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Regulations

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VII—Agricultural Adjustment Agency

[ACP-1942-18]

PART 701—AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SUBPART D—1942

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program, as amended, is further amended as follows:

1. Section 701.301 (i) (4) is amended to read as follows:

§ 701.301 *Allotments, yields, grazing capacities, payments and deductions.*

(i) *Minimum soil-conservation and soil-building requirements.* * * *

(4) *Minimum soil-building performance.* The payment made with respect to special crop allotments shall not exceed a percentage of the net payment earned with respect to such allotments equal to the percentage of that part of the soil-building allowance computed under subparagraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of paragraph (d), § 701.302, which is earned for the farm, except that such limitation will not be applicable if (i) the amount of the soil-building payment earned equals or exceeds the maximum payment computed in connection with special crop allotments, or (ii) the farm is retired from agricultural production during the 1942 program year: *Provided*, That in areas designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency only that acreage of cropland in excess of the sum of the acreage of cropland on the farm which the county committee determines is subject to annual overflow and the acreage in the 1942 allotments determined for the farm will be used in com-

puting the part of the soil-building allowance used for the purpose of this subparagraph: *Provided further*, That when all or a part of a farm has been acquired for the purpose of the national war effort and it would be impracticable or inequitable to require compliance with the soil-building performance requirements, the county committee with the approval of the State committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, may waive all or any part of such requirement. In determining performance under this subparagraph, in areas designated by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency as areas where the allowance on noncrop open pasture is the major portion of the soil-building allowance on a substantial number of farms, the allowance on noncrop open pasture shall not be included.

2. Section 701.314 (c) is amended to read as follows:

§ 701.314 *Authority, availability of funds, and applicability.* * * *

(c) *Applicability.* The provisions of the 1942 program contained herein, except § 701.305, are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) counties for which special agricultural conservation programs are approved for 1942 by the Secretary; (3) any department or bureau of the United States Government and any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (4) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership. Such lands include, but are not limited to, lands owned by the United States which are administered under the Taylor Grazing Act or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to lands owned by corporations which are only partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations.

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¹ 6 F.R. 4111, 5520, 5581, 6472; 7 F.R. 56, 57, 923, 1410, 1825, 2287, 2771, 3146, 4509, 5035, 7874, 8768, 9265.



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The 1942 program is also applicable to any land which, although owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, is to be temporarily under such Government or corporation ownership and was not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes. Such land shall include that administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or by any other Government agency which the Agricultural Adjustment Agency finds complies with all the provisions of the preceding sentences. The 1942 program will also be applicable to any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it.

Indian lands are within the scope of the program except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior as giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of December 1942.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] GROVER B. HILL,
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13721; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:00 a. m.]

[Tobacco 703 (Flue-cured) Part I]

PART 727—MARKETING QUOTA REGULATIONS FLUE-CURED TOBACCO, 1943-1944 MARKETING YEAR

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, he does hereby make, prescribe, publish and give public notice of the foregoing Part I of the Marketing Quota Regulations for Flue-cured Tobacco for the 1943-44 Marketing Year, consisting of Procedure for Determination of Farm Acreage Allotments for 1943 to be in force and effect for said marketing year until amended or superseded by regulations hereafter made by the Secretary of Agriculture under said Act.

PROCEDURE FOR THE DETERMINATION OF ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND NORMAL YIELDS FOR 1943

GENERAL

Sec.	
727.511	Definitions.
727.512	Extent of calculations and rule of fractions.
727.513	Instructions and forms.
727.514	Applicability of procedure.
ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND NORMAL YIELDS FOR OLD FARMS	
727.515	Determination of acreage allotments for old farms.
727.516	Reduction of acreage allotment for violations of 1942-43 Marketing Quota Regulations.
727.517	Allotments by county committees.
727.518	Reallocation of retired farm allotments.
727.519	Farms subdivided or combined by reconstitution.
727.520	Determination of normal yields.
ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND NORMAL YIELDS FOR NEW FARMS	
727.521	Determination of acreage allotments for new farms.
727.522	Time for filing application.
727.523	Determination of normal yields.

AUTHORITY: Sections 727.511 to 727.523, inclusive, are issued under authority contained in 52 Stat. 38, 47, 54 Stat. 392, 53 Stat. 1261, 56 Stat. 51, 7 U.S.C. 1940 ed. 1301 (b) 1313; 52 Stat. 66, 7 U.S.C. 1940 ed. 1375.

GENERAL

§ 727.511 *Definitions.* As used in this procedure and in all instructions, forms, and documents in connection therewith, the words and phrases defined in this section shall have the meanings herein assigned to them, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise requires.

(a) "Flue-cured Allotment Procedure for 1943" means this Tobacco 703 (Flue-cured).

(b) "County committee" means the group of persons elected within any county to assist in the administration of the Agricultural Conservation Programs in such county.

(c) "New farm" means a farm on which tobacco was not produced in any of the five years 1938 to 1942 but on which tobacco will be produced in 1943.

(d) "Old farm" means a farm on which tobacco was produced in one or more of the five years 1938 to 1942 and on which tobacco will be produced in 1943.

(e) "Operator" means the person who is in charge of the supervision and conduct of the farming operations on the entire farm.

(f) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate or trust or other business enterprise or other legal entity and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof.

(g) "State committee" means the group of persons designated within any state to assist in the administration of the Agricultural Conservation Programs in such State.

(h) "Tobacco" means flue-cured tobacco as classified in Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 118 of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, as types 11, 12, 13 and 14.

§ 727.512 *Extent of calculations and rule of fractions.* (a) All percentages shall be calculated to the nearest whole percent. Fractions of more than fifty-hundredths of one percent shall be rounded upward, and fractions of fifty-hundredths of one percent or less shall be dropped. For example, 87.51 percent would become 88 percent and 87.50 percent would become 87 percent.

(b) All acreage shall be calculated to the nearest one-tenth of an acre. Fractions of more than fifty-thousandths of an acre shall be rounded upward, and fifty-thousandths of an acre or less shall be dropped. For example, 1.051 would become 1.1 and 1.050 would become 1.0.

§ 727.513 *Instructions and forms.* The Administrator of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture shall cause to be prepared and issued such instructions and such forms as may be deemed necessary or expedient for carrying out this procedure.

§ 727.514 *Applicability of procedure.* This allotment procedure for 1943 shall govern the establishment of farm acreage allotments and normal yields for flue-cured tobacco for use in connection with the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program and in connection with farm marketing quotas for tobacco for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1943.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND NORMAL YIELDS
FOR OLD FARMS

§ 727.515 *Determination of acreage allotments for old farms.* The tobacco acreage allotment for an old farm shall be the 1942 acreage allotment (corrected if found to be in error) for the farm plus any acreage by which such allotment was reduced for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1942 because of violation of the 1941-42 Marketing Quota Regulations except as adjusted in accordance with the provisions of §§ 727.516, 727.517 and 727.518 below. *Provided, however,* No acreage allotted to the farm in 1942 from the State pools, except the acreage allotted to a farm, the owner of which was dispossessed of another farm by the acquisition thereof by a Federal agency for national defense purposes, shall be used in determining the 1943 allotment. This provision shall not be construed to prohibit determining any allotment

for 1943 under the provisions of § 727.518 (a) below.

§ 727.516 *Reduction of acreage allotment for violations of the 1942-43 Marketing Quota Regulations.* If tobacco was sold or was permitted to be sold on a marketing card for any farm which was produced on a different farm the acreage allotment established for each such farm for 1943 shall be reduced by the amount of tobacco so marketed: *Provided,* That such reduction shall not be made if the Secretary, through the county committee, determines that no person connected with such farm during the 1942-43 marketing year caused, aided, or acquiesced in such marketing. If proof of the disposition of any amount of tobacco produced on a farm is not furnished, as required by the Secretary, the acreage allotment shall be reduced by such amount of tobacco.

The amount of tobacco involved will be converted to an acreage basis by dividing such amount of tobacco by the actual yield for the farm during the year in which such tobacco was produced.

§ 727.517 *Allotments by county committees.* An amount not in excess of one-half of one percent of the 1942 acreage allotment for each State will be apportioned to the counties in the State on the basis of the percentage the county acreage allotment is of the State acreage allotment, unless otherwise recommended by the State committee and approved by the Regional Director. The acreage so apportioned to the county will be available for allotment by the county committee. A farm shall be eligible for allotment as provided hereunder (1) if the committee finds that the 1942 allotment for the farm is relatively smaller in relation to the land, labor and equipment available for the production of tobacco on the farm than the average of the allotments in relation to such factors on other farms in the county, or (2) if tobacco was harvested on the farm in 1942 and the acreage allotment for the farm was zero. In making the adjustment in the farm acreage allotment the county committee shall consider the past acreage of tobacco (harvested and diverted), the land, labor and equipment available for the production of tobacco, and crop rotation practices. In no event shall the amount of the adjustment of the acreage allotment for any farm under this provision be more than the larger of ten percent of the 1942 allotment or five-tenths of an acre: *Provided,* That in the case of any farm on which tobacco was harvested in 1942 for which no acreage allotment was established, the committee may establish an allotment not exceeding ten percent of the acreage of tobacco harvested on the farm in 1942.

Any adjustment as provided above shall be subject to the approval of the State committee.

§ 727.518 *Reallocation of allotments released from farms removed from agricultural production.* (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the tobacco allotment determined or which would have been determined for

any land which is removed from agricultural production because of acquisition by a State or Federal agency for any purpose or by a person for use in connection with the national defense program shall be available to the State committee for use in providing equitable allotments for farms on which tobacco was grown in one or more of the three years, 1940 through 1942, and which are operated in 1943 by persons who were producers of tobacco on land so removed from agricultural production. In so far as possible the allotments for farms operated by such persons shall be comparable to the allotments for other old farms in the same community which are similar with respect to land, labor and equipment available for the production of tobacco, crop-rotation practices, soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco, taking into consideration the allotment for the land removed from agricultural production. The allotment so determined shall be subject to the approval of the State committee and shall not exceed the larger of (1) the 1943 allotment previously determined for such land, or (2) the allotment which was or would have been determined for the land removed from agricultural production: *Provided,* That in no event shall the allotment so determined exceed the larger of 50 percent of the acreage of cropland in the farm, or three acres.

(b) The allotment determined or which would have been determined for any land acquired on or since January 1, 1940 by any Federal agency for national defense purposes shall be placed in a State pool and shall be used in determining equitable allotments for farms owned or purchased by owners displaced because of acquisition of their farm by a Federal agency for national defense purposes. Upon application to the county committee, any owner so displaced shall be entitled to have an allotment for any one of the other farms owned or purchased by him equal to an allotment which would have been determined for such other farm plus the allotment which would have been determined for the farm acquired by the Federal agency: *Provided,* That such allotment shall not exceed 50 percent of the acreage of cropland in the farm. The provisions of this subsection shall not be applicable if (1) there is any marketing quota penalty due with respect to the marketing of tobacco from the farm or by the owner of the farm at the time of its acquisition by the Federal agency; (2) any tobacco produced on such farm has not been accounted for as required by the Secretary; or (3) if the allotment next to be established for the farm acquired by the Federal agency would have been reduced because of false or improper identification of tobacco produced on or marketed from such farm.

§ 727.519 *Farm subdivided or combined by reconstitution.* (a) If land operated as a single farm in 1942 or any previous year has subsequently been subdivided and will be operated in 1943 as two or more farms, the 1943 tobacco acreage allotment determined or which otherwise would have been determined

for the entire farm shall be apportioned among the tracts in the same proportion as the acreage of cropland suitable for the production of tobacco on each such tract in such year bore to the total number of acres of cropland suitable for the production of tobacco on the entire farm in such year unless otherwise recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

(b) If two or more farms operated separately in 1942, or any previous year, have subsequently been combined and will be operated in 1943 as a single farm, the 1943 allotment shall be the sum of the 1943 allotments determined or which otherwise would have been determined for each of the farms composing the combination.

§ 727.520 *Determination of normal yields.* The normal yield for any farm shall be that yield which the county committee determines is normal for the farm taking into consideration (1) the yields obtained on the farm during the years 1937-41; (2) the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco on the farm, and (3) the yields obtained on other farms in the locality which are similar with respect to such factors. The weighted average of the normal yields for all farms in each county shall not exceed the normal yield established for the county in 1942, unless an adjustment for abnormal conditions is made by the Secretary upon recommendations of the State committee.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND YIELDS FOR NEW FARMS

§ 727.521 *Determination of acreage allotments for new farms.* The acreage allotment, other than an allotment made under § 727.518 (b), for a new farm shall be that acreage which the county committee determines is fair and reasonable for the farm taking into consideration each of the following factors:

- (1) The past tobacco experience of the farm operator;
- (2) The acreage of cropland in the farm suitable for tobacco production;
- (3) The number of families on the farm available for tobacco production;
- (4) The acreage capacity of barns which are located on the farm and which are in usable condition and available for the curing of tobacco;
- (5) The customary crop rotation practices; and
- (6) The adaptability of the soil to the growing of tobacco: *Provided*, That the acreage allotment so determined shall be subject to approval by the State committee and shall not exceed the smallest of (a) one-fifth of the total acreage of tobacco grown by the farm operator during the five years 1938 through 1942; (b) one-half of the acreage capacity of the curing barns which are located on the farm and which are in usable condition and available for the curing of tobacco for the farm, or (c) one acre.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section a tobacco acreage allotment shall not be established for any new farm unless the following conditions have been met:

- (1) The farm operator shall have had two years or more experience in growing

tobacco as a sharecropper, tenant, or as a farm operator during the past five years;

(2) The farm operator shall be living on the farm and largely dependent on this farm for his livelihood;

(3) The farm covered by the application shall be the only farm owned or operated by the farm operator on which any tobacco is produced; and

(4) No kind of tobacco other than flue-cured will be grown on such farm in 1943.

The acreage allotments established as provided in this section shall be subject to such downward adjustment as is necessary to bring such allotments in line with the total acreage available for allotment to all new farms. The acreage available for establishing allotments for new farms shall be one-tenth of one percent of the national allotment.

§ 727.522 *Time for filing application.* In order to obtain an allotment for a new tobacco farm in 1943, the operator of the farm shall file an application for such allotment with the county committee prior to February 1, 1943.

§ 727.523 *Determination of normal yields.* The normal yield for a new farm shall be that yield per acre which the county committee determines is reasonable for the farm as compared with yields for other farms in the locality on which the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco are similar.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of December 1942. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13710; Filed, December 22, 1942; 10:59 a. m.]

TITLE 10—ARMY: WAR DEPARTMENT Chapter VII—Personnel

PART 73—APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, AND CHAPLAINS

AMENDMENT OF PROCEDURE

Section 73.303 is amended as follows:

§ 73.303 *Appointments.* Successful applicants will be reported by commanding generals of service commands to the War Department. From a consolidated report arranged by classification of all such reports, the War Department will arrange lists by classifications in order of military grade, length of service, and age. Appointments will be tendered to successful applicants in such numbers as may be required to fill existing vacancies. An additional number of successful applicants necessary to cover possible vacancies will be carried on eligible lists for appointment until the next succeeding examination for appointment is held. All original permanent appointments as warrant officer, junior grade, will be probationary for a period of 3 years. See §§ 73.314 and 73.316. (55 Stat. 651; 10

U.S.C. Sup. 591-599) [Par. 6, AR 610-10, September 13, 1941, as amended by C5, December 9, 1942]

[SEAL] J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13697; Filed, December 21, 1942; 3:27 p. m.]

PART 77—MEDICAL AND DENTAL ATTENDANCE

RATIONS IN CIVILIAN AND MILITARY HOSPITALS

Section 77.19 (e) is amended as follows:

§ 77.19 *Civilian hospital employees.*

(e) *Rations.* Whenever it is found necessary or deemed desirable, civilian employees, irrespective of their rate of pay, may be either furnished meals at the hospital, or, by special authority of The Surgeon General in exceptional circumstances, furnished with a ration in kind: *Provided*, That deductions are taken from their pay for such subsistence or ration, or that reimbursement in cash is received. Civilian employees permitted or required to take meals regularly at the hospital will have appropriate deductions made from their gross compensation. Civilian employees permitted to take an occasional meal at the hospital will make reimbursement to the hospital fund in cash. The deductions for subsistence will be made according to the evaluation set forth in AR 35-3840.¹ The cash value of subsistence furnished will be determined by The Surgeon General. The cash value of subsistence furnished technicians and other female employees who are invited by the chief nurse to participate in that portion of the hospital mess established for Army nurses, and assigned thereto by the commanding officer of the hospital, will be computed at the same rate as for Army nurses, except at Army and Navy General Hospital to which § 77.24 (e) (3) is applicable. (R.S. 161; 5 U.S.C. 22) [Par. 13e, AR 40-590, February 2, 1942, as amended by C4, December 7, 1942]

Section 77.24 (e) (3) is added as follows:

§ 77.24 *Army and Navy General Hospital.*

(e) *Charges.*

(3) *Commutation of rations.* The rations of enlisted men on the active list of the Army, whether on a patient or on a duty status, and civilian employees on duty in the Medical Department at large are commuted at the rate of 60 cents a day, payment thereof to be made by the local disbursing officer. (R.S. 161; 5 U.S.C. 22) [Par. 12, AR 40-600, October 6, 1942]

[SEAL] J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13696; Filed, December 21, 1942; 3:27 p. m.]

¹ Administrative regulations of the War Department relating to civilian employees—allowances.

**PART 79—PRESCRIBED SERVICE UNIFORM
ADOPTED STANDARDS OF CLOTHS**

Section 79.2 (a) is amended as follows:

§ 79.2 *Adopted standards of cloths.* The standards of cloths are as follows:

(a) *For officers, warrant officers, and contract surgeons—(1) For winter uniform—(i) Coats; caps, service; caps, garrison—(a) Fabrics.* Wool, elastique, barathea, or whipcord, 14½–26 ounce.

(b) *Color.* Olive-drab shade No. 51 (dark shade).

(ii) *Breeches and trousers—(a) Fabrics.* Wool, elastique, barathea or whipcord, 14½–26 ounce.

(b) *Color.* Olive-drab shade No. 51 (dark shade); drab shade No. 54 (light shade).

(iii) *Shirts—(a) Fabrics.* Wool: Plain or twill weave worsted shirting, 10½-ounce.

Cotton: Broadcloth; poplin.

All authorized summer uniform fabrics listed in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

(b) *Color.* Wool fabrics: Olive-drab shade No. 51 (dark shade); drab shade No. 54 (light shade); khaki shade No. 1. Cotton fabrics: Khaki shade No. 1.

(iv) *Overcoats—(a) Fabrics.* Beaver, 26–32-ounce; doeskin, 26–32-ounce; kersey, 26–32-ounce; melton, 26–32-ounce.

(b) *Colors.* Olive-drab No. 2.

(v) *Jacket, field—(a) Fabric.* Cotton cloth, wind resistant and water repellent.

(b) *Color.* Olive-drab shade No. 2.

(2) *For summer uniform.* Coats; breeches; trousers; shirts; caps, service; caps, garrison.

(i) *Fabrics.* (a) Cotton, 6- or 8.2-ounce (6-ounce to be used only for shirts). (b) Rayon, plain or twill weave. (c) Cotton warp-mohair filling. (d) Worsted, tropical. (e) Gabardine.

(ii) *Color.* Khaki shade No. 1.

(3) *Neckties—(i) Fabric.* Cotton warp-mohair filling.

(ii) *Color.* Khaki shade No. 5 (R.S. 1298; 10 U.S.C. 1391) [Par. 2a, AR 600–35, November 10, 1941, as amended by C7, December 8, 1942]

[SEAL]

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 42–13695; Filed, December 21, 1942; 3:27 p. m.]

PART 91—GENERAL TRANSPORT REGULATIONS

SHIPMENT OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

Section 91.1 is amended as follows:

§ 91.1 *Shipment of intoxicating liquors—(a) Laws covering.* The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited. (Const., 21st amendment, sec. 2.) The laws of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States relative to intoxicating liquors are not applicable to the transportation of intoxicating liquors that are the property of the United States and intended as medical supplies

for the treatment of the troops or of the animals pertaining to the Army.

(b) *If carrier hesitates to accept or deliver.* If a carrier should hesitate to accept at point of origin and/or deliver at destination a shipment containing intoxicating liquors that are the property of the United States and intended as medical supplies for the treatment of the troops or of the animals pertaining to the Army, the transportation officer at the point of origin and/or at destination, as the case may be, will obtain an appropriate certificate from the proper medical officer setting forth such ownership and intended use of the liquors. The transportation officer will deliver the certificate to the carrier and make record thereof. (R.S. 161; 5 U.S.C. 22) [Par. 29, AR 55–155, November 27, 1942]

[SEAL]

J. A. ULIO,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 42–13698; Filed, December 21, 1942; 3:28 p. m.]

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration

[Docket Nos. 12 and 29]

PART 19—CREAM CHEESE, NEUFCHATEL CHEESE, COTTAGE CHEESE, AND CREAMED COTTAGE CHEESE; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY

ORDER

By virtue of the authority vested in the Federal Security Administrator by provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 401, 701(e); 52 Stat. 1046, 1055; 21 U. S. C. 341, 371 (e), 1940 ed.); the Reorganization Act of 1939 [53 Stat. 561 ff.; 5 U.S.C. 133–133v (Supp. V, 1939)]; and Reorganization Plans No. I (53 Stat. 1423) and No. IV (54 Stat. 1234); and based on the evidence of record herein, the following order is hereby promulgated:

Findings of Fact

1. There are produced and marketed various cheeses of the class of soft uncured cheeses which have similar characteristics but which are separate and distinct identities.

