. Of such amount, 31,040 short tons, raw value, previously allocated to other Central American Common Market countries on August 26, 1966 (31 F.R. 11307), are hereby allocated in the same manner, and 970 short tons, raw value, are allocated in § 811.43 to other Central American Common Market countries able to fill the local quota.

(c) Pursuant to section 204(a) of the Act, a deficit of 18,185 short tons, raw value, is hereby determined in the section 202 quota for Panama referred to in § 811.43 and it is hereby determined that the Republic of the Philippines will be unable to fill the proration established in paragraph (a) of this § 811.42 of 195,963 short tons, raw value, by 110,860 short tons, raw value. In accordance with section 204(a) of the Act and a Presidential memorandum dated Au-
gust 17, 1966. 17,590 short tons, raw value of the Panama deficit and 165,430 short tons, raw value of the Philippine short tons were allocated on August 26, 1966, to the Dominican Republic, and such allocation is hereby reestablished. Pursuant to section 204(a) of the Act, the additional deficit for Panama of 595 short tons, raw value, and the additional 5,430 short tons, raw value, of the deficit which the Republic of the Philippines is unable to fill are prorated to Western Hemisphere countries listed in section 202(c) (1)(A) of the Act which are able to supply such additional sugar.

4. Section 811.43 is amended by amended paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) to read as follows:

§ 811.43 Quotas for foreign countries.

(a) For the calendar year 1966, the quota for the Republic of the Philippines is 1,202,976 short tons, raw value, representing 1,117,875 tons established pursuant to section 202 of the Act and 85,103 short tons, raw value, and the additional 5,430 short tons, raw value, of the deficit pursuant to section 204(a) of the Act, the Republic of the Philippines is unable to fill are prorated to Central American Common Market countries; the additional deficit in the section 202 quota for Panama due to the increase in requirements and amounting to 970 short tons, raw value, is prorated herein to other Central American Common Market countries; the additional deficit in the section 202 quota for Nicaragua due to the increase in requirements and amounting to 415 short tons, raw value, is prorated herein to other Central American Common Market countries; the additional deficit in the section 202 quota for Cuba due to the increase in requirements and amounting to 415 short tons, raw value, is prorated herein to the Caribbean countries; the additional deficit in the section 202(a) quota for Mexico due to the increase in requirements and amounting to 5,430 short tons, raw value, is prorated herein to the Mexican Caribbean countries; the additional deficit in the section 202(a) quota for the Republic of the Philippines due to the increase in requirements and amounting to 1,117,875 short tons, raw value, may be filled by direct-consumption sugar, pursuant to section 207(d) of the Act.

(b) Of the quantity of 1,117,875 short tons established in paragraph (a) of this section, only 59,920 short tons, raw value, may be filled by direct-consumption sugar, pursuant to section 207(d) of the Act.

Rule 948.353 Limitation of ship­ments.

During the period September 7, 1966, through June 30, 1967, no person shall handle any lot of potatoes grown in Area No. 2 unless such potatoes meet the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, or unless such potatoes are handled in accordance with paragraphs (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h) of this section.

(a) Minimum grade and size requirements—(1) Round varieties. U.S. No. 2, or better grade, 21/2 inches minimum diameter.

(b) Long varieties. U.S. No. 2, or better grade, 2 inches minimum diameter or 4 ounces minimum weight.

(c) All varieties. U.S. No. 1 or better grade, and if handled in accordance with the reporting requirements of paragraph (h) of this section.

(2) Maturity (skinning) requirements—(1) Russet Burbank and Red McClure varieties. Not more than "slightly skinned" for U.S. No. 1 grade, and not more than "moderately skinned for U.S. No. 2 grade.

(2) All other varieties. Not more than "moderately skinned."

(c) Container requirements. Potatoes may be handled only in containers classified by weight as follows:

(1) 5 pounds.

(2) 10 pounds.

(3) 20 pounds.

(4) 25 pounds.

(5) 50 pounds, or

(6) 100 pounds and larger.

FEDERAL REGISTER, VOL. 31, NO. 173—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1966
(d) Special purpose shipments—(1) Chipping stock. Potatoes may be handled for chipping if they meet the requirements set forth in § 51.1551 of this title, and if U.S. No. 2, or better grade, except for (i) scab, and (ii) the maturity requirements of paragraph (b) of this section, if such potatoes are handled in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

(2) Other special purposes. (i) The quality, maturity and container requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (e) of this section shall not be applicable to the handling of potatoes for seed pursuant to § 948.6; but any lot of potatoes handled for seed shall be subject to assessments.