2. The organoleptic characteristics, that is, the appearance, smell, feel, and taste, serve in general to distinguish each of such soft uncured cheeses from the others.

3. The basic constituents of each such cheese are the same, namely, the coagulated proteins of milk, a portion of the soluble nonfat milk solids, and widely varying proportions of water and milk fat.

4. The proportions in which the basic constituents are present in a soft uncured cheese are determined by the composition of the starting mix used and the method of manufacture employed.

5. The proportions in which these basic constituents are present in a soft uncured cheese determine, to a large extent, the organoleptic characteristics on the basis of which it is distinguished from other kinds of cheeses.

6. The percentage of milk fat present in the dairy product from which such soft uncured cheese is made is one of the important factors which determine the composition of the finished cheese.

7. The desired percentage of fat in the dairy product from which a soft uncured cheese is made may be obtained by "adjustment", that is, by adding skim milk, milk, or cream as may be required to raise or lower the fat content of the starting material to the desired percentage. The starting material, after adjustment when necessary, is generally referred to as the "starting mix" or "mix".

8. The growth of certain bacteria usually present in raw milk may, and frequently does, contribute objectionable odors and flavors to a soft uncured cheese, that is, flavors and odors not normally associated with that type of cheese. The development of such flavors and odors is avoided and the desired flavor and odor characteristic of such soft uncured cheese is obtained by pasteurizing the starting mix from which such cheese is made and then inoculating it with a culture of harmless lactic-acid-producing bacteria, usually called "starter", selected on the basis of their ability to produce the desired characteristic flavor and odor.

9. Basically, the process by which soft uncured cheeses are made consists of pasteurizing the starting mix, adding starter, holding the mix at a suitable temperature for developing acidity and coagulating the curd and drawing the whey from the curd. A small quantity of rennet is sometimes added to produce a firmer curd. The curd is usually seasoned with salt.

10. The food commonly or usually known as cream cheese is one of the several soft uncured cheeses.

11. Cream cheese, made basically as stated in finding 9, is made from cream, with or without added milk or skim milk or both. The fat content of the starting mix varies from about 10 to about 20 percent by weight, depending on the proportions of fat and moisture desired in the finished cream cheese. The starting mix is usually homogenized. The separation of the curd and the whey is sometimes facilitated by warming. Pressure is sometimes applied to facilitate drainage of whey, and the curd is sometimes chilled.

12. All finished cream cheese leaks moisture to some extent.

13. Any noticeable leakage of moisture from cream cheese is undesirable as it renders the cheese unattractive and creates merchandising problems.

14. About 1927 it was discovered that the addition of small quantities of harmless vegetable gum in the preparation of cream cheese would prevent noticeable leakage of moisture, and such gum was first used, and is today used by some manufacturers, solely for this purpose.

15. The vegetable gums most commonly used in the preparation of cream cheese for the purpose of preventing excessive leakage of water are carob or locust bean gum, karaya gum, and tragacanth gum.

16. Gelatin and algin (sodium alginate) will also prevent such leakage, and they are sometimes used for such purpose in the preparation of cream cheese.

17. The amount of gum, gelatin, or algin, or any mixture of two or more of these, as the case may be, necessary for such purpose, does not exceed 0.5 percent by weight of the finished cream cheese.

18. Although gum, gelatin, and algin possess moisture-retaining properties, their use as ingredients in cream cheese in the quantities specified for the purpose of preventing leakage of moisture normally and properly present in cream cheese, cannot be abused when the maximum percentage of moisture which may be present in cream cheese is fixed.

19. Vegetable gum, gelatin, and algin are nondairy substances. Their use affects the appearance (see finding 13) and texture of soft uncured cheeses. It is in the interest of consumers that such ingredients be named on the label when they are used.

20. Traditionally, cream cheese has been a relatively high-fat, low-moisture soft uncured cheese and most of the product marketed today as cream cheese contains from 35 to 40 percent or more of fat and from 55 to 50 percent or less of moisture.

21. In good commercial practice the percentages of fat and moisture in the finished cream cheese vary as much as 2 percent above or below the percentages which the manufacturer desires to obtain in the finished product.

22. The appearance, smell, feel, and taste of cream cheese become less characteristic of that product as the fat content is lowered and the moisture content is correspondingly raised. The line of demarcation is not clearly fixed, but when the fat is less than about 33 percent and the moisture is more than about 55 percent, the finished product (unless subjected to the hot-pack process hereinafter described) commences to acquire characteristics of appearance, smell, feel, and taste closely related to but different from those of cream cheese.

23. With all due allowances made for the variations in the fat and moisture content referred to in finding 21, a reasonable minimum limit for the fat content of the finished cream cheese is 33 percent, and a reasonable maximum limit for the moisture content is 55 percent.

24. Following the discovery that the use of gum in cream cheese would prevent excessive leakage of moisture, it became the practice of some manufacturers to heat the gum together with the curd, and to disperse it in the curd usually by homogenization. This modification became known as the "hot-pack" process and, to distinguish the process followed prior to such modification, the earlier process became known as the "cold-pack" process.

25. By subjecting the gum-containing curd to the hot-pack process, it was possible to produce a finished product of the general appearance and texture of cream cheese containing a substantially higher percentage of moisture and a corre-

spondingly lower percentage of fat than the product which had been manufactured and marketed as cream cheese prior to discovery of the hot-pack process.

26. Most of the soft uncured cheese made by the hot-pack process which is marketed today contains from about 23 percent to about 30 percent of fat and from about 60 percent to about 65 percent of moisture.

27. The desired percentage of fat and moisture in soft uncured cheese made by the hot-pack process may be obtained by adjustment through adding to the curd appropriate quantities of cream, milk, skim milk, or any mixture of two or all of these, before the curd is heated and homogenized. Water has sometimes been added to such curd for the purpose of adjusting it, but the addition of skim milk, which is ordinarily used for this purpose, permits any adjustment for moisture that can be accomplished by the addition of water.

28. The finished soft curd cheese which is made by subjecting the gum-containing curd to the hot-pack process and which contains a substantially higher percentage of moisture and a correspondingly lower percentage of fat than cream cheese, possesses a texture which simulates the texture of cream cheese, whereas soft uncured cheese of the same composition which has not been subjected to the hot-pack process is of a softer texture than cream cheese.

29. A low-fat, high-moisture soft uncured cheese made by the hot-pack process cannot be readily distinguished from cream cheese by the ordinary purchaser.

30. Such cheese has from the beginning and is today distinguished by manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers by such qualifying words as "low test", "cheap", "second grade", "No. 2", "hot-pack", and often by some arbitrary brand name.

31. Such cheese was produced by some manufacturers to enable them to compete profitably with other manufacturers of cream cheese. The competitive situation thus created led to the production, in some quantity at least, of the low-fat, high-moisture product by all or substantially all manufacturers of cream cheese.

32. The manufacturing cost of soft uncured cheese is determined primarily by the fat content in the finished cheese. Low-fat, high-moisture cheese is therefore less expensive than cream cheese, and manufacturers usually sell it to distributors and retailers at a price lower than that of cream cheese.

33. Retailers sometimes sell the low-fat, high-moisture soft uncured cheese to consumers at the price of cream cheese. There is no uniform differentiation between the two cheeses on the basis of retail prices.

34. The low-fat, high-moisture soft uncured cheese is not known to consumers by any of the designations whereby manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers distinguish it from cream cheese because it has been sold to them under the name "cream cheese"; consumers generally do not know that kind of cheese by any other name.

35. In the administration of the Federal Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, the Secretary of Agriculture issued the following standard of identity for cream cheese in 1921:

Cream cheese is the unripened cheese made by the Neufchatel process from whole milk enriched with cream. It contains, in the water-free substance, not less than sixty-five percent (65%) of milk fat.

This standard was advisory in character and did not have the force and effect of law.

36. When such advisory standard was issued, neither the use of gum nor the hot-pack process as a means to retain moisture in cream cheese were contemplated, as these methods were not known in 1921. The product then known as cream cheese was made by the cold-pack process without the addition of gum.

37. During the existence of such advisory standard the composition of cream cheese made by the method contemplated by such advisory standard has become fixed with a reasonable degree of uniformity by trade practices, and the standard of composition so established is a minimum of about 35 percent of fat and a maximum of about 55 percent of moisture (see finding 20).

38. In the absence of any moisture-retaining ingredient in cream cheese, a prescribed minimum percentage of fat on a dry basis also limits to some extent the quantity of moisture because the ratio of fat to nonfat solids bears some relation to the quantity of moisture present. However, when a moisture-retaining ingredient is permitted, such ratio bears little or no relation to the percentage of moisture in the finished product and therefore a provision fixing a minimum percentage of fat on a dry basis, with no moisture limitation, would not constitute a definitive standard for cream cheese to which a moisture-retaining ingredient is added.

39. The nonfat solids in cream cheese remain practically constant, generally falling within the range of 8 percent to 12 percent (an average of 10 percent) by weight of the finished product. Therefore, if the maximum moisture is fixed at 55 percent by weight of the finished cream cheese, the minimum percentage of fat must be approximately 35 percent by weight of the finished product (see findings 20 to 23, inclusive). In cream cheese of such composition the percentage of fat on a moisture-free basis is approximately 78 percent, instead of 65 percent as provided by the advisory standard.

40. Although such low-fat, high-moisture soft uncured cheese made by the hot-pack process simulates cream cheese in appearance and texture, its quantitative composition with respect to milk constituents is more nearly like the composition of neufchatel cheese.

41. The soft uncured cheese made from whole milk, or from a mixture of milk and cream in which the percentage of fat is below the percentage of fat of the starting mix for cream cheese (see finding 11), by the process described generally in finding 9 is commonly or usually known as neufchatel cheese. Neufchatel cheese is made by the cold-pack process,

but there are no technical difficulties in applying the hot-pack process to the curd so produced.

42. Neufchatel cheese has traditionally contained a percentage of fat within the range next lower than that of cream cheese and a percentage of moisture within the range next higher than that of cream cheese. Prior to the development of the hot-pack process, it was the only soft uncured cheese with fat and moisture contents falling within such ranges and the name "neufchatel" is generally associated with a soft uncured cheese falling within such ranges.

43. When the usual method of manufacture is employed, neufchatel cheese contains a minimum of about 20 percent of fat and a maximum of about 65 percent of moisture.

44. Prior to about 1920, a very substantial volume of neufchatel cheese was marketed. However, the volume of sales of this product gradually declined and since about 1925 practically no neufchatel cheese has been marketed, and today only one manufacturer is known to market a soft uncured cheese under that name.

45. Commencing about 1916 it became the practice of manufacturers, for competitive reasons, to lower the fat content progressively and increase the moisture content of the product, so that by about 1920 most of it was made from partly skimmed milk but continued to be sold as neufchatel cheese. The result of this practice was a progressively inferior or "cheaper" product. Consumer demand for it declined until its manufacture was virtually discontinued.

46. The food commonly or usually known as cottage cheese is one of the several soft uncured cheeses.

47. Cottage cheese is made from skimmed milk, the process being, basically, that described in finding 9. The percentage of milk fat contained in the starting mix varies from traces to something less than 1½ percent. The separation of the curd and whey is facilitated by warming or cutting or both; the curd is drained and is sometimes washed with water during or after draining, followed by further draining; after draining, the curd is sometimes chilled, or pressed, or both.

48. The extent of the warming and draining, and also whether rennet is used or not, and whether the curd is washed or unwashed, chilled or unchilled, cut or uncut, pressed or not, during the process of manufacture, are all factors which affect the physical form of the finished cottage cheese, so that such cheese is sometimes of a relatively granular or crumbly form, or of a relatively smooth texture, or in the form of flakes; and in some forms it may be dryer than in others. But all such differences are merely minor differences in the same kind of cheese.

49. The choice of a particular texture in cottage cheese is determined by the intended use of the cheese. In some localities it is customary to distinguish between textures of cottage cheese by such descriptive words as "bakers", "pot", "cup", "hoop", "block", "dry",

"pressed", "popcorn", "flake", but the meaning of such words is not uniform. Such a descriptive word which identifies cottage cheese of a particular texture in one locality may identify cottage cheese of a different texture in another locality.

50. Most cottage cheese marketed contains less than 80 percent of moisture, and a limitation of moisture in cottage cheese to not more than 80 percent is a reasonable limit.

51. The calcium content of milk varies, the amount present depending on such factors as seasons, geographical locations, the kind of feed fed to cows, and perhaps others.

52. When cottage cheese is made from skim milk deficient in calcium, the curd is too soft and "mushy" to give the finished cheese the desired characteristic texture.

53. Calcium deficiency in skim milk from which cottage cheese is made is corrected by adding calcium chloride to the starting mix.

54. The maximum calcium chloride required to correct any likely calcium deficiency in skim milk is never in excess of 0.02 percent by weight of the starting mix.

55. The food commonly or usually known as creamed cottage cheese is one of the several soft uncured cheeses.

56. Creamed cottage cheese is cottage cheese which has been creamed by adding thereto and admixing therewith sweet cream, or a mixture of sweet cream and sweet milk or sweet skim milk or both. Such addition of sweet cream and sweet milk or sweet skim milk or both contributes the recognized characteristics of appearance, texture, and taste which distinguish creamed cottage cheese from cottage cheese.

57. The cottage cheese ordinarily used for making creamed cottage cheese contains from fractions up to about 1 percent of milk fat. Creamed cottage cheese contains in excess of 4 percent of milk fat. The cream or the mixture of cream and milk or skim milk or both which is added to cottage cheese is the principal source of milk fat in creamed cottage cheese. It is reasonable to require that such cream or such mixture, as the case may be, be added in such quantity that the fat derived from this source is not less than 4 percent by weight of the finished creamed cottage cheese.

58. Some manufacturers have added gelatin to cottage cheese and to creamed cottage cheese. The addition of gelatin to such products does not affect the preparation of the curd, but it eliminates the "watery" appearance of the curd and gives it a glossy appearance, and gives the impression that the finished product is richer or higher in butterfat than it actually is.

59. Most of the soft uncured cheese marketed as creamed cottage cheese contains not more than 80 percent of moisture, which is a reasonable limit for moisture in creamed cottage cheese.

60. The amount of moisture and the amount of milk fat contained in each of the cheeses heretofore described can be accurately determined by the methods of analysis for cheese described in the publication entitled "Official and Tentative

Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists", Fifth Edition, 1940: the moisture content under the heading "Moisture—Official", on page 301, and the milk fat content under the heading: "Fat—Official", on page 302. Such methods are well-known to, and recognized by, food chemists and the publication referred to is a publication well-known and readily available to food chemists.

61. The milk used in the manufacture of any soft uncured cheese is sweet milk of cows, and the skim milk so used is such cows' milk from which the fat has been separated.

62. There is a kind of soft uncured cheese which, according to some testimony, appears to be made by a process slightly different from the process employed in making cottage cheese. Its minimum fat content is somewhere within the range of 10 to 12 percent, but this kind of cheese contains less fat than neufchatel cheese. This kind of cheese differs in identity from cottage cheese, from creamed cottage cheese, and from neufchatel cheese. Most soft uncured cheese of this composition has been sold under the designation "farmer cheese". There is evidence of record that a designation of this product by the term "farmer cheese" would be misleading to consumers.

63. In comparison with other commonly used foods, soft uncured cheeses, like most other dairy products, are highly perishable and will spoil in a comparatively short time.

64. Soft uncured cheeses are regarded as being spoiled when microorganisms have developed in such cheeses to such extent that the product is no longer acceptable to consumers for consumption. The principal causes of spoilage are bacteria, yeasts, and molds.

65. When the starting mix from which a soft uncured cheese is made is of a reasonably good quality, the process of pasteurization to which such mixes are always subjected is lethal to those microorganisms which normally cause such cheeses to spoil.

66. The principal bacteria present in soft uncured cheeses are the lactic-acid-producing bacteria which are added to the pasteurized starting mix for the purpose of producing lactic acid.

67. These bacteria remain in the finished cheese and their growth, with resultant acid formation, continues until the cheese becomes so sour that it is unfit for consumption. Such souring occurs as a result of the normal development of these bacteria independent of other microorganisms that may be present in such products. The period from the time of the manufacturing of a soft uncured cheese to the time of spoilage resulting from such souring is regarded as the normal life of such products.

68. Spoilage of soft uncured cheeses may be hastened by the growth of organisms other than the lactic-acid-producing bacteria. Whether spoilage by reason of such growth occurs before souring depends on the degree of contamination with such other organisms.

69. The most common organisms, other than lactic-acid-producing bac-

teria, which cause spoilage of soft uncured cheeses are yeasts and molds.

70. Such yeast and mold spores as may be present in a good quality starting mix are killed by the pasteurization of such starting mix.

71. However, contamination of soft uncured cheeses with yeast and mold spores sometimes occurs during the process of manufacture, packaging, and distribution, and while such product is being used by consumers.

72. A few manufacturers have added one or the other of the chemicals sodium propionate and calcium propionate to soft uncured cheeses in quantities not in excess of 0.15 percent by weight (the maximum quantity practicable) for the purpose of preserving such cheeses temporarily against the development of yeasts and mold spores. Such preservatives have been used primarily in cream cheese and neufchatel cheese; however, they have also been used in some cottage cheese and creamed cottage cheese. The spoilage problem is similar in each of the soft uncured cheeses.

73. When such preservatives are added to soft uncured cheeses in the quantity specified, they will retard the development of some of the yeasts and mold spores present to the extent that evidence of their presence and development becomes apparent to consumers from one to about five days later than would otherwise be the case.

74. Whether a soft uncured cheese is rendered unfit for use prior to souring, by reason of the development of objectionable flavors due to yeast growth or by reason of the development of visible mold, depends principally on the degree of contamination of such product with yeast and mold spores.

75. When good manufacturing practices are observed, the degree of contamination of the finished product with mold spores and yeast is slight and of little, if any, significance.

76. Retailers know that soft uncured cheeses are highly perishable products and therefore do not store them over a long period. Excessive contamination with mold and yeast spores, that is, contamination to an extent that will cause spoilage prior to souring, is avoided while they are held for sale to consumers by proper covering and refrigeration of the products. Unless they are careless, merchandisers keep such products properly covered and refrigerated so as not to expose them to such contamination.

77. Consumers know that soft uncured cheeses are highly perishable and they do not store such foods for more than a few days. They usually purchase such products in small quantities and usually consume them within a day or two after purchase although sometimes they may keep them a few days longer. But such contamination as may normally occur while such products are kept in the

home does not cause such products to spoil prior to their consumption.

78. Most manufacturers of soft uncured cheeses do not use propionates in their products and some regard them as improper ingredients. During the two years and nine months immediately preceding the date of this hearing, the period during which propionates had been offered to manufacturers, only about ten manufacturers had used them commercially, and during that period only a very small percentage of the soft uncured cheese marketed as cream cheese contained propionates.

79. Provision for the use of propionates in soft uncured cheeses would not serve the interest of consumers since there appears to be no need for a preservative to retard the development of yeasts and mold spores if good manufacturing and distribution practices are followed.

80. One manufacturer has occasionally added vitamin D to cream cheese, but the record fails to establish that cream cheese is a suitable carrier for vitamin D or that there is a need for the addition of this ingredient to cream cheese.

81. A manufacturer of a substance described by him as a "commercial coagulant" sold under the trade name "Ilini Formula A" testified that some manufacturers had used such substance as a substitute for rennet in making cottage cheese and that the noticeable results from its use were a more "uniform coagulation in setting" of the curd and a "cleaner flavor" of the finished cheese than when rennet is used as the coagulant. The witness declined to disclose the composition of this product further than that it contained pepsin, rennet, "harmless organic and inorganic enzymes or catalyst used in the coagulation of milk", and vanilla added solely for the purpose of concealing such undisclosed ingredients. Although some of the parent companies of the subsidiary companies stated to have used this preparation were represented at this hearing and some of their experts testified, none of them, nor any other of the manufacturers present at the hearing, testified to the use of coagulants other than those specified in this order. Such a record does not furnish an adequate basis for determining the suitability of such preparation as an ingredient in cottage cheese.

On the basis of the foregoing findings of fact, it is found and concluded that:

(1) It would not promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to establish a definition and standard of identity for low-fat, high-moisture soft uncured cheese made by the hot-pack process, under the name "cream cheese" or a name which includes the words "cream cheese".

(2) It will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to establish a definition and standard of identity for such low-fat, high-moisture cheese under the name "neufchatel cheese".

(3) The evidence does not provide an adequate basis for determination that it would promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to establish a definition and standard of identity under the name "farmer cheese" for the soft uncured cheese sometimes sold under that name.

(4) It will not promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to prescribe definitions and standards of identity for soft uncured cheeses providing for the use of the chemical preservatives sodium and calcium propionates as ingredients of any such cheeses.

(5) It will not promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to prescribe definitions and standards of identity for cottage cheese and creamed cottage cheese providing for the use of gelatin as an ingredient of either of such cheeses.

(6) The evidence does not provide an adequate basis for a determination that it would promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to prescribe a definition and standard of identity for cream cheese providing for the use of vitamin D as an ingredient of such cheese, or to prescribe a definition and standard of identity for cottage cheese providing for the use as optional ingredients of coagulants other than those specified in the definition and standard of identity herein prescribed for cottage cheese.

(7) Promulgation of the regulations hereinafter prescribed, fixing and establishing definitions and standards of identity for cream cheese, neufchatel cheese, cottage cheese, and creamed cottage cheese, will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers.

Wherefore each of the following regulations is hereby promulgated:

REGULATIONS

- Sec.
19.515 Cream cheese, identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
19.520 Neufchatel cheese, identity, label statement of optional ingredients.
19.525 Cottage cheese, identity.
19.530 Creamed cottage cheese, identity.

AUTHORITY: §§ 19.515 to 19.530, inclusive, issued under secs. 401, 701 (e); 52 Stat. 1046, 1055; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371 (e), 1940 ed.; the Reorganization Act of 1939, 53 Stat. 561 ff.; and Reorganization Plans Nos. I, 53 Stat. 1423, and IV, 54 Stat. 1234.

§ 19.515 *Cream cheese, identity; label statement of optional ingredients.* (a) Cream cheese is the soft uncured cheese prepared by the procedure set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. The finished cream cheese contains not less

than 33 percent of milk fat and not more than 55 percent of moisture, as determined, respectively, by the methods prescribed under "Fat—Official" on page 302 and under "Moisture—Official" on page 301 of "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists", Fifth Edition, 1940.

(b) (1) Cream or a mixture of cream with milk or skim milk or both is pasteurized and may be homogenized. To such cream or mixture harmless lactic-acid-producing bacteria, with or without rennet, are added and it is held until it becomes coagulated. The coagulated mass may be warmed; it may be stirred; it is then drained. The curd may be pressed, chilled, worked, seasoned with salt; it may be heated, with or without added cream or milk or skim milk or any mixture of two or all of these, until it becomes fluid and it may then be homogenized or otherwise mixed.

(2) In the preparation of cream cheese one or any mixture of two or more of the optional ingredients gum karaya, gum tragacanth, carob bean gum, gelatin, or algin may be used; but the quantity of any such ingredient or mixture is such that the total weight of the solids contained therein is not more than 0.5 percent of the weight of the finished cream cheese.

(3) For the purposes of this section milk means sweet milk of cows and skim milk means milk from which the milk fat has been separated.

(c) When an optional ingredient listed in paragraph (b) (2) is present in cream cheese, the label shall bear the statement "----- Added" or "With Added -----", the blank being filled in with the word or words "Vegetable Gum" or "Gelatin" or "Algin" or any combination of two or all of these, as the case may be. Wherever the name "Cream Cheese" appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the statement herein specified showing the optional ingredients present shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter.

§ 19.520 *Neufchatel cheese, identity; label statement of optional ingredients.* (a) Neufchatel cheese is the soft uncured cheese prepared by the procedure set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. The finished neufchatel cheese contains not less than 20 percent but less than 33 percent of milk fat and not more than 85 percent of moisture, as determined, respectively, by the methods prescribed under "Fat—Official" on page 302 and under "Moisture—Official" on page 301 of "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association

of Official Agricultural Chemists", Fifth Edition, 1940.

(b) (1) Milk or a mixture of cream with milk or skim milk or both is pasteurized and may be homogenized. To such milk or mixture harmless lactic-acid-producing bacteria, with or without rennet, are added and it is held until it becomes coagulated. The coagulated mass may be warmed; it may be stirred; it is then drained. The curd may be pressed, chilled, worked, seasoned with salt; it may be heated, with or without added cream or milk or skim milk or any mixture of two or all of these, until it becomes fluid and it may then be homogenized or otherwise mixed.

(2) In the preparation of neufchatel cheese one or any mixture of two or more of the optional ingredients gum karaya, gum tragacanth, carob bean gum, gelatin, or algin may be used; but the quantity of any such ingredient or mixture is such that the total weight of the solids contained therein is not more than 0.5 percent of the weight of the finished neufchatel cheese.

(3) For the purposes of this section milk means sweet milk of cows and skim milk means milk from which the milk fat has been separated.

(c) When an optional ingredient listed in paragraph (b) (2) of this section is present in neufchatel cheese, the label shall bear the statement "----- Added" or "With Added -----", the blank being filled in with the word or words "Vegetable Gum" or "Gelatin" or "Algin" or any combination of two or all of these, as the case may be. Wherever the name "Neufchatel Cheese" appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the statement herein specified showing the optional ingredients present shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter.

§ 19.525 *Cottage cheese, identity.* (a) Cottage cheese is the soft uncured cheese prepared by the procedure set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. The finished cottage cheese contains not more than 80 percent of moisture, as determined by the method prescribed under "Moisture—Official" on page 301 of "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists", Fifth Edition, 1940.

(b) (1) Sweet skim milk is pasteurized; calcium chloride may be added in a quantity not more than 0.02 percent (calculated as anhydrous calcium chloride) of the weight of such skim milk; harmless lactic-acid-producing bacteria, with or without rennet, are added and it is held until it becomes coagulated. The

coagulated mass may be cut; it may be warmed; it may be stirred; it is then drained. The curd may be washed with water and further drained; it may be pressed, chilled, worked, seasoned with salt.

(2) For the purposes of this section skim milk means the milk of cows from which the milk fat has been separated.

§ 19.530 *Creamed cottage cheese, identity.* (a) Creamed cottage cheese is the soft uncured cheese prepared by mixing cottage cheese with pasteurized cream or a pasteurized mixture of cream with milk or skim milk or both. Such cream or mixture is used in such quantity that the milk fat added thereby is not less than 4 percent by weight of the finished creamed cottage cheese. The finished creamed cottage cheese contains not more than 80 percent of moisture as determined by the method prescribed under "Moisture—Official" on page 301 of "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists", Fifth Edition, 1940.

(b) For the purposes of this section milk means sweet milk of cows and skim milk means milk from which the milk fat has been separated.*

The regulations hereby promulgated shall become effective on the ninetieth day following the date of publication of this order in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Dated: November 22, 1942.

[SEAL] WATSON B. MILLER,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13731; Filed, December 22, 1942;
12:07 p. m.]

[Docket No. FDC-38]

PART 135—COAL TAR COLOR REGULATIONS
ORDER AMENDING REGULATIONS

By virtue of the authority vested in the Federal Security Administrator by the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Secs. 504, 604, 701 (a) and (e), 52 Stat. 1052, 1055, 21 U.S.C. 354, 364, 371 (a) and (e)); and on the basis of the evidence received at the hearing duly held pursuant to notice thereof signed by the Acting Federal Security Administrator on August 13, 1942 and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, dated August 15, 1942 (7 F.R. 6449-6450), the following order is hereby promulgated:

Findings of Fact

1. Chemical methods were utilized in analyzing the color proposed for listing as EXT D&C Yellow No. 6, which were the conventional methods, customarily adopted in analyzing coal-tar colors. (R. 9, 10; Govt. Ex. No. 2)

2545

2. The chemical identity of the pure dye in the proposed color was ascertained and found to be disodium salt of 5-(para-sulfo-phenyl azo)-salicylic acid. (R. 19; Govt. Ex. No. 2; Other Parties Ex. No. 1, p. 20)

3. The coal-tar color proposed for listing as EXT D&C Yellow No. 6 can only be made by a combination of two intermediates, namely, sulfanilic acid and salicylic acid. (R. 10, 20)

4. Coal-tar colors cannot under good manufacturing practice be made of 100 percent purity, but contain, besides the pure dye component, some impurities. (R. 11; Other Parties Ex. No. 1, p. 1)

5. A chemical analysis of a sample of the coal-tar color proposed for listing as EXT D&C Yellow No. 6 showed the presence of the following impurities with their respective percentages:

	Percent
Water insoluble matter.....	0.3
Volatile matter (at 135° C.).....	0.8
Sodium chloride.....	11.6
Sodium sulfate.....	0.1
Ether extracts, total.....	0.4
Sulfanilic acid.....	0.2
Salicylic acid.....	0.2
Mixed oxides, less than.....	1.0
Heavy metals, less than.....	0.003
Lead, less than.....	0.002
Arsenic, less than.....	0.0002

(R. 19, 20; Govt. Ex. No. 2, p. 1)

6. Analysis of another sample of the coal-tar color referred to in finding 5 showed the presence of similar impurities in substantially the same respective percentages. (Other Parties Ex. No. 1, p. 1)

7. Variations in percentages found in the analyses referred to in findings 5 and 6 are within the range of experimental error of methods. (R. 21)

8. A coal-tar color conforming to the following specifications, proposed for EXT D&C Yellow No. 6 in Government Exhibit No. 1, namely:

EXT D&C YELLOW No. 6

SPECIFICATIONS

Disodium salt of 5-(para-sulfo-phenyl azo)-salicylic acid.
 Volatile matter (at 135° C.), not more than 3.0 percent.
 Water insoluble matter, not more than 1.0 percent.
 Ether extracts, not more than 0.5 percent.
 Sulfanilic acid, not more than 0.2 percent.
 Salicylic acid, not more than 0.2 percent.
 Chlorides and sulfates of sodium, not more than 15.0 percent.
 Mixed oxides, not more than 1.0 percent.
 Pure dyes (as determined by titration with titanium trichloride), not less than 82.0 percent.

and in addition conforming to the provisions of the coal tar color regulations would be suitable for use in externally applied drugs and cosmetics. (R. 14, 20)

9. Methods of analysis have been reported for the quantitative determination of the pure dye, all intermediates, and other impurities contained in said color. These methods were put into

practice and accurate results obtained by their use. (R. 14, 19, 20; Govt. Ex. No. 2, p. 1; Other Parties Ex. No. 1, pp. 1-17, inc.)

10. A method for the identification of the coal-tar color designated as EXT D&C Yellow No. 6 was reported. This method was put into practice and accurate results obtained by its use. (R. 20, 21; Other Parties Ex. No. 1, p. 18)

11. Pharmacological tests upon laboratory animals exist for determining whether a coal-tar color is harmless when used in drugs and cosmetics. (R. 27, 39)

12. Tests conducted to determine the toxicity of EXT D&C Yellow No. 6 were adequate conventional pharmacological tests ordinarily employed in determining the toxicity of coal-tar colors. (R. 25-27, 39, 41)

13. Acute toxicity tests were made on various species of test animals, by oral administration and intravenous and intraperitoneal injections of solutions of this color. Observations of these test animals showed that this color has a very low toxicity as compared with the toxicity of other coal-tar colors listed for use in externally applied drugs and cosmetics. (R. 26, 37; Govt. Ex. No. 3, p. 1; Other Parties Ex. No. 2, pp. 1-2, and "1"; Other Parties Ex. No. 3, pp. 1, 2)

14. Chronic toxicity tests were made by feeding the color to rats for periods of time ranging up to and beyond 429 days. At various intervals, animals subject to these tests, were sacrificed and microscopic examination made of the internal organs. Such examinations disclosed no damage to the internal organs from the ingestion of the color. During these feeding periods a record of the weights of the test animals was kept, which disclosed that the normal rate of growth of the animals was not affected by the ingestion of the color. (R. 28-34, 38-41; Govt. Ex. No. 3, p. 2; Other Parties Ex. No. 2, pp. 3, 4, "Further Studies" p. 2; Other Parties Ex. No. 3, p. 2)

15. Irritation and sensitization tests were made by applying solutions of the color in dermal contact and by intradermal and intramuscular injections. Guinea pigs were used as the test animals. Observations of these animals showed that this color did not cause irritation or sensitization. (R. 26-28, 37, 38; Govt. Ex. No. 3, pp. 1, 2; Other Parties Ex. No. 2, pp. 5-7, "1"; Other Parties Ex. No. 3, pp. 2, 3)

16. The amount of color fed the animals referred to in finding 14 was far in excess of the amount that any human might absorb through the skin as a result of the use of externally applied drugs or cosmetics colored with EXT D&C Yellow No. 6. (R. 42)

Conclusion

Upon the basis of the foregoing findings of fact, it is concluded: (1) that a

coal-tar color conforming to the coal tar color regulations and the specifications set forth in finding 8, is harmless and suitable for use in externally applied drugs and cosmetics; (2) practical and accurate methods of analysis exist for the quantitative determination of the pure dye and all intermediates and other impurities contained in such color; and (3) practical and accurate methods exist for the identification of such dye in drugs and cosmetics colored therewith.

Therefore, the coal tar color regulations under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act originally promulgated by order of May 4, 1939, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for May 9, 1939 (Vol. 4, No. 89, pp. 1922-1947); as amended by order of September 14, 1939, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for September 16, 1939 (Vol. 4, No. 179, pp. 3931-3940); as further amended by order of March 22, 1940, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for March 23, 1940 (Vol. 5, No. 58, pp. 1138-1141); and as further amended by order of May 9, 1940, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for May 10, 1940 (Vol. 5, No. 92, pp. 1669-1672), should be and are hereby further amended, by adding to the colors listed in § 135.5 of said regulations the following:

§ 135.5 List of straight colors and specifications for their certification for use in externally applied drugs and cosmetics. * * *

EXT D&C YELLOW No. 6

SPECIFICATIONS

Disodium salt of 5-(para-sulfo-phenyl azo)-salicylic acid.
 Volatile matter (at 135° C.), not more than 3.0 percent.
 Water insoluble matter, not more than 1.0 percent.
 Ether extracts, not more than 0.5 percent.
 Sulfanilic acid, not more than 0.2 percent.
 Salicylic acid, not more than 0.2 percent.
 Chlorides and sulfates of sodium, not more than 15.0 percent.
 Mixed oxides, not more than 1.0 percent.
 Pure dye (as determined by titration with titanium trichloride), not less than 82.0 percent.

Finding of Absence of Controversy

No controversy with respect to the subject of the hearing or any of the issues raised therein exists between the persons who appeared. Issuance of a final order without prior issuance of a proposed order will promote the purposes of the Act.

This order shall become effective on the ninetieth day after the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. [Secs. 504, 604, 701 (a) and (e), 52 Stat. 1052, 1055, 21 U.S.C. 354, 364, 371 (a) and (e)].

Dated the 19th day of December 1942.

[SEAL] WATSON B. MILLER,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13707; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:07 a. m.]

TITLE 22—FOREIGN RELATIONS
Chapter II—Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals

CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 2 TO REVISION IV

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, by Proclamation 2497 of the President of July 17, 1941 (6 F.R. 3555), the following Supplement 2 containing certain additions to, amendments to, and deletions from The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, Revision IV of November 12, 1942 (7 F.R. 9510), is hereby promulgated.

By direction of the President:

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

RANDOLPH PAUL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

FRANCIS BIDDLE,
Attorney General.

JESSE H. JONES,
Secretary of Commerce.

MILO PERKINS,
Executive Director, Board of Economic Warfare.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER,
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

DECEMBER 18, 1942.

GENERAL NOTES

(REVISED AS OF CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT No. 1 TO REVISION IV)¹

(1) The Proclaimed List is divided into two parts: part I relates to listings in the American republics; part II relates to listings outside the American republics.

(2) In part I titles are listed in their letter-address form, word for word as written in that form, with the following exceptions:

If the title includes a full personal name, that is, a given name or initial and surname, the title is listed under the *surname*.

Personal-name prefixes such as *de, la, von,* etc., are considered as part of the surname and are the basis for listing.

The listing is made under the next word of the title when the initial word or phrase, or abbreviation thereof, is one of the following Spanish forms or similar equivalent forms in any other language:

Compañía; Cía.; Comp.
Compañía Anónima; C. A.; Comp. Anón.
Sociedad; Soc.
Sociedad Anónima; S. A.; Soc. Anón.

(3) Addresses appearing after names on the List are not intended to exclude other addresses of the same firms or individuals. A listed name refers to all branches of the business in the country.

(4) Revision IV of the Proclaimed List, of which this is a supplement, supersedes all previous lists published prior to November 12, 1942. The present series of supplements is cumulative, and each succeeding supplement supersedes all previous supplements to the List. Accordingly, the current Cumulative

Supplement and Revision IV together constitute the effective List.

(5) For the convenience of users, symbols are placed after each name on the List to indicate, by reference to the table below, the dates of the supplements or revisions in which the name first appeared, or was amended or deleted. It has not been found practicable, however, to indicate here the dates of listings made between July 17, 1941, the date of the original list, and Revision I, dated February 7, 1942. Accordingly, names appearing prior to Revision I and retained in that revision are followed only by the symbol "I". Roman numerals refer to revisions, arabic numerals to supplements. For example, a name followed by the symbols II-1, III, IV-1 signifies that the listing first appeared in Revision II, Supplement 1; was amended in Revision III; and was amended or deleted in Revision IV, Supplement 1. Since in the Cumulative Supplements deletions as well as amendments are carried in each succeeding supplement, the last of two or more symbols may reflect either an amendment or a deletion, depending on the action heading under which the listing currently appears.

I	2-7-42	II-5	7-31-42
I-1	2-28-42	III	8-10-42
I-2	3-27-42	III-1	8-28-42
I-3	4-11-42	III-2	9-18-42
I-4	5-1-42	III-3	10-10-42
II	5-12-42	III-4	10-30-42
II-1	5-22-42	IV	11-12-42
II-2	6-2-42	IV-1	11-20-42
II-3	6-19-42	IV-2	12-18-42
II-4	7-17-42		

PART I—LISTINGS IN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

ARGENTINA

Additions and Amendments

Alámbrica Sociedad Industrial Argentina S. A.—Victoria 658, Buenos Aires; and Colegio Militar 7, Villa Ballester, F. C. P. IV-2.

Arbizu y Cerviño, Sociedad Anónima Industrial y Comercial.—Belgrano 1400, Buenos Aires; Alsina 342, Trenque Lauquen, F. C. O., B. A., and Comandante Besares 370, Ciudadela, F. C. O., B. A. IV-2.

Argentine Sanitary Corporation.—Brasil 39, Buenos Aires. I; IV-2. *Address amended from 25 de Mayo 158, Buenos Aires.*

"ARSACO" Argentine Sanitary Corporation.—Brasil 39, Buenos Aires. I; IV-2. *Address amended from 25 de Mayo 158, Buenos Aires.*

Asmus, Hans. — Avenida Presidente Roque Sáenz Peña (Diagonal Norte) 616, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Barraca Dana.—Fitz Roy 1355, Bahía Blanca. IV-1.

Barraca Justesen.—España 1336, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Barraca Nueva.—Monte de Oca 585-89, Avellaneda. IV-1.

Bernasconi, Angel.—San Juan 3765, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Bernhardt, Hans.¹ — Azcuenaga 1360, Vicente López, F. C. C. A. I-4; IV-2. *Amended to add footnote.*

Biasotti y Cía.—Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Bobber, Leo.—Seguí 629, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Bruder, Rodolfo.—Beazley 3551, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

¹ Not to be confused with H. (Hirsch) Bernhardt y Cía., S. de R. L., 25 de Mayo 347, Buenos Aires.

C. Y. C. A., Caminos y Construcciones Argentinos.—Belgrano 858, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Caminos y Construcciones Argentinos.—Belgrano 858, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Canever, Antonio.—Colón 561, Posadas, Misiones. IV-1.

Cappagli, Pilade.—Corrientes 222, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Cappagli y Hno., Gaddo.—Corrientes 222, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Carballo, Manuel.²—Avenida Leandro N. Alem 1474 y 1510, Buenos Aires. II-2; IV-2. *Amended to add footnote.*

Castagnola, Carlos Lorenzo.—24 de Noviembre 1226 (Casilla 576), Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Cerigliano, J.—Casilla 2734, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

"Cofico" Compañía Financiera y Comercial.—Belgrano 858, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Díaz, José.—Chile 1924-26, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Droguería Díaz.—Chile 1924-26, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Durán y Nebia.—E. Zeballos 3778, Rosario, F. C. C. A. IV-2.

Edelstein, Roberto.—Corrientes 569, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Editorial Patria.—25 de Mayo 171, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Ellinger, Adolfo F. C.—Viamonte 680, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Ellinger, Julio P. E.—Viamonte 680, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Ellinger y Cía., S. de R. L.—Viamonte 680, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Establecimientos América.—Avenida de Mayo 1370, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Establecimientos Fábriles Rodi, Alfonso Romero, Sociedad Anónima Industrial y Comercial.—Victoria 850, Buenos Aires; and Kilómetro 11, Wilde, F. C. S. IV-1; IV-2. *Name amended from Establecimientos Fábriles Rodi.*

Explotación Maderera y Anexos, S. A.—Avenida Presidente Roque Sáenz Peña (Diagonal Norte) 933, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Exportadora Importadora Argentina "Oriente", S. A.—Corrientes 569, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Ficopa, Consorcio Financiero y Comercial Sudamericano, S. A.—José Evaristo Uriburú 1312, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Fonticelli, Juan Carlos.—Perú 347, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Fuehrer y Becker.—Otamendi 249, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

García Auladell, Manuel.—Perú 1746, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

García y Cía., M.—Perú 1746, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Gotz, Otto.—San Lorenzo 1195 y Tucumán 2327, Rosario, F. C. C. A. IV-2.

Gran Hotel Viena.³—Mar Chiquita, Provincia de Córdoba. IV-2.

I. T. A., Industria Tintorería Argentina, S. de R. L.—Caseros 3875 y Treinta y Tres 2282, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

² Not to be confused with Manuel Carballo, Moreno 2380, Buenos Aires.

³ Not to be confused with Hotel Viena, Mar Chiquita, Provincia de Córdoba, owned by Señora María Tremetzberger.

¹ 7 F.R. 9671.

Imprenta "La Comercial".—Reconquista 1010, Buenos Aires. III-4; IV-2. Amended to add footnote.

Imprenta Riedel.—Moreno 2656, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Industria Tintorería Argentina S. de R. L.—Caseros 3875 y Treinta y Tres 2282, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Industrial Tèxtil Algodonera Argentina, S. A.—Moreno 1341, Buenos Aires; and 6 de Septiembre, Morón, F. C. O., B. A. III-1; IV-2. Address amended from Moreno 1423, Buenos Aires.

"ITALAR" Sociedad Anónima Industrial Tèxtil Algodonera Argentina.—Moreno 1431, Buenos Aires; and 6 de Septiembre, Morón, F. C. O., B. A. III-1; IV-T. Address amended from Moreno 1423, Buenos Aires.

Justesen, Asger.—España 1336, Buenos Aires; and Fitz Roy 1355, Bahía Blanca. IV-1.