(ii) The quality, maturity and container requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section and the inspection and assessment requirements of this part shall not be applicable to shipments of potatoes for livestock feed, relief or charity.

(2) Minimum quantity. For purposes of regulation under this part, each person may handle up to but not to exceed 1,000 pounds of potatoes without regard to inspection and the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, but this exception shall not apply to any portion of a shipment of over 1,000 pounds of potatoes.

§ 103.6 Surety bonds.

(a) Posting of surety bonds—(1) Extension agreements; consent of surety; collateral security. All surety bonds posted in immigration cases shall be executed on Form I–352. A district director is authorized to approve a bond, a formal agreement to extension of liability of surety, a request for delivery of collateral security to a duly appointed and discharged administrator or executor of the estate of a deceased depositor, and a power of attorney not executed on Form I–312. All other matters relating to bonds, including a power of attorney not executed on Form I–312 and a request for delivery of collateral security to other than the depositor or his approved attorney in fact, shall be forwarded to the regional commissioner for approval.

(b) Bond riders. Bond riders shall be prepared on Form I–351 and attached to Form I–352. If a condition to be included on a bond is such that a bond rider containing the condition shall be executed and forwarded with Form I–352 to the regional commissioner for approval.

(c) Acceptable sureties. Either a company holding a certificate from the Secretary of the Treasury under 6 U.S.C. 6–13 as an acceptable surety on Federal bonds, or a surety who deposits cash or U.S. Savings Bonds or notes for the purpose of meeting the assessment requirements of this part, may act as surety in 6 U.S.C. 15 and Treasury Department regulations issued pursuant thereto and which are not redeemable within 1 year from the date they are offered for deposit is an acceptable surety.

(2) Maintenance of status and departure bonds. When the status of a nonimmigrant who has violated the conditions of his admission has been adjusted as a result of administrative or legis­lative action to that of a permanent resident, retroactively to a date prior to the violation, any outstanding maintenance of status and departure bond shall be canceled. If an application for adjustment of status is made by a nonimmi­grant while he is in lawful temporary status, the bond shall be canceled and his status is adjusted to that of a lawful permanent resident or if he voluntarily departs from the United States, or is naturalized, provided he did not become a public charge prior to his demise, departure, or naturaliza­tion. The district director may cancel a public charge bond if he finds that the immigrant is not likely to become a public charge. A bond may also be canceled in order to allow substitution of another bond. A request for cancella­tion of a public charge bond shall be made on Form I–356.

Part 103—POWERS AND DUTIES OF SERVICE OFFICERS

Section 103.6 is amended to read as follows:

§ 103.6 Surety bonds.

(a) Posting of surety bonds—(1) Extension agreements; consent of surety; collateral security. All surety bonds posted in immigration cases shall be executed on Form I–352. A district director is authorized to approve a bond, a formal agreement to extension of liability of surety, a request for delivery of collateral security to a duly appointed and discharged administrator or executor of the estate of a deceased depositor, and a power of attorney not executed on Form I–312. All other matters relating to bonds, including a power of attorney not executed on Form I–312 and a request for delivery of collateral security to other than the depositor or his approved attorney in fact, shall be forwarded to the regional commissioner for approval.

(b) Bond riders. Bond riders shall be prepared on Form I–351 and attached to Form I–352. If a condition to be included on a bond is such that a bond rider containing the condition shall be executed and forwarded with Form I–352 to the regional commissioner for approval.

(c) Acceptable sureties. Either a company holding a certificate from the Secretary of the Treasury under 6 U.S.C. 6–13 as an acceptable surety on Federal bonds, or a surety who deposits cash or U.S. Savings Bonds or notes for the purpose of meeting the assessment requirements of this part, may act as surety in 6 U.S.C. 15 and Treasury Department regulations issued pursuant thereto and which are not redeemable within 1 year from the date they are offered for deposit is an acceptable surety.

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(b) Bond riders. Bond riders shall be prepared on Form I–351 and attached to Form I–352. If a condition to be included on a bond is such that a bond rider containing the condition shall be executed and forwarded with Form I–352 to the regional commissioner for approval.

(c) Acceptable sureties. Either a company holding a certificate from the Secretary of the Treasury under 6 U.S.C. 6–13 as an acceptable surety on Federal bonds, or a surety who deposits cash or U.S. Savings Bonds or notes for the purpose of meeting the assessment requirements of this part, may act as surety in 6 U.S.C. 15 and Treasury Department regulations issued pursuant thereto and which are not redeemable within 1 year from the date they are offered for deposit is an acceptable surety.