Katayama, Ryohel.—Balcarce 1471, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Kaysser, Juan A.—San Martín 195, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Khoury, Antonio Salomon.—Casilla 1703, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Kimura, Masataro.—Suipacha 359, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Kirschen, Armand.—Florida 622, Buenos Aires. II-2; IV-2. Address amended from Diagonal Sud 570, Buenos Aires.

Koerting Empresa Industrial y Comercial, S. de R. L.—Paseo Colón 1337-43, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

"Kosca", Schaefer y Cía.—Maipú 730, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

"La Imperial Tintorería Industrial Co."—Seguí 629, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Laboratorios Cinematográficos Bissotti.—Campichuelo 553, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Lavadero de Lanás.—Camino a La Plata, Kilómetro 12. IV-1.

Lelula Sociedad Anónima Rural e Inmobiliaria.—25 de Mayo 145, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Libregule Sociedad Anónima de Mandatos y Finanzas.—25 de Mayo 145, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Linne, Walter.—Maipú 231, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Lottgering, Guillermo E.—Canning 1754-60, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Meyer, Arturo.—Las Heras 4051, Buenos Aires. I-2.

Mischung, Juan.—Patagones 2006, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Mujica Garmendia y Cía.—Corrientes 569, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Nord Sud Argentina Sociedad Anónima Comercial Importadora y Exportadora.—25 de Mayo 294, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Paetsch, Heriberto Gustavo.—Bolivia 3103, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Pahlke, Máximo.—Belgrano 327, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Peladero Bahía.—Manuel Molina 1525, Bahía Blanca. IV-1.

Peladero Córdoba, S. de R. L.—Camino a La Plata, Kilómetro 12. IV-1.

Peladero Danes.—Córdoba 651, Sarandí. IV-1.

* Not to be confused with Imprenta y Papelería La Comercial, Alsina 423, Buenos Aires.

Pirovano, Speranza y Cía.—Senador Morón 1450, Bella Vista, F. C. P., B. A. IV-1.

Plate y Cía., S. A.—Balcarce 474, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Polledo Hermanos y Cía.—Belgrano 858, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Polo, Eustacio.—Corrientes 424 y Moreno 1443, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Poppe, Peter Christoph.—Corrientes 330, Buenos Aires; Avenida San Martín 222, Bahía Blanca; Puerto Madryn and Trelew. IV-2.

"Prodinar" Producción Industrial Argentina S. de R. L.—Honduras 3750 y Avenida Presidente Roque Sáenz Peña (Diagonal Norte) 1119, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Publicidad "Astral".—E. Zeballos 3778, Rosario, F. C. C. A. IV-2.

Publicventas.—Maipú 231, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Reiser y Cía., S. de R. L., E.—Beazley, 3551, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Rhodiús y Cía.—Herrera 2250, Buenos Aires. I; IV-2. Address amended from Avenida de Mayo 560, Buenos Aires.

Richter, Arnolfo.—25 de Mayo 171, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Riedel, Federico Carlos.—Moreno 2656, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Riedel y Lavalle S. de R. L.—Cangallo 2372, Buenos Aires. I; IV-2. Address amended from Lavalle 2666-68, Buenos Aires.

Romero, Alfonso, Sociedad Anónima Industrial y Comercial, Establecimientos Fábriles Rodi.—Victoria 850, Buenos Aires; and Kilómetro 11, Wilde, F. C. S. IV-2.

S. A. E. M. A., Sociedad Anónima Explotación Maderera y Anexos.—Avenida Presidente Roque Sáenz Peña (Diagonal Norte) 933, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

S. E. I. A. O., Sociedad Anónima Exportadora Importadora Argentina "Oriente".—Corrientes 569, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Sainz e Hijos.—Caseros 3875 y Treinta y Tres 2282, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Sansone, Lorenzo.—Cangallo 1570 y Federico Lacroze 3642, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Siller, Heinz.—Lima 196, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Sol, Jaime.—Rioja 138, Buenos Aires; and La Paz, Entre Ríos. IV-2.

Steinhoff, Georg.—Corrientes 330, Buenos Aires; Avenida San Martín 222, Bahía Blanca; Puerto Madryn and Trelew. IV-2.

Sternstein, Alfredo.—Libertad 745, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Strauss, Juan Alfredo.—Defensa 320, Buenos Aires. IV-1; IV-2. Name amended from Strauss, Alfredo Juan.

Suhr, Heinrich.—Corrientes 330, Buenos Aires; Avenida San Martín 222, Bahía Blanca; Puerto Madryn and Trelew. IV-2.

Tam, Hubmann y Cía.—Piedras 133, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

"Transatlántica" Sociedad Anónima Argentina Comercial y Marítima.—Corrientes 222, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Transmar Trading Co.—Corrientes 569, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Triay, Alberto.—Suipacha 535, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

"Unibras".—Avenida Presidente Roque Sáenz Peña (Diagonal Norte) 616, Buenos Aires. IV-1.

Venzmer, Hans (Juan).—Lima 169, Buenos Aires. IV-2.

Deletions

Cine Ideal Monroe.—Monroe 3245, Buenos Aires. II-4; IV-1.

Gran Farmacia Constitución.—Caray 1100, Buenos Aires. III-4; IV-2.

Leonardini Hermanos.—Caray 1058, Buenos Aires. III-4; IV-2.

Salerno Hermanos.—Matheu 1553, Buenos Aires. I-3; IV-2.

BOLIVIA

Additions and Amendments

Cattoretti, Francisco.—Casilla 131, La Paz. IV-2.

Cattoretti, Virginio.—Casilla 131, La Paz. IV-2.

Fischer, Ewald.—Santa Cruz de la Sierra. IV-1.

Forns Samsó, Francisco.—Ingavi 473 (Casilla 476), La Paz. I; IV-1.

Granier & Rodríguez.—Oruro. IV-1.

Gumucio Bessand, Juan.—Cochabamba. I; IV-2. Name amended from Gumuchio; Juan and Gumucio, Juan.

Luján, Macedonio.—Cochabamba. I-4; IV-2. Address amended from La Paz.

Rossetti, Antonio.—Cochabamba. II-2; IV-2. Address amended from La Paz.

Rovira, Max.—La Paz. IV-2.

Valdivia Díaz, Miguel.—La Paz. I-3; III-3; IV-2. Amended from Valdivia, Miguel.—Potosí; and Casilla 876, La Paz.

Villaruel, Ambrosio.—Santa Cruz de la Sierra. IV-1.

Deletions

Barrientos, Emilio.—Mercado esquina Yanacocha, La Paz. I; III; IV-1.

Brito, Octavio Peña.—Avenida Camacho esquina Colón, La Paz. I; II-1; III; IV-1.

Capdevila, José.—Santa Cruz de la Sierra. I; IV-2.

Chávez F., Humberto.—Ribalta. II-5; IV-2.

Chávez y Cía., Humberto.—Ribalta. II-5; IV-2.

Durán A., Miguel.—Ribalta. II-5; IV-2.

"El Louvre".—Potosí 393 (Casilla 26), La Paz. III-2; IV-2.

Kuscević, Juan.—Oruro and Cochabamba. II-2; IV-1.

Spreckels, Teodoro.—Potosí 393 (Casilla 26), La Paz. III-2; IV-2.

BRAZIL

Additions and Amendments

Armazem Kaiko, Ltda.—Rua Anhangabaú 911, São Paulo. I; IV-2. Amended to add address.

Artigos Dentarios Paladon, Ltda.—Rua General Câmara 129, Rio de Janeiro. I; IV-2. Amended from Artigos Dentarcos Poladon, Ltda.—Rio de Janeiro.

Becker, Heinz Rudolph.—Rua 7 de Setembro 1116, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. IV-2.

Berghoff, Hermann.—Rua Amarilis 62, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Bieler, Adolf.—Avenida Rio Branco 61, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Boehringer, Guilherme.—União and Russas, Ceará. IV-2.

Carvalho e Cia., Ltda., Abel.—Rua da Quitanda 166, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Casa de Originalidades.—Rua Frei Gaspar 44, Santos. IV-2.

Casa Estylo.—Rua General Câmara 160, Santos. IV-2.

Casa Técnica Mineira.—Avenida Amazonas 336, Bello-Horizonte. III-4; IV-2. *Address amended from* Rua Tamoyos 487, Bello-Horizonte.

Cintra, Eulálio Ulhoa (Dr.).—Rua Martinico Prado 417, São Paulo. III-1; IV-2. *Address amended from* Rua Martinico Prado 417.

Comercio e Equipamentos Técnicos Ltda., Soc. de.—Rua 7 de Setembro 1116, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. IV-2.

Copiadora Brasileira Ltda.—Rua São José 65, Rio de Janeiro. IV-1.

Distribuidora Brasileira de Ferro S.A.—Rua General Câmara 90, Rio de Janeiro. IV-1.

Dobler, Adolf.—São Paulo. IV-1.

Dobler, Margot.—São Paulo. IV-1.

Einstoss, Justino.—Rua Uruguayana 87, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Eletro Metalúrgica Ltda.—Rua Montes Claros 762 e Rua Espírito Santo 328, Bello-Horizonte. IV-2.

Entres, Alberto.—Florianópolis, Santa Catharina. IV-2.

Fábrica de Gelo Vila Mathias.—Rua João Eboli 58, Santos. IV-2.

Fábrica Nacional de Papeis Heliográficos Ltda.—Ozalid Brazil.—Rua Barra Funda 444, São Paulo. IV-1.

Gonzalez, Celso Ramón.—Rua General Câmara 90, Rio de Janeiro. I; IV-1.

Guimarães e Cia., Ernesto.—Rua Cidade de Toledo 29, Santos. I; IV-2.

Address amended from Rua Cidade de Toledo 23, Santos.

Hennies, Theodor.—Rua Frei Gaspar 44, Santos. IV-2.

Hering, Curt.—Blumenau. IV-2.

Hering, Felix.—Blumenau. IV-2.

Hering, Ingo.—Blumenau. IV-2.

Hering, Paulo.—Blumenau. IV-2.

Hering, Victor.—Blumenau. IV-2.

Hermann, Alfred Friedrich.—Rua General Câmara 90, Rio de Janeiro. IV-1.

Hirtz & Nuehrich Ltda.—Praca São Pedro 146, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. IV-2.

Holland Merten, Wilhelm.—Avenida Graça Aranha 333 e Praia do Flamengo 186, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Industria Química Sul Rio Grandense.—Praca São Pedro 146, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. IV-2.

Jutificio "Mario Luiza" S.A.—Rua 15 de Novembro 178, São Paulo; Rua Adelinio 357, São Paulo; and Avenida Industrial 286, Santo André. IV-2.

Kaelble, Theodor Hermann.—Rua Dom Gerardo 42, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Klinkert, Alfredo.—Rua João Eboli 58, Santos. IV-2.

Kolbe, Hans.—São Salvador, Bahia. IV-2.

Laboratório Químico Bioterápico "Antiptiol" Ltda.—Rua Tamandaré 699, São Paulo. IV-2.

Lima, Vicente Saboya (Dr.).—Avenida Rio Branco 61, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Livraria Central.—Florianópolis, Santa Catharina. IV-2.

Machinas Krohn Ltda.—Rua Carlos Botelho 451, São Paulo. IV-2.

Masaki, Yida Ltda.—Promissão, São Paulo. II-2; IV-2. *Name amended from* Masaki, Yida Ltda.

Merten, Wilhelm Holland.—Avenida Graça Aranha 333 e Praia do Flamengo 186, Rio de Janeiro. II-2; IV-2. *Address amended from* Avenida Graça Aranha 43, Rio de Janeiro.

Mueller-Hering, Hermann.—Blumenau. IV-2.

Noack, Fritz Carl Julius.—Avenida Rio Branco 52, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Noguchi, Motozo.—Mercado Municipal, Lado Externo 100-102, Rio de Janeiro. IV-1.

Ok!, Tatuo.—Avenida Nilo Peçanha 151, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Ozalid Brazil—Fábrica Nacional de Papeis Heliográficos Ltda.—Rua Barra Funda 444, São Paulo. IV-1.

Petersen e Cia., Ltda.—Rua Libero Badaró 306 (Caixa Postal 1046), São Paulo. I; IV-1.

Poethig, Adolf.—Blumenau. IV-2.

Probst e Cia., Victor.—Rua 15 de Novembro 579, Blumenau, Santa Catharina. IV-2.

Saccaria Paulista Ltda.—Rua Donatorio 64, São Paulo. IV-2.

Sanches e Cia., J.—Rua Campos Salles 105, Rio de Janeiro. IV-1.

Schelling, Max A.—Blumenau. IV-2.

Schulze, Sven Roberto.—Rua 7 de Setembro 1116, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. IV-2.

Serralheria Artística.—Rua Campos Salles 105, Rio de Janeiro. IV-1.

Silva, Affonso.—Rua Espírito Santo 328, Bello-Horizonte. IV-2.

Takata, Tohru.—Avenida Nilo Peçanha 151 e Avenida Atlântica 225, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Tavares d'Amaral, Max (Dr.).—Blumenau. IV-2.

Urata, Tokio.—Rua Marechal Deodoro 230, Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes. IV-1.

Usina de Aco Cajú Ltda.—Avenida Graça Aranha 333, Rio de Janeiro; and Nova Iguassú, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Van Erven, Conrado.—Rua "1" de Março 91, Rio de Janeiro; and Niterói, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Von Zimmermann, Horst.—Avenida Amazonas 336, Bello-Horizonte. I; III-3; IV-2. *Address amended from* Rua Tamoyos 487, Bello-Horizonte, Minas Geraes.

Wegenast, Adolph Friederich.—Rua Uruguayana 87, Rio de Janeiro. IV-2.

Wesp, João.—Condé de Porto Alegre 320, Porto Alegre. IV-2.

Winterstein, Herbert Max Karl Ernst.—Rio de Janeiro. III-4; IV-2. *Name amended from* Winterstein, Herbert.

Zimdar, Erich.—Rua Frei Gaspar 44, Santos. IV-2.

Zimdar e Cia., E.—Rua Frei Gaspar 44, Santos. IV-2.

Deletions

"Alnorma", Soc. de Machinas Ltda.—Rua São Pedro 89, Rio de Janeiro. I; II-4; IV-2.

Assurances Générales, Compagnie d'—Rua Buenos Aires 70, Rio de Janeiro, and all branches in Brazil. III-1; IV-1.

Colônia de Pescadores Z-1 José Bonifácio.—Santos, São Paulo. I-1; IV-1.

Condor, Ltda., Serviços Aéreos.—Avenida Rio Branco 128, Rio de Janeiro. I; IV-1.

Empresa Bahiana de Mineráes, Ltda.—Rua Torquato Bahia 3 (Caixa Postal 434), Bahia. I; IV-2.

Machinas Ferri Ltda.—Rua dos Alpes 101-109, São Paulo. II-2; IV-2.

Peres, Sabbá, e Cia.—Rua Guilherme Moreira 221, Manáos, Amazonas. II-2; II-4; IV-2.

Regnier & Anachoreta.—Rua Candelária 92, Rio de Janeiro. I; IV-1.

Ribeiro e Cia., Ltda., J. A.—Rua Costa Pereira 128, Victoria, and all branches in Brazil. I; II-5; IV-2.

Seguros L'Union, Cia.—Rua Uruguayana 87, Rio de Janeiro, and all branches in Brazil. III-1; IV-1.

Serviços Aéreos Condor, Ltda.—Avenida Rio Branco 128, Rio de Janeiro, and all branches in Brazil. I; IV-1.

Siqueira, Fortunato.—Manáos, Amazonas. II-2; IV-2.

Syndicato Condor, Ltda.—Avenida Rio Branco 128, Rio de Janeiro, and all branches in Brazil. I; IV-1.

Vianna, Braga e Cia.—Rua Conselheiro Dantas 35, São Salvador, Bahia; and Joazeiro, Bahia. I; IV-2.

CHILE

Additions and Amendments

Almacén Eléctrico "Weiler".—Barros Arana 775, Concepción. IV-1.

Ankelen, Jorge.—Pedro Montt 1895, Valparaíso. IV-2.

Anker von Manstein, Fridleif.—Constitución 25, San Francisco 1801 y María Auxiliadora 998, Santiago. IV-1.

Aste Demartini, Domingo.—Chacabuco 2812 y Yungay 2803, Valparaíso. IV-1.

Aste Hnos. y Cia.—Chacabuco 2812 y Yungay 2803, Valparaíso. IV-1.

Astiz y Kesten.—21 de Mayo y Brasilera, Punta Arenas. IV-2.

Avendaño, Domingo.—Tomé. IV-1.

Baehr Hettich, Otto.—Independencia 599, Valdivia. IV-2.

"Balthasar Bruna".—Santiago. IV-1.

Bavestrello Solari, Augustin.—Victoria 2304, Valparaíso. IV-2.

Beye y Cia. Ltda.—Condell 1525, Valparaíso. IV-2.

Bodega San José.—Calle Libertad esquina Yungay, Valdivia. IV-1.

Boehm, Sociedad Anónima y Comercial, E.—21 de Mayo y Brasilera, Punta Arenas. IV-2.

Brandt Mainardus, Heinrich.—Santo Domingo 1443, oficina 1, Santiago. IV-2.

Brandt & Vogler Ltda.—Santa Domingó 1443, oficina 1, Santiago. IV-2.

Burgemeister, Luis.—Picarte 321, Valdivia. IV-1.

CB 116 Radio Caupolicán.¹—Prat 773 (Casilla 506), Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Cabezas Hnos. Ltda.—Condell 1257, Valparaíso. IV-2.
 "Camisería Americana".—Avenida Argentina 328, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 "Casa Columbia".—21 de Mayo 1361, Tocopilla. IV-2.
 "Casa Imperio".—Chillán. IV-1.
 Chávez, Nicolás.—Bolívar 352, Iquique. IV-2.
 Clasen, Willi.—Agustinas 972, Santiago. IV-2.
 Comercial Cáceres y Cia. Ltda., Soc.—Baquedano 111, Antofagasta. IV-2.
 Danker, Federico.—Santiago. IV-1.
 Díaz Brantes, Humberto.—Serrano 591, oficina 70, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Di Nocera, Baltazar.—Errázuriz 664, Punta Arenas. IV-1.
 Dreyer, Max.—Talcahuano and Concepción. IV-1.
 Edwards Linares, Patricio.—Prat 773 (Casilla 506), Valparaíso. IV-1.
 "El Mercado".—Yungay 2803, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 "El Pobre Diablo".—Diego Portales 1001, Temuco; and 5 de Abril 798, Chillán. IV-1.
 Empresa Arte-Film.—Serrano 591, oficina 70 (Casilla 1731), Valparaíso; and Huérfanos 1153, oficina 2, Santiago. IV-1.
 Estébanez Blanco, David.—Diego Portales 1001, Temuco; and 5 de Abril 798, Chillán. IV-1.
 Estébanez Blanco, Emilio.—Diego Portales 1001, Temuco; and 5 de Abril 798, Chillán. IV-1.
 Estébanez Blanco, Senador.—Diego Portales 1001, Temuco. IV-1.
 Estébanez Hnos. y Cia., Ltda.—Diego Portales 1001, Temuco; and 5 de Abril 798, Chillán. IV-1.
 Eyzaguirre de Muñoz Gaete, Judith.—Bolívar 395 esquina Tacna, Iquique. IV-2.
 Fabres, Manuel A.—Rosas 1490, Santiago. IV-1.
 Fábrica de Talco.—Caupolicán 558, Valdivia; and Corral. IV-2.
 Fábrica Nacional de Abonos y Cola Limitada.—Santa Rosa 3996, Santiago. IV-2.
 Fedlstedt Neve, Matías.—Condell 1525, Valparaíso. IV-2.
 Fellmer Hoffmann, Walter.—Victoria 1057, Santiago. IV-1; IV-2. *Name amended from Fellmer, Walter.*
 Ferrari, Josefina Aveggio de.—Simón Bolívar 440, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Ferrari, Plinio.—Simón Bolívar 440, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Ferraz P., José.—Calle Libertad esquina Yungay, Valdivia. IV-1.
 Fiebig, Antonio.—Vicuña Mackenna 548 (Casilla 45), Temuco. IV-2.
 Frank Peitler, Alberto.—Victoria 1057, Santiago. IV-1.
 Frank y Cia., Ltda.—Victoria 1057, Santiago. IV-1.
 Fraumeni Natoli, Antonio.—21 de Mayo 1361, Tocopilla. IV-2.
 Frindt Weldt, Osvaldo.—Prat esquina Balmaceda, Nueva Imperial. IV-1.
 Frindt y Cia., Ltda.—Carahue. IV-1.
 Fritz Diefenbach, Erwin.—Condell 1525, Valparaíso. IV-2.

Fritz Ewertz, Augusto.—Agustinas 988, Santiago. IV-1.
 Fundación "Rocomaco" Soc. Ltda.—Avenida Portugal 950, Santiago. IV-1.
 Galletti, Santiago.—Avenida Argentina 163, Valparaíso. IV-2.
 Gandulfo & Sias, Independencia 2065 (Casilla 475), Valparaíso. IV-2.
 Gesche Lichtenberg, Hermann.—Barros Arana 775, Concepción. IV-1.
 Giglio, Atilio.—Villaseca 943, Santiago. IV-2.
 Giglio, Mario.—Avenida Argentina 163, Valparaíso. IV-2.
 Girardi y Cia., Ltda.—Avenida Italia 830, Santiago. IV-2.
 Goecke, Alberto.—Rancagua 194, Puerto Montt. IV-2.
 Goecke & Wiesenborn.—Pérez Rosales 224-225, Puerto Montt. IV-2.
 Gómez-Marañón y Cia. Avenida Argentina 328, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Gracia Hnos.—Bulnes 432, Temuco. IV-2.
 Grau, Erich F.—Avenida Constanza 947, Santiago. IV-1.
 Guarello, Fernando.—Prat 647, piso 2, Valparaíso. IV-2.
 Guarello, Jorge.—Prat 647, piso 2, Valparaíso. IV-2.
 Guerra Cruz, Manuel J.—Antofagasta. IV-2.
 Haack, Bruno.—Caupolicán 558, Valdivia; and Corral. IV-2.
 Hauser Venegas, Tito.—Bulnes 635, Temuco. IV-1.
 Hebel Haubrich, Rodolfo.—Frutillar. IV-1.
 Heinrich, Osvaldo.—Río Bueno. IV-1.
 Heinrich, Waldemar.—Río Bueno. IV-1.
 Henzi O., Teodoro.—Picarte esquina Henríquez, Valdivia; and Eleuterio Ramírez, Osorno. IV-1.
 Herrera Lira, Ricardo.—Amunátegui 661, Santiago. IV-1.
 Hoeck L., Javier.—Plaza Aníbal Pinto 1179, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Hoeck & Warda Ltda.—Plaza Aníbal Pinto 1179, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Holtz, Willy.—Blanco 1041, oficina 57, Valparaíso; and Thompson 205, Quilpé. IV-1.
 Hotel Ensenada.—Ensenada. IV-2.
 Hotel Plaza.—Río Bueno. IV-1.
 Hotel Ritz.—Barros Arana 721, Concepción. IV-2.
 Hulse, Herbert.—Serrano 479, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Hulse y Cia., Ltda., Herbert.—Serrano 479, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Imperatore e Hijos, Esteban.—Bories 970, Punta Arenas. IV-2.
 Johns, Hugo.—Calle Guillermo Gallardo esquina Luis Ross, Puerto Montt. IV-2.
 Joyería y Relojería Franco-Inglesa.—Merced 875, Santiago. IV-2.
 Kertscher y Cia., Ltda.—Colo-Colo 366, Concepción. IV-1.
 Kramer, Reinaldo.—Río Bueno. IV-1.
 Kratzer, Hans.—Santa Victorina 369, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Kunstmann, Alfredo.—Yungay 645 (Casilla 287), Valdivia. IV-2.
 "La Andaluza".—Condell 1257, Valparaíso. IV-2.
 "La Sevillana".—Condell 1269, Valparaíso. IV-1.

Laboratorio Primus.—Irrarrázaval 1979, Santiago. IV-2.
 Langenbeck, Werner.—Prat 836 (Casilla 370), Valparaíso. IV-2.
 "Leche Delicias".—IV-1.
 Limann, Walter.—Avenida Pedro de Valdivia 160, Santiago. IV-1.
 Maison Gentil.—Calle Picarte, Valdivia. IV-1.
 Maldini Tornini, Atilio.—O'Higgins esquina Rancagua, Copiapó. IV-1.
 Maldini Tornini, Eduardo.—O'Higgins esquina Rancagua, Copiapó. IV-1.
 Maldini Tornini, Norberto.—O'Higgins 110, Copiapó. IV-1.
 Maldini e Hijos, Luis.—O'Higgins esquina Rancagua, Copiapó. IV-1.
 Maratuca M., Kotaro.—O'Higgins 436, Copiapó. IV-1.
 Marraccini C., Hector.—Avenida Brasil 2366, Valparaíso. IV-2.
 Matthei y Cia.—Osorno. IV-2.
 Meyer, Adolfo.—Ensenada. IV-2.
 Michaelis, Guillermo.—Calle Picarte, Valdivia. IV-1.
 Mingo Bilbao, Vicente.—Aldunate 502, Temuco. IV-2.
 Moggia Calzetta, Francisco.—Avenida Uruguay 358 (Casilla 4144), Valparaíso. IV-2.
 Molinera y Comercial "Koster Ltda.", Soc.—Lincoyán 475, Concepción; and Villa Mora, Coronel. IV-1.
 Molino "Americano".—Calera. IV-1.
 Molino "San Pedro".—Rancagua. IV-1.
 Muñoz Morales, Leovigildo.—Condell 1269, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Muñoz y Cia.—Condell 1269, Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Nusser, Max.—Mackenna 674, Osorno. IV-2.
 Okmoto, Masao.—Independencia 526, Rancagua. IV-1.
 Praetorius, Federico.—Geywitz 2, Santiago. IV-1.
 Radio Caupolicán CB 116.²—Prat 773 (Casilla 506), Valparaíso. IV-1.
 Ramos, Emilio.—Huérfanos 920, oficina 1, Santiago. IV-1.
 Reichardt Beres, Kurt.—Condell 1525 y Abtao 644, Valparaíso. IV-2.
 Restaurant Yokohama.—Independencia 526, Rancagua. IV-1.
 Rodríguez Cartagena, Ernesto.—Urriola 142, Valparaíso; and Huérfanos 1090, Santiago. IV-2.
 Roitburd, Israel.—Merced 875, Santiago. IV-2.
 Rolandi Zanelli, Hugo F.—Calle Washington, Tocopilla. IV-2.
 Ruiz y Saez.—Los Lagos. IV-2.
 Russo di Nocera, Damiano.—Casilla 14, Punta Arenas. IV-2.
 San Juan L., Enrique.—Pérez Rosales 700, Valdivia. IV-2.
 Santo Santo, Heuki.—Sucre 1796, Tocopilla. IV-1.
 Sastrería Baehr.—Independencia 599, Valdivia. IV-2.
 Schacht Gerken, Guillermo.—Arlyon 48, Santiago. IV-1.
 Schacht Troeger, Guillermo.—Avenida Pedro de Valdivia 133, Santiago. IV-1.
 Schacht y Cia.—Agustinas 925, Santiago; Calera and Rancagua. IV-1.

² Trade name for the product of G. Schacht y Cia., Ltda.

¹ Formerly known as Radio Valparaíso.

¹ Formerly known as Radio Valparaíso.

Schacht y Cía., Ltda., G.—Bernardo O'Higgins 3724, Santiago. IV-1.
 Schenck Wagner, Teodoro.—Huérfanos 1039, oficina 30, Santiago. IV-2.
 Schmeider, Arturo.—Lincoyán 475, Concepción; and Villa Mora, Coronel. IV-1.

Schuck Stocke, Otto.—Acevedo 221, Cerro Barón (Casilla 3802), Valparaíso. IV-2.

Schwarzaupt y Ebensperger, Ltda.—Irarrázaval 1979, Santiago. IV-2.

Sias, Juan.—Avenida San Martín 308, Viña del Mar. IV-2.

Simon, Werner.—Eleuterio Ramírez, Osorno. IV-1.

Stoltz, Guillermo.—21 de Mayo y Brasilera, Punta Arenas. IV-2.

Testa S., Dante.—Berstein 12, Viña del Mar. IV-1.

Testa y Cía. Ltda., Ernesto.—Avenida Brasil 2314, Valparaíso. IV-1.

Testa y Otero Ltda.—Condell 1575, Valparaíso. IV-1.

"Tienda Mirador".—Condell 1575, Valparaíso. IV-1.

Tostadurias Unidas Ltda.—Casilla 128, Puerto Montt. IV-2.

Vidrierías Unidas.—Simón Bolívar 440, Valparaíso. IV-1.

Vogler Vander, Heinrich.—Santo Domingo 1443, oficina 1, Santiago. IV-2.

Vogt Weber, Federico.—Calle Bilbao, Lautaro. IV-1.

Von Bennowitz, Otto.—Claro Solar 598, Temuco. IV-1.

Warda W., Martín.—Plaza Aníbal Pinto 1179, Valparaíso. IV-1.

Weil Hube, Ernesto.—Frutillar. IV-1.

Wichmann H., Erich.—Casilla 2060, Valparaíso. IV-2.

Wiesenborn, Germán.—Pérez Rosales 224-225, Puerto Montt. IV-2.

Wilhelm, Carlos.—Lautaro. IV-2.

Williams, Gladis Melita.—Antofagasta. IV-1.

Witt L., Max W.—Lautaro Navarro 1186, Punta Arenas. IV-1.

Wittich, Horst.—Moneda 1118, piso 2, oficina 8, Santiago. IV-1.

Zehnder, Otto.—Barros Arana 721, Concepción. IV-2.

Zehnder, Pablo.—Aníbal Pinto 56, Concepción. IV-2.

Zehnoff, Juan.—Río Bueno. IV-1.

Ziegler Weidner, Emilio.—Río Bueno. IV-1.

Deletions

Andersen Leibbrandt, Pablo.—Prat 340, piso 2, Antofagasta. I-4; IV-2.

Branchi S., Gustavo.—Blanco 1053, Valparaíso. II-5; IV-1.

Branchi & Mutis.—Blanco 1053 (Casilla 567), Valparaíso. II-5; IV-1.

Casa Antofagasta.—Condell 631, Antofagasta. III-3; IV-2.

Falciola, Carl Osborne.—Lira 856 (Casilla 2874), Santiago. I; IV-1.

Fischer, Germán.—Valdivia 367, Santiago. II-1; IV-1.

Hirsch K., Martín.—Huérfanos 880, oficina 9, Santiago. I-1; IV-1.

Hoffmann Thater, Otto.—Pérez Rosales 786, Valdivia. II-4; IV-1.

Hoffmann Thater, Pablo.—Portal Fernández Concha 960, dept. 218, Santiago. II-4; IV-1.

Industrial y Comercial Hoffmann, S. A.—Valdivia. II-4; IV-1.

Maderera "Valdivia" S. A., Cía.—Arauco 22, Valdivia. II-4; IV-1.

Mizumuma Sotome, Hisashi.—Condell 631, Antofagasta. III-3; IV-2.

Pentzke Brandes, Alberto.—Avenida de las Delicias 310 (Casilla 27), San Felipe. II-5; IV-2.

Schuller Flaig, Otto.—General Lagos 1356, Valdivia. III-2; IV-2.

Transportes Fluviales S. A.—Yungay 231, Valdivia. II-4; IV-1.

Vatter & Hirsch Ltda.—Huérfanos 880, oficina 9, Santiago. I-1; IV-1.

COLOMBIA

Additions and Amendments

Bar Gambrinus.—Carrera 5a No. 12-21, Cali. IV-1.

Benenti, Juan.—Carrera 7 No. 13-84/86 (Apartado Nacional 15-96), Bogotá. IV-2.

Bonfanti, Angelo.—Puerto Colombia. IV-1.

Buerger, Helmuth.—Medellín. IV-2.

Casa Japonesa.—Cali. IV-2.

Castro Senior, Rafael.—Barranquilla. IV-1.

Clason Berlit, José Helmuth.—San Blas, Cuartel, 20 de Julio, Barranquilla. IV-1.

Clason, José Helmuth.—San Blas, Cuartel, 20 de Julio, Barranquilla. IV-1.

Cohrs, Albert Edward.—"Quinta Thuringia", Avenida A, 6 y 8, Barranquilla. IV-1.

Droguería Montana.—Carrera 7 No. 13-84/86 (Apartado Nacional 15-96), Bogotá. IV-2.

Hotel Esperia.—Puerto Colombia. IV-2.

Kollrack, Eugen.—Esquina Felicidad y Olaya-Herrera, Barranquilla. IV-2.

Kuehn, Roch Ewald.—Boquerón, Medellín. IV-2.

Lara, Alberto.—Fundación. IV-1.

Marello, Pedro.—Carrera 7 No. 13-84/86 (Apartado Nacional 15-96), Bogotá. IV-2.

Marello y Cía.—Carrera 7 No. 13-84/86 (Apartado Nacional 15-96), Bogotá. IV-2.

Pieper, Luisa viuda de.—Carrera 5a No. 12-21, Cali. IV-1.

Prada, Luis Fernando.—Avenida Colombia, Barranquilla. IV-1.

Restaurant Gambrinus Campestre.—Medellín. IV-2.

Salchichería Boston.—Calle Sucre, Aduana y Sabanillas, Barranquilla. IV-1.

Scheuermann, Joseph.—Calle Sucre, Aduana y Sabanillas, Barranquilla. IV-1.

Thielkuhl, Erich.—Calle 12 No. 4-96, Bogotá. IV-2.

Wernicke, Bruno.—Calle 31 No. 17-49, Bogotá. IV-2.

Zanner, Hans.—Calle 34 No. 7-56, Bogotá. IV-2.

Deletions

"El Serrucho".—Calle 13 No. 5-56, Cali. I-1; IV-2.

Ferretería "El Serrucho".—Calle 13 No. 5-56, Cali. I-1; IV-2.

Gazzera, Giuseppe.—Calle 33 No. 6-37, Bogotá. II-3; IV-1.

Herrera S., Cesáreo.—Calle 13 No. 5-56, Cali. I-1; IV-2.

Parra, Saul.—Calle 12 No. 4-88, Bogotá. III-2; IV-2.

Productos Metálicos Ltda.—Barranquilla. I-1; IV-1.

COSTA RICA

Deletions

André, Arnoldo.—San José. I; IV-1.

"Foto Sport".—Apartado 846, San José. I; IV-2.

Marzal, P. C.—Apartado 1326, San José. I-2; IV-1.

Pan American Agencies Co., S. A.—Apartado 785, San José. I; IV-2.

Rojas Matamoras, Rafael.—San José. I-4; II-1; IV-1.

Rothe, Fernando H.—San José. I; I-4; IV-2.

CUBA

Additions and Amendments

De Candriano, Camilo.—Avenida del Río Almendares 8, Alturas de Almendares, Habana. IV-2.

De Candriano, Margarita Blanc.—Avenida del Río Almendares 8, Alturas de Almendares, Habana. IV-2.

Fernández, Arturo.—Maceo 30, Sagua la Grande. IV-2.

Fernández, Félix.—Maceo 30, Sagua la Grande. IV-2.

Gómez Varela, Manuel.—10 de Octubre 11, Altos, Habana. I-1; IV-2. Address amended from 10 de Octubre 13, Habana.

"La Villa de París".—Maceo 30, Sagua la Grande. IV-2.

Prince Ruspoli.—Avenida del Río Almendares 8, Alturas de Almendares, Habana. IV-2.

Princess Ruspoli.—Avenida del Río Almendares 8, Alturas de Almendares, Habana. IV-2.

Rabe, Victor.—Manzana de Gómez 359, Habana. IV-2.

ECUADOR

Additions and Amendments

"Almacén de Música".—Nueve de Octubre 507 (Casilla 856), Guayaquil. IV-1.

Bazar Dirani.—Chile 18, Quito. IV-1.

Casa Poppe.—Pichincha 343 (Casilla R), Guayaquil; and Bolivia 31 (Casilla 151), Quito. IV-2.

Casanello R., Luis C.—Sucre 108, Guayaquil. IV-2.

Casanello, Silvio.—Sucre 108, Guayaquil. IV-2.

Cibelli, Clemencia Parodi de.—Hacienda San Pablo, Naranjal. IV-1.

Feraud Guzmán, J. D.—Nueve de Octubre 507 (Casilla 856), Guayaquil. IV-1.

Gubitz, Heinz, Rudolf Friedrich.—Quito. IV-2.

Hacienda San Pablo.—Naranjal. IV-1.

Kakabadze Inc., Dimitri.—Casilla 162, Quito. IV-1.

Poppe, Pablo.—Avenida Colón 454, Quito. IV-2.

Sánchez Z. Victor.—Clemente Ballén 204, Guayaquil. IV-1.

Suárez, Gustavo.—Pedro Carbo 1128 (Casilla 1111), Guayaquil. IV-2.

Zapata Troncoso, Cristóbal (Dr.).—Vargas 114 y Junín 70, Quito. IV-2.

EL SALVADOR

Additions and Amendments

Bienroth, Carl.—San Salvador. IV-1.
 Hotel Internacional.—Calle Delgado y 8a Avenida Sur, San Salvador. IV-2.
 Hugentobler, Moritz.—2a Calle Poniente 57, San Salvador. IV-2.
 Infantozzi, Miguel.—Usulután. IV-2.
 Infantozzi, Pedro.—Usulután. IV-2.
 Joyeria "La Princesa".—4a Calle Oriente y 2a Avenida Sur, San Salvador. I; IV-2. Amended from Relojeria "La Princesa".—San Salvador.
 Mehlretter, Hans.—San Salvador. IV-1.
 Weindeisen, Jorge.—Calle Delgado y 8a Avenida Sur, San Salvador. IV-2.
 Weindeisen, Yolanda de.—Calle Delgado y 8a Avenida Sur, San Salvador. IV-2.
 Wenglein, Fritz.—San Salvador. IV-1.

GUATEMALA

Additions and Amendments

Finca "El Zapote".—San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta, San Marcos. II-4; IV-2. Amended to add footnote.

HONDURAS

Additions and Amendments

Agencias Asociadas S. A.—San Pedro Sula. IV-1.
 Fertsch, Werner.—San Pedro Sula. IV-1.
 Fertsch & Co., Werner.—San Pedro Sula. IV-1.

Deletions

Gough, Admiral.—Roatan. II-5; IV-1.
 Gough, James.—Roatan. II-5; IV-1.
 Gough, Joseph.—Roatan. II-5; IV-1.
 "Gough Brothers".—Roatan. II-5; IV-1.
 McNab, Winfield.—Roatan. III-1; IV-1.

MEXICO

Additions and Amendments

Buchenau y Cia., Sucrs.—Torreón; and Venustiano Carranza 48, México, D. F. I-1; IV-2. Address amended from Torreón.
 Distribuidora de Aceros Escudo, S. A.—Isabel la Católica 372, México, D. F. I; IV-2. Address amended from Isabel la Católica 51, México, D. F.

Deletions

Southern Cross.—I-2; IV-1.
 Tolteca.—I-4; II-3; IV-2.

NICARAGUA

Additions and Amendments

Cuadra, Adán (Dr.).—Granada. IV-1.
 Cuadra, Adán (hijo).—Granada. IV-1.
 Huembes, Adelina Diaz viuda de.—Managua. IV-2.
 Huembes y Cia. Ltda., M.—Managua. IV-2.
 La Librería Barata.—Granada. IV-2.
 Librería Molino.—Managua. IV-2.
 Medina Morales, Raimundo.—Managua. IV-1.
 Pérez Duarte, Francisco.—Granada. IV-2.

¹ Not to be confused with Finca "El Zapote y Anexos", Escuintla, Guatemala.

Pérez, Julia Urbina.—Managua. IV-2.
 Pérez, Lucila Valle de.—Granada. IV-2.
 Recalde, Carmen Huembes de.—Managua. IV-2.

PANAMA

Additions and Amendments

Almacén "Miyako".—Panamá. I; IV-1.
 Central American Trading Co.—Panamá. I; IV-1.
 Nagao & Co., Inc.—Panamá. I; IV-1.
 Prada, Luis Fernando.—Colón. IV-1.

Deletions

Bata Shoe Co., Inc.—Apartado 1347, Panamá. I; IV-2.
 Goldstein, Erwin.—Calle 10 No. 2.003, Colón. III-1; IV-2.
 La Favorita.—Calle 10 No. 2.003, Colón. III-1; IV-2.

PARAGUAY

Additions and Amendments

Alfonsi, Pedro.—Palma 190, Asunción. IV-2.

Deletions

El Nacionalista.—Asunción. II-4; IV-1.

PERU

Additions and Amendments

Adaniya, Shumey.—Hualgayoc 352, Lima. I-3; IV-2. Name amended from Adaniya, S.
 Banchero, Angel.—Minería 189, oficina, 6, Lima. IV-1.
 Callirgos, Estuardo.—Zamudio 623, Lima. IV-2.
 Correa & Co.—Talara, Sullana. IV-1.
 Dávila & Co.—Sullana. IV-1.
 Duda, Hans.—Andahuaylas. IV-1.
 "El Brillante".—Unión 534, Lima. IV-1.
 Fábrica Japonesa de Catres.—Almirante Guisse 836 y Carabaya 540, Lima. IV-2.
 Fábrica Nacional de Levadura "Arriba".—Lima. IV-1.
 Fischer, Hans.—Abancay. IV-1.
 Furuya, Jijiro.—Lamar y Tarata 300, Lima. IV-2.
 González, Emilio.—Sullana. IV-1.
 Hacienda San Gabriel.—Abancay. IV-1.
 Hayashi y Cia., K. F.—León Velarde 153, Lima. IV-2.
 Hollywood Salón de Belleza.—Lamar y Tarata 300, Lima. IV-2.
 Inami, Víctor.—Huanuco. IV-2.
 Industrial y Comercial Europa-Sud-América S. A., Cia.—Lima. IV-1.
 Kaaki, Kawara.—Punizas. IV-2.
 La Filipina, Relojeria y Optica.—Filipinas 510, Lima. IV-2.
 "La Muñeca".—Jirón Callao 213, Lima. IV-2.
 Lacherbauer, José.—Abancay. IV-1.
 Lookung Lamas, Javier.—José Balta y Miralo Verde 220, Chiclayo. IV-2.
 Luehr, Heinrich.—Andahuaylas. IV-1.
 Mediavilla y Carrete.—Sullana. IV-1.
 Modenesi, Fernando.—Cailloma 451, Lima. IV-1.
 Nakao, Leonardo Kenko.—Filipinas 510, Lima. IV-2.
 Shimura, Tiro.—Jirón Callao 213, Lima. IV-2.

Tidow y Cia., S. A., Ltda., Juan.—Camaná (Plumereros) 341, Lima, and all branches in Peru. I; IV-2. Address amended from Cajamarca (Arco) 664 y Camaná (Plumereros) 341, Lima, and all branches in Peru.

Treichel, Werner.—Cuzco. IV-1.
 Trelles Cirilio.—Abancay. IV-1.
 Wong, Hilario.—El Carmen 520, Chiclayo. IV-2.
 Zeballos, Ladislao.—Minería 189, oficina 6, Lima. IV-1.