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Forms I-352 shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aliens</th>
<th>Bond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 4</td>
<td>$500 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9</td>
<td>$1,500 total bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 24</td>
<td>$3,500 total bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 49</td>
<td>$5,000 total bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 74</td>
<td>$8,000 total bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 99</td>
<td>$10,000 total bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 124</td>
<td>$1,000 plus $50 for each alien over 200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Blanket bonds for importation of workers classified as nonimmigrants under section 101(a)(15)(H) shall be employed by district directors when requiring employers or their agents or representatives to post bond as a condition to importing alien laborers into the United States from the British West Indies, the British Virgin Islands, or from Canada:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workers</th>
<th>Bond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 500</td>
<td>$15 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 to 1,000</td>
<td>$10 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000 or more</td>
<td>$5 each</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A bond shall not be posted for less than $500 or for more than $12,000 irrespective of the number of workers involved. Failure to comply with conditions of the bond shall result in the employer's liability for the number of workers involved.

§ 221—ADMISSION OF VISITORS OR STUDENTS

Section 221.1 Admission under bond is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "For procedures relating to cancellation or breaching of bonds, see Part 103 of this chapter."

PART 229—IMMIGRATION FORMS

Section 229.1 Prescribed forms is amended by adding the following forms and references thereto in numerical sequence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form No.</th>
<th>Title and description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-351</td>
<td>Bond Riders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-356</td>
<td>Request for Cancellation of Public Charge Bond.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This order shall be effective on the date of its publication in the Federal Register. Compliance with the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (50 Stat. 476; 5 U.S.C. 1003) as to notice of proposed rule making and delayed effective date is unnecessary in this instance because the rules prescribed by the order relate to agency procedure.

Dated: September 1, 1966.

RAYMOND F. FARRELL, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

Title 14—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

Chapter I—Federal Aviation Agency

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Sikorsky Model S-61 Series Helicopters

There have been fatigue cracks in the spar of the main rotor blades on Sikorsky Model S-61 helicopters. Since this condition is likely to exist or develop in other rotor blades of the same type design, an airworthiness directive is being issued to specify a reduced service life limit for these blades, which are used on Sikorsky Model S-61 helicopters.

Since a situation exists that requires immediate adoption of this regulation, it is found that notice and public procedure hereon are impracticable and good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days.

In consideration of the foregoing, and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (25 F.R. 6489), § 39.13 of Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

VICKERS. Applies to Viscous Model 744 and 745D Series Airplanes.

Within the next 1,000 hours' time in service after the effective date of this AD, unless already accomplished, install replacement access panels and cowls for the inverters in accordance with British Aircraft Corp., Ltd. Modification Bulletin No. D.3157 or later FAA-approved issue. After work is approved by the Chief, Aircraft Certification Staff, Europe, Africa, Middle East Region.

This amendment becomes effective October 7, 1966.

(See 323.1(a), 601, 603, Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1344(a), 1451, 1453))

Issued in Washington, D.C., on August 29, 1966.

JAMES F. RUDOLPH, Acting Director, Flight Standards Service.

F.D.R. Doc. 66-9719; Filed, Sept. 6, 1966; 8:45 a.m.

[Docket No. 7192; Amdt. 39-282]

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

Sikorsky Model S—61 Series Helicopters

There have been fatigue cracks in the spar of the main rotor blades on Sikorsky Model S—61 helicopters. Since this condition is likely to exist or develop in other rotor blades of the same type design, an airworthiness directive is being issued to specify a reduced service life limit for these blades, which are used on Sikorsky Model S—61 helicopters.

Since a situation exists that requires immediate adoption of this regulation, it is found that notice and public procedure hereon are impracticable and good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days.

In consideration of the foregoing, and pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Administrator (25 F.R. 6489), § 39.13 of Part 39 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended by adding the following new airworthiness directive:

VICKERS. Applies to Viscous Model 744 and 745D Series Airplanes.

Within the next 1,000 hours' time in service after the effective date of this AD, unless already accomplished, install replacement access panels and cowls for the inverters in accordance with British Aircraft Corp., Ltd. Modification Bulletin No. D.3157 or later FAA-approved issue. After work is approved by the Chief, Aircraft Certification Staff, Europe, Africa, Middle East Region.

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