Deletions

Fábrica de Jabón Pacocha.—Cajamarca 664, Lima. I; IV-2.
 Olivos, Waldo.—Cuzco 225, Lima. II-1; III; IV-2.
 Yáñez, Victor.—Caridad 670, Lima. II-1; IV-1.

URUGUAY

Additions and Amendments

CX 26 Radio Uruguay.—Avenida Millán 2370, Montevideo. IV-1.
 CX 34 Radio Artigas.—Avenida Millán 2370, Montevideo. IV-1.
 CX 50 Radio Nativa.—Avenida Simón Martínez 6080 (Kilómetro 11), Montevideo. IV-1.
 CXA 2 Radio Continental.—Camino Carrasco 5151, Montevideo. IV-1.
 Farmacia La Bolsa.—Uruguay 852, Montevideo. IV-1.
 Fischer, Johann.—Avenida Sayago 965, Montevideo. IV-1.
 Levratto y Compañía.—Uruguay 852, Montevideo. IV-1.
 Schwartz, Walter Siegfried.—Joaquin Requena 1204 y 25 de Mayo 731, Montevideo. IV-1.
 Zeck y Cia., Talleres Unidos.—Galicia 788, Montevideo. IV-1.

VENEZUELA

Additions and Amendments

Camisería Astoria.—Comercio 316, Valencia. IV-2.
 Casa A. B. C.—Valencia, Puerto Cabello, and Maracay. IV-2.
 Criollo, Octavio Luis.—Obispo Lazo 21 Sur, Maracaibo. IV-1.
 Dubois Serrano y Cia., Carmelo.—Ceiba a Poleo 38, Caracas. IV-1.
 "El Remate".—Sociedad a Traposos 10, Caracas. IV-1.
 Geyer, Helmuth.—Bocono, Estada Trujillo. IV-1.
 Gómez Ramos, P.—Apartado 2005, Caracas. IV-2.
 "Kracó".—Veroes a Jesuitas 26-Biz, Caracas. IV-1.
 Maelzner, Arthur.—Caracas. IV-2.
 Manenti, Gino.—IV-2.
 Mariejes, E.—Comercio 316, Valencia. IV-2.
 Molinar, Héctor.—Caracas. IV-2.
 Ochoa, Manuel.—Maracaibo. IV-2.
 Oficina Sánitas.—Esquina de Tienda Honda 55-5, Caracas. IV-2.
 Pérez, José Bernardo.—Valencia. IV-2.
 Perozo, José Nieves.—Edificio Chiquinquira, Maracaibo. IV-1.
 Richter, Max.—Padre Sierra a Muñoz 5, Caracas. IV-2.
 Roessler, Friedrich Emil Franz.—Padre Sierra a Muñoz 5, Caracas. IV-2.

Romano y Compañía.—Sociedad a Tra-
posos 10, Caracas. IV-1.

Tipografía Criollo.—Obispo Lazo 21
Sur, Maracaibo. IV-1.

Wolf, F.—Veroes a Jesuitas 26—Biz, Ca-
racas. IV-1.

Wolf y Cia., F.—Veroes a Jesuitas 26-
Biz, Caracas. IV-1.

Deletions

De Egilegor, Manuel.—Punceres a Escal-
linatas 15 y 19 (Apartados 447 y 474),
Caracas. II-4; IV-1.

Hinterlach, Carl.—Avenida Este 17 Al-
tas (Apartado 588), Caracas. I-3; IV-1.

Hotel "Casa Domke".—Punceres a Escal-
linatas 15 y 19 (Apartados 447 y 474),
Caracas. I-3; IV-1.

Hotel Cervantes.—Punceres a Escalinas
15 y 19 (Apartados 447 y 474), Cara-
cas. II-4; IV-1.

La Casa Fénix.—Valencia Puerto
Cabello, and Maracay. I-2; IV-2.

Spitzer, Isodoro.—Apartado 1705, Ca-
racas. II-4; IV-1.

Ulivi y Cia., Sucr., Ilio.—Gradillas a
San Jacinto (Apartado 1146), Caracas.
I-3; IV-2.

PART II—LISTINGS OUTSIDE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

IRAN

Additions and Amendments

Storch-Nielsen, H. V. E.—P. O. Box
49, Tehran. IV-1.

Storch-Nielsen, Mrs. Helge.—Isafahan.
IV-1.

MOROCCO

Spanish Morocco

Additions and Amendments

Parres Puig, Francisco.—O'Donnell 41,
Melilla. IV-2.

Deletions

Rödelheimer, H.—Kaa-el-Hafa, Tet-
uan. III-1; IV-1.

Tangier International Zone

Additions and Amendments

Delgado, Jose Maria.—Rua Amerique
du Sud 11, Tangier. IV-2.

Ribeiro, Eduardo da Mota.—Hotel Fu-
entes, Apartado 54, Tangier. IV-1.

Deletions

Dalamal, H. & Sons (H. Dalamal).—
Calle Cristianos 6, Tangier. III-1;
IV-2.

Delmar, Jaime.—Bvd. Pasteur 31B,
Tangier. III-1; IV-2.

El Comercio de Marruecos.—Calle
Cristianos 6, Tangier. III-1; IV-2.

PORTUGAL AND POSSESSIONS

Portugal

Additions and Amendments

Agricola do Faba Ltda. Soc.—Rua Vic-
tor Cordon 11, Lisbon. IV-2.

Alcobia, Jose Tomaz Mascarenhas.—
Travessa do Enviado de Inglaterra 20,
Lisbon. I; IV-2. *Amended from* Alc-
cobia, José.—Ave. Antonio Augusto de
Aguiar 191, Lisbon.

Amorim & Amorim Ltda.—Ave. Me-
neres 612, Matozinhos, Oporto. III-2;
IV-2.

IV-2. *Amended from* Litographia Lusit-
ania.—Matozinhos, Oporto.

Araujo, Jose d'Almeida.—Rua Victor
Cordon 11, Lisbon. IV-2.

Ataide, Manuel Mascarenhas Novais
e.—Rua Garrett 62, and Rua da Cruz de
S. Apollonia 25, Lisbon. IV-2.

Azancot, Jaime Azavey.—Rua do Cabo
9, Lisbon. IV-2.

Barreto, Joaquim Pereira.—Rua Jar-
dim do Regedor 5, Lisbon. IV-1.

Bassuet, Dr. Marcel.—Rua Victor Cor-
don 11, Lisbon. IV-2.

Bender Ltda.—Quinta da Maceda,
Barreiro. IV-2.

Bostanian, Sapag (Sacha).—Hotel At-
lantico, Lisbon. IV-1.

Campos, Antonio Vieira.—Rua Elisio
de Melo 28, Oporto. IV-2.

Campos, Miguel Vieira.—Rua Elisio de
Melo 28, Oporto. IV-2.

Campos & Oliveira Ltda.—Rua Elisio
de Melo 28, Oporto. IV-2.

Cardigos, Antonio Fernandes.—Cal-
cada de S. Francisco 15, Lisbon. IV-1.

Cardoso Llorente, Jesus.—Rua Fernan-
do Palha 47, Lisbon. IV-2.

Castanheira, Jose.—Rua Victor Cordon
11, Lisbon. IV-2.

Castanheira & Filhos Ltda., Manuel.—
Rua Victor Cordon 11, Lisbon. IV-2.

Catalao, Jose Manuel Freire.—Caixa
Postal 36, Covilha. IV-2.

Comercial Matos Tavares Ltda., Soc.—
Rua dos Sapateiros 39, Lisbon. IV-2.

Comercio Ibero-Ultramarino Ltda.—
Rua Eugenio dos Santos 25-31, Lisbon.
II-5; IV-1.

Continental de comissoes Ltda. Soc.—
Rua Jardim do Regedor 5, Lisbon. IV-1.

Corte Real, Joaquim Felipe.—Rua Gar-
rett 62, and Rua Sao Domingos a Lapa
105, Lisbon. IV-2.

Cruz, Ricardo Lopes da.—Rua Victor
Cordon 11, Lisbon. IV-2.

Cunha, Alberto da.—Ave. da Liberdade
21, Lisbon. IV-2.

Cunha, Fernando da.—Ave. da Libar-
dade 21, and Campo 28 de Maio 296,
Lisbon. IV-2.

Cunha, Manuel da.—Ave. da Liberdade
21, and Rua Moraes Soares 34, Lisbon.
IV-2.

Empresa Portuguesa de Estanhos Ltda.
(Epel).—Rua Victor Cordon 11, Lisbon.
IV-2.

Entrepoto Tecnico Exportador Ltda.
(Etel).—Rua da Victoria 53, Lisbon.
IV-2.

Fabricius, Hans Joachim.—Rua do
Arco (a S. Mamede) 22, Lisbon. I; IV-2.

Address amended from Rua da Imprensa
Nacional 40, Lisbon.

Falcao Telles Ltda.—Rua dos Doura-
dores 83, Lisbon. IV-1.

Ferreira, Henrique Albano de Sousa.—
Calçada de Arroios 40, Lisbon, and Hotel
Peninsular, Oporto. IV-2.

Ferrer, Casimiro Morena.—Ave. da
Liberdade 21, Lisbon. IV-2.

Fomento Nacional de Industria
S.A.R.L.—Ave. Antonio Augusto Aguiar
138, Lisbon. IV-2.

Gastao, Alfredo Carlos D'Azevedo.—
Ave. da Liberdade 21, Lisbon. IV-2.

Guimares, Maria Jose da Silva Leite.—
Praca D. Filipa de Lencastre 14, Oporto;
and Rua dos Correios 184, Lisbon.
IV-1.

Guimares & Queiroz Ltda.—Rua dos
Correios 184, Lisbon. IV-1.

Heinzelmann, Albert Herman
Greiner.—Largo Afonso 13, Faro, Algarve.
IV-1.

Heinzelmann, Carl Theodor Greiner.—
Largo Afonso 13, Faro, Algarve. IV-1.

Heinzelmann, Julius Adolf Greiner.—
Largo Afonso 13, Faro, Algarve. IV-1.

Heinzelmann, Reinhold Greiner.—
Largo Afonso 13, Faro, Algarve. IV-1.

"Ibex"—Iberica Exportadora Ltda.—
Rua Garrett 62, Lisbon. IV-1.

Induco-Industria e Comercio Ltda.—
Rua Ivens 56, Lisbon, III-1; IV-2.

Name amended from Induca-Industria e
Comercio Ltda.

Industria e Comercio Ltda. (Induco).—
Rua Ivens 56, Lisbon. III-1; IV-2.

Name amended from Industria e Comer-
cio Ltda. (Induca).

Kaes, Theo Amadi.—Ave. da Liberdade
3, and Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 145, Lis-
bon. IV-2.

Krautinger, Otto.—Rua da Moreira
152, Oporto. IV-2.

Larangeira, S. D.—Ave. da Liberdade
18, Lisbon. IV-2.

Lehrfeld, Henrique.—Rua Victor Cor-
don 11, and Rua S. Nicolau 42, Lisbon,
IV-2.

Lentz, Dr. O. H. Waldemar.—Rua da
Emenda 79, Lisbon. IV-1.

Lerider, Helmuth.—Lisbon. IV-1.

Lima, Jose dos Santos.—Ave. da Liber-
dade 21, and Largo de Sao Juliao 19,
Lisbon. IV-2.

Lopes, Mariano.—Rua da Victoria 53,
Lisbon. IV-2.

"Mariposa, Alfataria"—Jose dos San-
tos Jnr.—Rua dos Fanqueiros 87-91, and
Ave. Barbosa dos Bocabe 21, Lisbon.
II-5; IV-2. *Name amended from* "Mari-
posa, Alfataria"—Jose dos Santos Jnr.

Mascarenhas, Jose Tomaz.—Travessa
do Enviado de Inglaterra 20, Lisbon.
I-3; IV-2. *Amended from* Mascarenhas,
Jose Thomas de.—Ave. Antoni. Augusto
de Aguiar 191, Lisbon.

Minas de Caminha Ltda., Soc.—Rua
Victor Cordon 11, Lisbon. IV-2.

Minas de Volframio de Silveiras Ltda.,
Soc.—Rua Victor Cordon 11, Lisbon.
IV-2.

Mineira dos Estanhos de Gondar Ltda.,
Soc.—Rua Victor Cordon 11, Lisbon.
IV-2.

Mineira dos Estanhos de Lardosa Ltda.,
Soc. (S. M. E. L.).—Rua Victor Cordon
11, Lisbon. IV-2.

Monteiro, Antonio Ayala.—Rua da Vic-
toria 53, Lisbon. IV-2.

Mundial Filmes Ltda.—Ave. da Liber-
dade 3, Lisbon. IV-2.

Nascimento, Joao Manuel.—Olhao. I;
IV-2. *Address amended from* Ginjal 41,
Almada.

Neves, Carlos da Silva.—Rua Jardim
do Regedor 5, Lisbon. IV-1.

Pena Mucho, Joaquim.—Rua do Santa
Marta 45, Lisbon. I; IV-2. *Amended
from* Pena, Joaquim.—Lisbon.

Penaguiao, E. & Cia. Ltda.—Rua dos
Correios 13, Lisbon. IV-2.

Portuguesa de Laminagem, Cia.—Rua
Victor Cordon 11, Lisbon. IV-2.

Queiroz, Dr. Manuel Teixeira.—Rua
Victor Cordon 11, Lisbon. IV-2.

"Radio Accessorios"—Rua dos Corre-
ios 13, Lisbon. IV-2.

Rei, Representante Exportadora e Importadora Ltda.—Ave. da Liderdade 21, Lisbon. IV-2.

Ribeiro, Carlos Augusto.—Rua de Arroios 77-79, Rua dos Retrozeiros 23-25, and Rua de Mocambique 42 r/c., Dto., Lisbon. III-2; IV-2. *Address amended from* Rua de Mocambique 42, Lisbon.

Ribeiro, Eduardo da Mota.—Rua Garrett 62, Lisbon. IV-1.

Riberio, Estevao Augusto.—Rua Lumcinda Simoes 9, Lisbon. III-2; IV-2. *Address amended from* Rua de Mocambique 42, Lisbon.

Rocha Macovio Ltda.—Queluz. IV-2.
Sa, Matilda Helena Queiroz Franco.—Praca D. Filipa de Lencastre 14, Oporto, and at Lisbon. IV-1.

Schedel, Richard.—Rua dos Sapateiros 39, Lisbon. IV-2.

Sena, Armando de Araujo.—Ave. da Liberdade 18, and Rua do Salitre 175, Lisbon. IV-2.

Silva, Carlos Manuel Alves da.—Travessa do Desembargador 6, Lisbon. IV-2.

Simoes, Joao Formosinho Sanches.—Ave. da Liberdade 21, Lisbon. IV-2.

Sousa, Jose Braz Leal Simoes de.—Ave. da Liberdade 3, and Ave. Barbosa du Bocage 107, Lisbon. IV-2.

Stoltz, Hermann.—Ave. 24 de Julho 34, Lisbon. IV-2.

Uva, Francisco de Sousa.—Rua de Sao Paulo 117-121, and Rua da Boavista 110-112, Lisbon. IV-1.

Uva & Weltzien Ltda.—Agencia Krupp.—Rua de Sao Paulo 117-121, and Rua da Boavista 110-112, Lisbon. IV-1.
Weltzien, Kuno.—Rua de Sao Paulo 117-121, and Rua da Boavista 110-112, Lisbon. IV-1.

Wimmer & Hermann Stoltz Ltda.—Ave. 24 de Julho 34, Lisbon. IV-2.

Winkler, Gustav.—Rua dos Sapateiros 39, Libon. IV-2.

Deletions

D'Oliveira, F., Ltda.—Rua Arco do Bandeira, 112, Lisbon. I; IV-1.

Garcia, David Benito.—Rua do Comercio 8, Lisbon. I; IV-2.

Garcia, Natalio.—Rua do Comercio 8, Lisbon. I; IV-2.

Garcia Ltda., Benito.—Rua do Comercio 8, Lisbon. I; IV-2.

Rosario, Julio Ferreira do.—Rua dos Fanqueiros 262, Lisbon. II-1; IV-1.

Portuguese Guinea

Deletions

Brandao, Manuel de Pinho.—Bolama. I; IV-1.

Elawar & Co., Mahmud.—Bafata, Bissau, and all branches in Portuguese Guinea. II-5; IV-1.

Souleiman, Alatrach.—Bafata, Bissau, and all branches in Portuguese Guinea. II-5; IV-1.

SPAIN AND POSSESSIONS

Spain

Additions and Amendments

Almosnino, Samoil.—Paseo de Gracia 101, Barcelona. IV-2.

Andres, Gerardo.—Usandizaga 25, San Sebastian. IV-2.

Areizasa, Anastasio de.—Mazarredo 7, Bilbao. IV-1.

Aresti, Jose.—Mazarredo 7, Bilbao. IV-1.

Arisqueta, Lino.—Mazarredo 7, Bilbao. IV-1.

Astigarraga, Hijos de—Cia. Nav. Bachi.—Bertendona 4-1, Bilbao. III-4; IV-1.

Atlantida Astilleros & Construcciones, S. A.—Valencia. IV-2.

Bachi, Cia. Nav. (Hijos de Astigarraga) (Owners of S. S. "Bachi", "Bartolo", "Juan de Astigarraga", "Kauldi", "Manuchu", and "Tom").—Bertendona 4-1, Bilbao. III-4; IV-1.

Barboni, Ottorino.—Colomela 4, Madrid. IV-2.

Bau Nolla, Joaquin.—Valencia. IV-2.
Benito del Valle y Hnos. (Sucrs. de la Viuda de Larrinaga).—Bailen 5 and 7, Bilbao. III-4; IV-1.

Borello, Antonio.—Marques de Riscal 10, and Hotel Florida, Madrid. IV-2.

Bovay Bontosi, Eugenio.—Los Madrazos 16, Madrid. IV-2.

Buergi, Martin.—Via Layetana, 23, Barcelona. IV-1.

Cabrera, Angel.—Ave. Reina Victoria 28, Madrid. IV-1.

Caivano, Mario.—Rambla Cataluna 84, Barcelona. IV-2.

Canadell y Hijos S. L.—San Feliu de Guixols. IV-2.

Carpi, Ernesto.—Escuelas Pias 23, Barcelona. IV-2.

Castello Muruzabal, Adolfo.—Reina Victoria 15, Madrid. IV-2.

Churruca, Alfonso de.—Mazarredo 7, Bilbao. IV-1.

Dana S. A. (Fabrica de Perfumeria).—Napoles 166, Barcelona, and at Madrid. IV-1.

Doerr, Ricardo Eugenio.—Ave. Jose Antonio 9, Madrid. IV-2.

Fabricacion Espanola de Fibras Textiles Artificiales S. A. (Fefasa).—Ave. Jose Antonio 9, Madrid, and Miranda de Ebro. IV-2.

Fefasa - Fabricacion Espanola de Fibras Textiles Artificiales S. A.—Ave. Jose Antonio 9, Madrid, and Miranda de Ebro. IV-2.

Filmes Espanoles Soc. Anon. (S. A. F. E.).—Marques de Riscal 10, Madrid. IV-1.

Forster, Max E.—Gandia. IV-1.
Frutal, S. L.—Gandia. IV-1.

Fundicion Tipografica Neufville S. A.—Travesera de Gracia 183, Barcelona, and all branches in Spain. IV-2.

Gallart Girbal, Jose.—Palafrugell. IV-1.

Genover, Guillermo.—Palafrugell. IV-1.

Ghiata, Jon.—Hotel Urbis, Barcelona. IV-1.

Giraldes Fernandez, Francisco.—Ibanez de Bilbao 8, Bilbao. IV-2.

Gomez Monche, Jose.—Genova 7, Madrid. I; IV-1.

Grilli, D. Renato.—Irun. III-2; IV-1.
Grizalba Ruiz de.—Ave. Reina Victoria 28, Madrid. IV-1.

Guardiola Sargenis, Joaquin.—Plaza de las Cortes 4, Madrid; and Plaza Teatun 2, Barcelona. IV-1.

Guzman Martinez, Enrique.—Mazarredo 7, Bilbao. IV-1.

Hegin, Erika (Sra. Riveras de la Portilla).—Goya 67, Madrid. IV-1.

Hernandez, Herraes, Santiago.—Palencia. IV-2.

Ibanez, Juan Bautista.—Landerer 1, Valencia. IV-2.

Iglesias, Simon Felix.—Jimenez Quedada 2, Madrid; and Ribera 1, Bilbao. IV-1.

Iglesias S. L., Hijos de Felix.—Ribera 1, Bilbao. IV-1.

Importaciones y Exportaciones Ltda., Cia. de.—Rambla Capuchinos 37, Barcelona. IV-2.

Industria, Corchera Bertran.—Palafrugell. IV-2.

Industrias Sanitarias S. A.—Ave. Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera, Barcelona, and all branches in Spain. III-3; IV-1.

Italo-Espanola de Comercio Ictico, Cia.—Hermanos Iruirinos 22, San Sebastian. IV-2.

Labourdette, Juan Bautista.—Ave. Salis, Irun. III-2; IV-1.

Lana Sarrate, Dr. Isabelo.—Diputacion 239, Barcelona. IV-2.

Laucirica Charlen, J.—Alcala 75, Madrid. IV-2.

Leube, Hugo M.—Alcala 120, Madrid. IV-2.

Lipperheide, Francisco.—Norte 8, Valencia; and Via Layetana 15, Barcelona, and other addresses in Barcelona. IV-1.
Lipperheide, Jose.—Mazarredo 7, Bilbao. IV-1.

Manufacturas Espanolas de Vidrio al Soplete S. A.—Rambla Cataluna 97, and Aribau 153, Barcelona. II-5; IV-1.

Maristany Oliver, Amadeo.—Via Layetana 15, Barcelona. I-1; IV-2. *Name amended from* Maristany Snr., Amadeo.

Maristany Vidal-Ribas, Amadeo.—Via Layetana 15, Barcelona. I-1; IV-2. *Name amended from* Maristany Jnr., Amadeo.

Marotta, Miguel.—Caballero de Gracia 15, Madrid. IV-1.

Marotta y D'Errico Construcciones S. L.—Caballero de Gracia 15, Madrid. IV-1.

Mion, Luis.—Fernanflor 8, Madrid. IV-2.

Neufville S. A., Fundicion Tipografica.—Travesera de Gracia 183, Barcelona, and all branches in Spain. IV-2.

Omnipol-Alberto Suess.—Diputacion 320, Barcelona, and all branches in Spain. I; IV-2. *Amended from* Omnipol Barcelona-Alberto Suess.—Diputacion 320, Barcelona.

Palau, Emanuele.—Hotel Granvia, Madrid; and Hotel Oriente, Barcelona. IV-1.

Pena Mecho, Joaquin.—Alfredo Calderon 10, Valencia; and Alfonso XII, 44, Madrid. I; IV-2. *Amended from* Pena, Joaquin.—Alfredo Calderon 10, Valencia.

Perfumeria "Salome".—Ave. Jose Antonio 10, Madrid. IV-2.

Pergola, Ferdinando.—Ave. Gen. Franco 327, Barcelona. IV-2.

Platte, Federico.—Al. Recalde 45, Bilbao; and Ronda Universidad 33, Barcelona. I; IV-1.

Ponzano Latufara, Jose Maria.—Valencia. IV-2.

Productos Aromaticos Espanoles.—Consejo de Ciento 469, Barcelona. IV-1.

Rating, Otto.—Via Layetana 128, Barcelona. IV-1.

Sagrera S. L., Francisco.—Palafrugell, Gerona. IV-2.

Schultz, Jose.—Elcano 22, Bilbao. IV-1.

Sena, Gregorio.—Mazarredo 7, Bilbao. IV-1.

Somma, Vincenzo.—Ritz Hotel, and Rambla Capuchinos 37, Barcelona. II-1; IV-2. *Address amended from Ritz Hotel, Barcelona.*

Suess, Alberto (Omnipol).—Diputacion 320, Barcelona, and all branches in Spain. I; IV-2. *Amended from Suess, Alberto (Omnipol Barcelona).—Diputacion 320, Barcelona.*

Tabellini, Dr. Ing. Mario.—Almago 26, Madrid. IV-2.

Velasco, Casimiro.—Apartado 67, Gijon. IV-2.

Vercelli, Felix.—Rambla Capuchinos 37, and Trafalgar 35, Barcelona. IV-2.

Vezzari Colonelli, Santorre.—Madrid. IV-2.

Weitzaecher, Pablo.—Menorca 3, Madrid. IV-2.

Zanon, Giovanni.—Gerona 111, Barcelona. IV-2.

Deletions

Aduanas y Transportes Internacionales Jose Herrero S. A.—Rambla Santa Monica 29, Barcelona. III-2; III-3; IV-2.

Bayo, José Luis.—Ave. Generalísimo 13, Madrid. I; IV-2.

Herrero S. A., Jose—Aduanas y Transportes Internacionales.—Rambla Santa Monica 29, Barcelona. III-2; III-3; IV-2.

Mannos S. A., Cuchilleria.—Muntaner 178, Barcelona. I; IV-1.

Ordinas Carrascosa, Juan.—Serrano 91, Madrid; and Trafalgar 25, Barcelona. I-3; IV-1.

Rosell, Antonio.—Tarragona. III-2; IV-2.

Rosell y Herrero.—Rambla Cataluna 1, Barcelona. III-2; IV-2.

FERNANDO PO AND SPANISH GUINEA

Additions and Amendments

Elgorriaga Ayesteran, Francisco.—Santa Isabel. IV-1.

Jones, Maximiliano C.—San Carlos and Santa Isabel. IV-2.

Sendros Roig, Salvador.—San Carlos and Santa Isabel. IV-1.

SWEDEN

Additions and Amendments

Axelsson, Gussich & Co., Kommanditbolag.—Majorsgatan 12, Stockholm. II-5; IV-2. *Name amended from Axelsson, Gussich & Co.*

Bahner, Ludwig.—Kilian Zollsgatan 7, Malmo. II-4; IV-1.

Berreth & Holfeld A/B.—Arsenalsgatan 4, Stockholm. IV-2.

Borneman, A/B., Herman.—Malmo. IV-2.

Enhornings Kemiskt-Tekniskt A/B.—Strandvagen 41, Stockholm. II-4; IV-2. *Amended from Enhornings Kemisk-Tekniska A/B.—Kungsgatan 4B Stockholm.*

Hogman, Enholm & Co. A/B Bankfirman.—Kungsträdgårdsgatan 18, Stockholm. IV-2.

Internat A/B.—Malmo. II-4; IV-1.

Jakobsson, David Sture Albert.—Stureplan 19, Stockholm. III-1; IV-1.

Jakobsson, Mrs. Karin Matilda.—Stureplan 19, Stockholm. III-1; IV-1.

Mulhens Eau de Cologne & Parfymefabriken 4711, Ferd.—Sundbyberg. I; IV-2. *Amended from Mulhens, Eau de Cologne & Parfymefabriks (i Köhn) fils., Ferd.—Sundbyberg.*

Phillipson, Gunnar Valfrid.—Norrmalmstorg 1, and St. Eriksgatan 117, Stockholm. IV-2.

Svenska Hanonag Importen A/B.—Kommendorsgatan 34, Stockholm. IV-2.

Tripasin A/B.—Industrigatan 19, Malmo. IV-1.

Unic A/B.—Norrandsgatan 31-33, Stockholm. III-1; IV-1.

Vaxjo Mekaniska Verkstad Nya A/B.—Vaxjo. IV-1.

Deletions

Lauer, Dr. Koloman.—Valhallavagen 174, Stockholm. I-2; IV-2.

SWITZERLAND

Additions and Amendments

Aubert, Jacques.—Bvd. du Theatre 5, Geneva. IV-1.

"Bafinag" Bau-Finanzierungs A. G.—Postgasse (Dr. Bureau Kubli), Glarus. IV-1.

Ballmer, Gustav A.—Falknerstr. 4, Basel. IV-2.

Ballmer Agentur (Gustav A. Ballmer)—Falknerstr. 4, Basel. IV-2.

Benois, G.—Zürich. IV-2.

Bertrams A. G., Heinrich.—Vogesenstr. 101, Basel. IV-1.

Bichsel, Edgar.—Rue du Pont 16, La Chaux-de-Fonds, and at Le Locle. IV-2.

Briket-Umschlags und Transport A. G.—Muttenz. IV-1.

Bruppacher, C. G.—Seefeldstr. 77, Zürich. IV-1.

Carbone, S. A. Le.—Kirchenfeldstr. 68, Bern. IV-2.

Cattoretti, Carlo.—Lugano. IV-2.

Cattoretti & Frei.—Lugano. IV-1.

Chablot, Charles.—Le Locle. IV-2.

Christoff, Sava.—Winterthurerstr. 304, Zürich. III-1; IV-1.

Dekker, J.—Zürich. IV-2.

Delvecchio, Celso David Charles.—Gare C. F. F., Neuchatel. IV-2.

Entreprises et Travaux de Construction S. A. (Unternehmungen und Bauarbeiten A. G.)—Bahnhofstr. 89, Zürich. I; IV-2. *Name amended from Entreprises et Travaux de Construction S. A.*

Fabriques des Montres Zenith S. A.—Le Locle. IV-2.

Faserstoffe A. G.—Untere Hennebuehlestr. 6, Zug; and Talstr. 83, Zürich. IV-1.

Fiduciaire et de Representations, Soc.—Rue de la Cite 22, Geneva. IV-2.

Fleig A. G.—Burgfeldstr. 8, Basel. IV-1.

Ford Motor Company (Belgium) S. A.—Pelikanstr. 3, Zürich. IV-2.

Frei, Arnoldo.—Breganzona, nr. Lugano. IV-2.

Gehriger, Otto.—Zürich. IV-2.

¹ Controlled by Ford Motor Company, Cologne, Germany.

Ghiata, Jon.—Hotel Schweizerhof, Zürich. IV-1.

Gittard, Leon.—Rue d'Italie 1, Geneva. IV-2.

Giusfor S. A.—Via Soldini 25, Chiasso. IV-1.

Gleerup, Peter.—Zollikon. IV-1.

Hochberg, Anna.—Peters Hotel, Zürich. IV-2.

Hugly-Bourquin, Leo (L. E. Hugly).—Bvd. Grancy 2, Lausanne. IV-2.

Ico, A. G. für Handel und Technik.—Bahnhofstr. 55, Zürich. IV-2.

Imprimerie et Editions Union S. A.—Rue de la Tour de l'Ile 1, Geneva. IV-2.

Jaeklin-Naf, Dr. Paul.—Bahnhofstr. 55, Zürich. IV-2.

Kohli, Bernard.—Le Locle. IV-2.

Lentz, Dr. O. H. Waldemar.—Hotel Baur au Lac, Zürich. IV-1.

Lerider, Helmuth.—Zürich. IV-1.

Lin, Louis.—Rue du Belvedere 2, Geneva. IV-1.

Maegerle A. G. Gebr., Uster Fabrik für Werkzeugmaschinen und Vorrichtungsbau.—Uster, Zürich. IV-1.

Magnesium, S. A., pour la Fabrication du.—Ave. de la Gare 12, Lausanne. IV-1.

Mandel, Josef.—Hotel Schweizerhof, Zürich. IV-1.

Martin-Achard, Edmond.—Rue Diday 10, Geneva. IV-1.

Matprem, Soc.—Rue du Rhone 6, Geneva. IV-2.

Mercedes Buromaschinen A. G.—Talstr. 11, Zürich. IV-1.

Meyer Soehne A. G., Ulrich.—Kapuzinerweg, Lucerne. IV-2.

Miniere S. A., Cia.—Rue de la Corrairie 20, Geneva. III-2; IV-2. *Address amended from Place des Alpes 1, Geneva.*

Mumenthaler, Max.—Bahnhofstr. 61, Zürich. III-2; IV-1.

Mumenthaler, Walter.—Bahnhofquai 7, Zürich. III-2; IV-1.

Naef, Albert.—Neugasse 49, St. Gallen. IV-1.

"Neptun" Transport und Schiffahrts A. G. ("Neptun" Societe de Transport de Navigation).—Hafenstr. 19, Basel. IV-1.

Odermatt, Frl. Gerta L.—P. O. Box 47, Zürich-Neumunster, and Florastr. 21, Zürich. IV-1.

"Orient" Handels G. m. b. H. Bratislava Zweigniederlassung Zürich.—Loewenstr. 2, Zürich. IV-1.

Oxyda A. G.—Talstr. 83, Zürich. IV-1.

Perrenoud, Georges.—Cote 29, and Rue des Billodes 18A, Le Locle. IV-2.

Rossier, Constant.—Le Locle. IV-2.

Scheller-Bockhorn, Heinrich.—Sihlstr. 34, Zürich. IV-2.

Sema A. G.—Lowenstr. 59, Zürich. IV-2.

Specialites, P. P. Z. et Merienne, S. A. Les.—Rue de la Poterie 19, Geneva. IV-2.

"Transorient" S. A.—Loewenstr. 2, Zürich. IV-1.

Ultimo, A. G.—Borsenstr. 18, Zürich. IV-1.

Unternehmungen und Bauarbeiten A. G.—Entreprises et Travaux de Construction S. A.—Bahnhofstr. 89, Zürich. IV-1; IV-2. *Name amended from Unternehmungen und Bauarbeiten A. G.*

Weber, Heinrich.—Bleicherweg 10, Zürich. IV-2.

Weiss, Walter.—Freistr. 6, P. O. Box 1817, Basel. I-3; IV-2. *Amended from*

Weiss, Walther.—Freistr. 16, P. O. Box 1817, Basel.

Weiss & Co., Walter.—Freistr. 6, P. O. Box 1817, Basel. III-4; IV-2. Amended from Weiss & Co., Walther.—Freistr. 16, P. O. Box 1817, Basel.

Weltmode, A. G.—Seidengasse 17, Zürich. IV-1.

Wiederkehr, Dr. Arthur.—Bahnhofstr. 98, Zürich. IV-2.

Zeller, Walter Edward.—Hotel Baur au Lac, and Bahnhofstr. 38, Zürich. IV-2.

Zenith, S. A., Fabriques des Montres.—Le Locle. IV-2.

Ziegler, Charles.—Le Locle. IV-2.

Deletions

Fer-Ulrich, Henri.—Rue du Pont 16, La Chaux-de-Fonds; and at Cheserex-Sur-Nyon, Vaud. II-1; IV-2.

Holzveredlung, A. G., für.—Loewenstr. 11, Zürich. I; IV-2.

Imprese Elettriche dell'America Latina (Latinalux).—Mesocco. I; IV-2.

Kartro A. G.—Bahnhofstr. 86, Zürich. I; IV-1.

Latinalux-Imprese Elettriche dell'America Latina.—Mesocco. I; IV-2.

Tarex S. A.—La Jonction, Geneva. I; IV-1.

Vlasov, Alexander.—Lausanne. I; IV-1.

TURKEY

Additions and Amendments

Djakeli-Jakeli.—Istanbul. IV-2.

Ipar, Mehmet Hayri.—Atiye Sokak Park, Nisantas, Istanbul. IV-2.

Jakeli (Djakeli).—Istanbul. IV-2.

Nikitits, Adalbert.—Nur Han, Sirkeci, Istanbul. IV-2.

Nikitits, J. Erben, Sucr. Richard Nikitits.—Nur Han Sirkeci, Istanbul. IV-1.

Nikitits, Richard.—Nur Han, Sirkeci, Istanbul. IV-2.

"Sazmas" Sanayi ve Ziraat Makineleri T. A. S.—Tas Han, Istanbul. IV-2.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13644; Filed, December 19, 1942; 11:55 a. m.]

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE

Chapter I—Bureau of Internal Revenue

[T.D. 33]

PART 151—REGULATIONS UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE RELATING TO NARCOTICS

OPIUM, COCA LEAVES, AND DERIVATIVES, ETC.

Regulations No. 5—Importation, manufacture, production, compounding, sale, dealing in, dispensing and giving away of opium or coca leaves or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof. Amendment to Joint Narcotic Regulations made by the Commissioner of Narcotics and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 151.54 of Part 151—The second paragraph of § 151.54 (Regulations Under Chapters 23 and 27 of the Internal Revenue Code) Article 54 of Bureau of

Narcotics Regulation No. 5, dated June 1, 1938, is hereby amended to read as follows:

When ampoules or other hermetically sealed units each containing only a single dose, are put up in packages holding not more than 100 such units, tax may be paid on the joint contents of the entire number of units by affixing a stamp or stamps to the outer package or container.

Section 151.95 of Part 151—(Regulations Under Chapters 23 and 27 of the Internal Revenue Code) Article 95 of Bureau of Narcotics Regulations No. 5, dated June 1, 1938, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

Officers of the medical corps of the Army and Navy, in the course of official medical treatment of Army and Navy personnel and members of their families entitled to receive such treatment, are required to issue prescriptions for these patients which may call for narcotic drugs or preparations. Under circumstances where the drug or preparation required by the patient for medical use cannot be furnished from official stocks, it is necessary that it be obtained, pursuant to the official prescription, from a drug store duly qualified by registration under the Federal narcotic law to fill narcotic prescriptions.

Such prescriptions, issued in the course of official professional practice only, and prepared on official blanks or stationery (such as printed forms of an army or navy hospital or dispensary) and otherwise meeting the requirements of Narcotics Regulations No. 5 (Part 151, Chapter I, this Title) relating to narcotic prescriptions, may be filled by a duly registered druggist although they do not bear a registry number of the issuing practitioner; provided they bear the signature, title, corps, and serial or jacket number of the issuing medical officer. Such prescriptions, when filled, shall be filed with, and retained for the same period as narcotic prescriptions issued by regularly registered practitioners and filled by the druggist.

This procedure shall not apply in the case of prescriptions written by an army or navy medical officer in the treatment of a private patient, i. e., a patient not entitled to receive medical treatment from the physician in the latter's capacity as a service medical officer. In prescribing and dispensing narcotic drugs to such private persons, the officer is subject to all the requirements of the Federal narcotic law, including registration and payment of tax, as are imposed upon other physicians conducting private medical practice.

[SEAL]

H. J. ANSLINGER,
Commissioner of Narcotics.

GUY T. HELVERING,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: December 21, 1942.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13717; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:26 a. m.]

TITLE 29—LABOR

Chapter VI—National War Labor Board

PART 803—GENERAL ORDERS

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

General Order No. 13¹ (Wage Stabilization in Building) of November 14, 1942, is hereby revoked. In its place the following order is adopted:

§ 803.13a *General Order No. 13a.* (a) Title III, section 3 of Executive Order No. 9250 of October 3, 1942, provides: "The National War Labor Board shall permit * * * the Wage Adjustment Board for the Building Construction Industry * * * to continue to perform its functions * * * except insofar as any of them is inconsistent with the terms of this order." Pursuant thereto, the Wage Adjustment Board shall continue to perform the duty ascribed to it by Administrative Order No. 101 of the Secretary of Labor as amended by Supplement No. 1 and by the Wage Stabilization Agreement of May 22, 1942, between the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and several Government Agencies, all in accordance with the further provisions of this order.

(b) Applications for approval of revision of rates subject to the Wage Stabilization Agreement of May 22, 1942, which revision would otherwise require the approval of the National War Labor Board, shall be submitted for approval to the Wage Adjustment Board for the Building Construction Industry.

(c) In applying the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of the said agreement of May 22, 1942, the Wage Adjustment Board, in ruling upon such applications for approval shall, as directed by Title III, sections 3, of Executive Order No. 9250, take no action inconsistent with the terms of said Executive Order, or with the National War Labor Board's Wage Stabilization Policy of November 6, 1942, or any other general order or policy of the National War Labor Board heretofore or hereafter announced thereunder.

(d) (1) Any unanimous ruling by the Wage Adjustment Board hereunder shall be deemed to be a final ruling of the National War Labor Board, subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 below.

(2) Any ruling with respect to which a member of the Wage Adjustment Board has cast a dissenting vote shall (subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 below) become a final ruling of the National War Labor Board, unless within seven (7) days after such ruling the member casting the dissenting vote refers the ruling to the National War Labor Board for review. Such a reference shall be accompanied by a full statement of the reasons for the dissent. The National War Labor Board shall thereupon determine whether the ruling should be stayed for the purpose of review or should be put into operation subject to review.

(3) All rulings by the Wage Adjustment Board hereunder shall be subject

¹ 7 F.R. 9385, 9450.

to the National War Labor Board's ultimate power of review on its own initiative. Any reversal or modification of such a ruling shall not be retroactive and shall allow the parties a period of two (2) weeks after the date of the National War Labor Board's order within which to comply with such order.

(e) The Wage Adjustment Board shall transmit monthly to the Division of Review, Analysis and Research of the National War Labor Board, copies of its rulings made hereunder and such additional data and reports as said Division or the National War Labor Board may from time to time deem necessary.

(f) Each application submitted hereunder for a ruling to the Wage Adjustment Board shall state whether it is intended to make the proposed increase, if approved, the basis of an application to the Office of Price Administration for an adjustment of maximum prices or of a petition for an amendment of the regulations establishing those prices.

(1) If the application does not state that price relief will be sought the Wage Adjustment Board shall rule finally upon the application subject only to the War Labor Board's ultimate power of review above set forth.

(2) If the application states that price relief will be sought, there shall be submitted with the application a statement describing the relationship between the proposed increase and the price situation and what the effect would be if wages were increased without price relief. A copy thereof shall be sent with the application to the Office of Price Administration together with such additional forms as the Office of Price Administration may require to be filled out and which have been supplied for that purpose by said Office to the Wage Adjustment Board.

(i) Copies of rulings in such cases, approving or disapproving the application shall be transmitted by the Wage Adjustment Board to the Office of Price Administration as well as to the applicants.

(ii) If the application in such case is approved, the ruling of the Wage Adjustment Board shall state that it will become effective only on final approval by the National War Labor Board, and when so required by Executive Order No. 9250, by the Economic Stabilization Director.

(g) In the case of contracts executed after October 30th, 1942, if the application states that a price adjustment (of either a lump sum or cost plus contract) will be sought, a copy of such application, shall be transmitted by the Wage Adjustment Board to the government agency at whose instance the project is being constructed, if such government agency has been excluded from the coverage of the Office of Price Administration's MPR No. 251.

Adopted December 14, 1942.

(E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

GEORGE KIRSTEIN,
Executive Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13719; Filed, December 22, 1942;
11:24 a. m.]

PART 803—GENERAL ORDERS

ALASKA; DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

§ 803.23 General Order No. 23. (a)

The National War Labor Board hereby delegates to the Territorial Representative of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the United States Department of Labor power to rule upon all questions and disputes concerning, and all applications for approval of, wage and salary adjustments (insofar as salary adjustments are within the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board) within the Territory of Alaska, except as otherwise provided in General Orders of the National War Labor Board.

(b) In the performance of his duties, the Territorial Representative shall comply with the terms of Executive Order No. 9250, dated October 3, 1942, the National War Labor Board's wage stabilization policy, and all applicable General Orders and regulations of the National War Labor Board.

(c) An appeal may be taken from any ruling of the Territorial Representative to the National War Labor Board Advisory Board for Alaska, hereinafter called the Alaska Advisory Board. The Alaska Advisory Board shall consist of nine (9) members, to be appointed by the National War Labor Board. Three of its members shall be representatives of the public, three of employers, and three of employees. Six members, two of whom shall be from each group, shall constitute a quorum.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Territorial Representative to transmit copies of all rulings to the Alaska Advisory Board which shall have the power to review on its own initiative all rulings of the Territorial Representative.

(e) Any ruling of the Alaska Advisory Board shall be final, subject to the National War Labor Board's ultimate power to review rulings on its own initiative or on the request of any member of the Alaska Advisory Board. No action of the National War Labor Board with respect to rulings of the Alaska Advisory Board will be retroactive.

Adopted December 18, 1942.

(E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

GEORGE KIRSTEIN,
Executive Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13718; Filed, December 22, 1942;
11:24 a. m.]

TITLE 30—MINERAL RESOURCES

Chapter III—Bituminous Coal Division

[Docket No. A-1727]

PART 321—MINIMUM PRICE SCHEDULE,
DISTRICT NO. 1

ORDER GRANTING RELIEF, ETC.

Order granting temporary relief and conditionally providing for final relief in the matter of the petition of District Board No. 1 for the establishment of price classifications and minimum prices

for the coals of certain mines in District No. 1 and for a change in shipping points for the coals of certain mines in District No. 1.

An original petition, pursuant to section 4 II (d) of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, having been duly filed with this Division by the above-named party, requesting the establishment, both temporary and permanent, of price classifications and minimum prices for the coals of certain mines in District No. 1; for a change in the shipping points for the coals of certain mines in District No. 1, and for additional shipping points for the coals of certain mines in District No. 1; and

It appearing that a reasonable showing of necessity has been made for the granting of temporary relief in the manner hereinafter set forth; and

No petitions of intervention having been filed with the Division in the above-entitled matter; and

The following action being deemed necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of the Act:

It is ordered, That, pending final disposition of the above-entitled matter, temporary relief is granted as follows: Commencing forthwith, § 321.7 (*Alphabetical list of code members*) is amended by adding thereto Supplement R-I and R-II, and § 321.24 (*General prices*) is amended by adding thereto Supplement T, which supplements are hereinafter set forth and hereby made a part hereof; commencing forthwith, the shipping point and railroad appearing in the aforesaid Supplement R-II for the coal produced at the mine designated Mine Index No. 3509 shall be as therein shown instead of the shipping point and railroad heretofore applicable for this mine; commencing forthwith, the shipping points appearing in the aforesaid Supplement R-II for the coal produced at the mines designated as Mine Index Nos. 134, 223, 36, and 2114 shall be as therein shown instead of the shipping points heretofore applicable for these mines; and commencing forthwith, the shipping points appearing in the aforesaid Supplement R-I for the coals produced at the mines designated as Mine Index Nos. 3420, 3452, 878 and 3825, shall be effective as additional shipping points for these mines.

It is further ordered, That pleadings in opposition to the original petition in the above-entitled matter and applications to stay, terminate or modify the temporary relief herein granted may be filed with the Division within forty-five (45) days from the date of this order, pursuant to the Rules and Regulations Governing Practice and Procedure before the Bituminous Coal Division in proceedings Instituted Pursuant to section 4 II (d) of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937.

It is further ordered, That the relief herein granted shall become final sixty (60) days from the date of this order, unless it shall otherwise be ordered.

Dated: December 7, 1942.

[SEAL]

DAN H. WHEELER,
Director.

TEMPORARY AND CONDITIONALLY FINAL EFFECTIVE MINIMUM PRICES FOR DISTRICT NO. 1

NOTE: The material contained in these supplements is to be read in the light of the classifications, prices, instructions, exceptions and other provisions contained in Part 321, Minimum Price Schedule for District No. 1 and supplements thereto.

FOR ALL SHIPMENTS EXCEPT TRUCK

§ 321.7 Alphabetical list of code members—Supplement R-I

[Alphabetical listing of code members having railway loading facilities, showing price classifications by size group numbers]

Mine index No.	Code member	Mine name	Subdistrict No.	Seam	Shipping point	Railroad	Freight origin group No.	Freight origin group No.				
								1	2	3	4	5
1143	Brian, R. W.	Brian #2	2	D	Brockport, Pa.	Erie	117	H	(†)	(†)	H	(†)
3420	River Hill Coal Co. (W. R. Johnson).	River Hill Coal Co.	9	B	{Winburne, Pa. {Mowry, Pa.	NYC	44	G	(†)	G	G	G
3452	River Hill Coal Co. (W. R. Johnson).	River Hill Coal Co. #2.	9	C	{Winburne, Pa. {Mowry, Pa.	NYC	44	E	(†)	E	E	E
878	Walker, Ray S. (Bradford Coal Co.).	Cooper Smokeless #2.	8	B	{Morrisdale, Pa. {Winburne, Pa.	NYC	44	(†)	(†)	E	E	E
3825	Walker, Ray S. (Bradford Coal Co.).	Cooper, Smokeless #3.	8	B	{Morrisdale, Pa. {Winburne, Pa.	NYC	44	(†)	(†)	E	E	E

† Indicates additional shipping point.
 † Indicates no classification effective for this size group.

§ 321.7 Alphabetical list of code members—Supplement R-II

[Alphabetical listing of code members having railway loading facilities, showing price classifications by size group numbers]

Mine index No.	Code member	Mine name	Subdistrict No.	Seam	Shipping point	Railroad	Freight origin group No.	Freight origin group No.				
								1	2	3	4	5
3509	Cherry Run Coal Mng. Co. (A. A. Groe).	Hoffman #2 (Strip)	9	E	Snow Shoe, Pa.	PRR	49	D	D	D	D	D
134	Imperial Coal Corporation.	Diamond Smokeless.	28	B	Diamond Smokeless #1 and 2, Pa.	PRR	81	G	G	G	G	G
223	Imperial Coal Corporation.	Imperial Cardiff	26	B	Cardiff Colliery #1, Pa.	PRR						
36	P. & G. Coal Co. (A. D. Grasso).	Beacon Light	1	B	Cardiff, Pa.	C&I	58	C	C	C	C	C
2114	Streams, S. C.	Black Diamond	22	E	Holden, Pa.	LEF&C	31	F	F	F	F	F
					Creekside, Pa.	B&O	112	(†)	(†)	F	(†)	(†)

† Indicates no classification effective for this size group.

NOTE.—The above prices are applicable only via the respective Freight Origin Groups, shipping points, and Railroads shown for the respective mines. Freight Origin Groups and Shipping Points and Railroads previously assigned to these mines are no longer applicable.

§ 321.24 General prices—Supplement T

FOR TRUCK SHIPMENTS

[Prices in cents per net ton for shipment into all market areas]

Code member index	Mine index No.	Mine	Subdistrict No.	County	Seam	All lump coal double screened, top size 2" and over				
						1	2	3	4	5
Brian, R. W.	1143	Brian #2	2	Elk	D	255	(†)	(*)	220	(†)
Cherry Run Coal Mng. Co. (A. A. Groe).	3509	Hoffman #2 (Strip)	9	Clearfield	E	275	250	(*)	240	230
River Hill Coal Co. (W. R. Johnson).	3420	River Hill Coal Co.	9	Clearfield	B	(*)	(†)	(*)	225	(*)
River Hill Coal Co. (W. R. Johnson).	3452	River Hill Coal Co. #2	9	Clearfield	C	(*)	(†)	(*)	235	(*)

† Indicates no classification effective for this size group.
 * Indicates classifications and prices previously established for these size groups.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13681; Filed, December 21, 1942; 12:02 p. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter VIII—Board of Economic Warfare

Supchapter B—Export Control

[Amendment 83]

PART 809—SHIPPING PRIORITY RATINGS

CERTAIN GLASS PRODUCTS

Paragraph (a) of § 809.6 Ratings assigned articles and materials under general license is hereby amended by the assignment of the following new shipping ratings to the following listed commodities:

Schedule "B" No.	Commodity	Shipping rating
5217.9	Glass and glass products:	
5218	Laminated glass manufactures, n.e.s.	O
5220	Rolled glass (include standard and wire)	O
	Rolled, cylinder, crown, and sheet glass	C

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714, Public Law 75, 77th Cong., Public Law 638, 77th Cong.; Order No. 3 and Delegation of Authority No. 25, 7 F.R. 4951; Delegation of Authority No. 31, 7 F.R. 9807.)

PAUL CORNELL,
 Chief of Office,
 Office of Exports.

DECEMBER 10, 1942.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13724; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:44 a. m.]

[Amendment 84]

PART 802—GENERAL LICENSES

PERSONAL BAGGAGE

Subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of § 802.11 Personal baggage is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Personal effects, including clothing, books, toilet articles, souvenirs, articles of personal adornment, personal firearms, hunting guns, etc., (restricted to three guns per person), cameras and similar articles.

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714, Public Law 75 and Public Law 638, 77th Cong.; Order No. 3 and Delegation of Authority No. 25, 7 F.R. 4951; Delegation of Authority No. 31, 7 F.R. 9807.)

PAUL CORNELL,
 Chief of Office,
 Office of Exports.

DECEMBER 10, 1942.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13725; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:44 a. m.]

[Amendment 85]

PART 801—GENERAL REGULATIONS

PROHIBITED EXPORTATIONS

Section 801.2 Prohibited exportations is amended in the following particulars: In the column headed "Gen. Lic. Group" the group designations assigned to the commodities listed below are amended to read as follows:

Commodity	Dept. of Comm. No.	Gen. Lic. Group
AIRCRAFT—PARTS, EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES		
Radio ground equipment used for the direction and navigation of aircraft.....	9190.05	47
Radio transmitting and receiving sets, aircraft.....	7948.07	47
Radio transmitting and receiving set parts, aircraft.....	7948.08	47
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS		
Radio mica condensers, or capacitors, all kinds.....	7079.01	47
Radio receiving set accessories, other.....	7081.98	47
Radio receiving set components, n. e. s.....	7079.98	47
Radio receiving sets, complete.....	7077.05	47
Radio receiving sets, other containing mica (include all combination radio phonographs whether or not provided with recording equipment).....	7077.98	47
Radio transmitting sets, tubes and parts.....	7076.05	47
Radio trimmers.....	7076.98	47
Radio tubes or valves for receiving sets.....	7079.01	47
Radio tube ridges and spacers.....	7078.98	47
Loudspeakers.....	7078.05	47
Compasses, if with mica dial or mica covered.....	7080	47
Radio direction finders.....	7079.03	47
	7081.05	47
Photographic and Projection Goods		
Motion-picture cameras, standard gauge (35 mm.).....	9000	47
Motion-picture cameras, substandard gauge (16 mm.).....	9001.3	47
Motion-picture projectors, standard gauge (35 mm.).....	9007	47
Motion-picture projectors, substandard gauge (16 mm.) sound.....	9008.4	47
Motion-picture sound recording equipment.....	9010	47
Motion-picture sound reproducing equipment.....	9011	47

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714, Public Law 75 and Public Law 638, 77th Cong.; Order No. 3 and Delegation of Authority No. 25, 7 F.R. 4951; Delegation of Authority No. 31, 7 F.R. 9807.)

PAUL CORNELL,
Chief of Office,
Office of Exports.

DECEMBER 10, 1942.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13726; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:43 a. m.]

[Amendment 86]

PART 801—GENERAL REGULATIONS

PROHIBITED EXPORTATIONS

Section 801.2 *Prohibited exportations* is hereby amended as follows: In the column headed "Gen. Lic. Group" the group designation assigned to the commodity listed below is amended to read as follows:

Commodity	Dept. of Comm. No.	Gen. Lic. Group
VEGETABLES AND PREPARATIONS		
Sauerkraut, canned.....	1249	O

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714, Public Law 75 and Public Law 638, 77th Cong.; Order No. 3 and Delegation of Authority No. 25, 7 F.R. 4951; Delegation of Authority No. 31, 7 F.R. 9807)

PAUL CORNELL,
Chief of Office,
Office of Exports.

DECEMBER 11, 1942.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13727; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:43 a. m.]

[Amendment 87]

PART 801—GENERAL REGULATIONS

PROHIBITED EXPORTATIONS

Section 801.2 *Prohibited exportations* is amended in the following particulars: In the column headed "Gen. Lic. Group" the group designations assigned to the commodities listed below are amended to read as follows:

Commodity	Dept. of Comm. No.	Gen. Lic. Group
Orange juice.....	1776	O
Pineapple juice.....	1772	O
Grapefruit juice.....	1775	O
Canned asparagus.....	1241	O
Canned peas.....	1244	O
Seeds:		
Alfalfa seed.....	2401	O
Carrot seed.....	2468.5	O
Orchard grass.....	2419	O
Meadow fescue.....	2419	O
Alsike clover.....	2405	O
Onion seed.....	2468.9	O

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714, Public Law 75 and Public Law 638, 77th Cong.; Order No. 3 and Delegation of Authority No. 25, 7 F.R. 4951; Delegation of Authority No. 31, 7 F.R. 9807)

PAUL CORNELL,
Chief of Office,
Office of Exports.

DECEMBER 14, 1942.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13728; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:43 a. m.]

[Amendment 88]

PART 802—GENERAL LICENSES

SHIP AND PLANE STORES, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Subdivision (iv) of subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of § 802.13 *Ship and plane stores, supplies and equipment* is hereby amended to read as follows:

(iv) Of registry of countries designated by numbers 1 to 3, 5, 6, 8 to 58, 60 to 67, 71 to 81, 88, 89, 91, or 99 in paragraph (a) of § 802.2 of this subchapter, or of the Netherlands, Norway, or Poland: *Provided*, That the destination of such vessels shall be one of the

aforenumbered countries; of the following items:

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714, Public Laws 75 and 638, 77th Cong.; Order No. 3 and Delegation of Authority No. 25, 7 F.R. 4951; Delegation of Authority No. 31, 7 F.R. 9807)

PAUL CORNELL,
Chief of Office,
Office of Exports.

DECEMBER 14, 1942.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13729; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:43 a. m.]

[Amendment 89]

PART 801—GENERAL REGULATIONS

PROHIBITED EXPORTATIONS

Section 801.2 *Prohibited exportations* is amended in the following particulars: In the column headed "Gen. Lic. Group" the group designations assigned to the commodities listed below are amended to read as follows:

Commodity	Dept. of Comm. No.	Gen. Lic. Group
OFFICE SUPPLIES, MISC.		
Pencils, mechanical, of plastic materials (cellulose acetate, nitro-cellulose and synthetic resins).....	9301	O
Pencils, mechanical, of other materials, n. e. s.....	9302	O
Pencils, not mechanical, of black lead.....	9304.1	O
Pencils, not mechanical, other, n. e. s.....	9304.2	O
Pen points, metallic (report gold in 6997).....	9315	O
Fountain & stylographic pens of plastic materials (cellulose acetate, nitro-cellulose and synthetic resins).....	9309	O
Fountain & stylographic pens, other, n. e. s.....	9310	O
LAMPS & ILLUMINATING DEVICES, NON-ELECTRIC		
Lanterns, wick.....	9792	O
Gasoline pressure lamps, lanterns and parts.....	9793	47
Lamps, other, except electric (include kerosene, gas, and acetylene lamps).....	9794	O
Lighting devices, other, except glass, and parts, n. e. s.....	9799	O
BRUSHES		
Toothbrushes (specify materials of which handles or backs are composed).....	9822	O
Toilet brushes, other than toothbrushes (specify materials of which handles or backs are composed).....	9824	O
Matches.....	9800	O

This amendment shall become effective December 25, 1942.

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714, Public Law 75 and Public Law 638, 77th Cong.; Order No. 3 and Delegation of Authority No. 25, 7 F.R. 4951; Delegation of Authority No. 31, 7 F.R. 9807.)

PAUL CORNELL,
Chief of Office,
Office of Exports.

DECEMBER 15, 1942.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13730; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:43 a. m.]

Chapter IX—War Production Board

Subchapter B—Director General for Operations

PART 1052—KITCHEN, HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

[Supplementary Limitation Order L-30-d as Amended Dec. 17, 1942¹]

MISCELLANEOUS COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER ARTICLES

§ 1052.5 *Supplementary Limitation Order L-30-d—(a) Definitions.* For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Preferred order" means a purchase order, contract or subcontract for delivery to or for the account of the Army or Navy of the United States, the United States Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration.

(2) "Miscellaneous cooking utensil" means any utensil containing more than 7½%, by weight, of metal, which is designed primarily for use in the preparation or cooking of food, whether for household, institutional, commercial, governmental or any other purpose, including but not limited to, glass and ceramic ware, but excluding any utensil the production of which is governed by Supplementary Limitation Orders L-30-b or L-30-c, or expressly exempted from the provisions of those orders when produced pursuant to preferred orders.

(3) "Kitchen tools" means articles containing more than 5%, by weight, of metal, commonly known as kitchen tools, including, but not limited to, can openers, jar openers, bottle openers, strainers, flour sifters, food whips, food mills, dippers, scoops, choppers, slicers, corers, mashers, shapers, beaters, graters, grinders, cutters, sieves, cake turners, basting spoons, cork screws and skewers, but excluding cutlery (which is governed by Limitation Order L-140), electrical appliances (which are governed by Limitation Order L-65), gas appliances and power-driven equipment.

(4) "Household storage articles" means articles containing more than 5%, by weight, of metal, designed for the storage of food or household supplies, including but not limited to, canisters, spice sets, cake covers or safes, holders for salt, soap or cleanser cartons, step-on cans, lunch boxes, vacuum jugs and bottles, and window boxes for the storage of food, but excluding

¹This document is a restatement of Amendment 1 of Supplementary Limitation Order L-30-d which appeared in the FEDERAL REGISTER of December 15, 1942, page 10617, and reflects the order in its completed form as of December 17, 1942.

(i) Pails, buckets and tubs;

(ii) Containers designed for the packing, shipment or delivery of materials or products of any kind, including but not limited to, cans as defined in Conservation Orders M-81 or M-136, glass containers or closures as defined in Limitation Order L-103, and drums as defined in Limitation Order L-197; and

(iii) Articles the production of which is governed by Supplementary Limitation Orders L-30-a, L-30-b or L-30-c, or expressly exempted from the provisions of those orders when produced pursuant to preferred orders.

(5) "Manufacturer" means any person engaged in the business of producing or assembling any miscellaneous cooking utensils, kitchen tools, household storage articles or any other products covered by this order, or any parts (including repair parts) for such utensils, kitchen tools, storage articles or products.

(6) "Put into process" means the first change by a manufacturer in the form of material from that form in which it is received by him.

(7) "Base period" means the twelve months ending June 30, 1941.

(8) "Black steel" means uncoated, polished or lacquered carbon steel. It does not include any steel which has a metal or vitreous-enameled coating.

(9) "Joining hardware" means nuts, screws, nails, bolts, clasps, rivets and other similar items of small hardware used for joining or other similar purposes.

(10) "Repair part" means any part for an article or product which is not produced for or used in a new article or product.

(b) *Prohibition on production of miscellaneous articles.* (1) No manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any iron, steel or other metal for use in the following kitchen, household and other miscellaneous articles (whether manufactured for household or for any other purpose): all closet accessories, including but not limited to, coat and garment hangers and hooks, tie racks, and boot and shoe-trees; all articles of fireplace equipment; towel bars and racks, tooth brush holders, soap dishes, soap savers, toilet and other paper holders, pot chains, fly swatters, sink drainers, dish drainers, cuspidors, spittoons, vegetable bins, curtain rods and fixtures, drapery attachments, clothes pins, candlesticks, carpet beaters, carpet sweepers, pot cover holders, picnic stoves, camp grids, cup frames and cake coolers, except for the minimum amount of iron and steel (not to exceed 5% of the weight of the article) contained in necessary joining hardware.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (g), on and after November 23, 1942, no

manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any iron, steel or other metal for use in the production of any of the following articles or parts (including repair parts) for such articles:

(i) Dish pans (except black steel dish pans produced pursuant to preferred orders), rinsing pans, pot scourers and other sink accessories (not included in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (b)), funnels, dust pans, silent butlers, crumb sets, wash boards and clothes wringers, except for the minimum amount of iron and steel (not exceeding 5% of the weight of the article) contained in necessary joining hardware, and except for any such articles the production of which is governed by Supplementary Limitation Orders L-30-a or L-30-b, or expressly exempted from the provisions of those orders when produced pursuant to preferred orders; or

(ii) Concrete garbage receptacles containing more than 5%, by weight, of metal, exclusive of the weight of separate bases or blocks.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) (1), a manufacturer may produce during the period from December 21, 1942, to January 6, 1943, inclusive, fire place grates from scrap iron and steel provided that no such grate exceeds 30 pounds in weight.

(c) *Restrictions on miscellaneous cooking utensils.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (g), on and after November 23, 1942, no manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any iron, steel or other metal for use in the production of any miscellaneous cooking utensils containing 20% or more of metal, by weight, or parts for such utensils, except

(i) Black steel frying pans having a bottom diameter of from 8 to 12 inches, inclusive;

(ii) Black steel heavy-duty roast pans without covers, having a capacity of from 675 cubic inches to 2600 cubic inches, inclusive, and having two or three reinforcing straps and wired edges; and

(iii) Black steel or tinned utensils, including liquid and dry measures, (other than black steel frying pans or heavy-duty roast pans), or stamped bakery equipment, when such utensils or equipment are produced pursuant to preferred orders.

(2) No manufacturer shall put into process more iron and steel, by weight, in the production of

(i) Black steel frying pans

(a) During the period from November 10, 1942 to December 31, 1942, inclusive, than two times 50% of the average

monthly amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of black steel frying pans; or

(b) During the period of three months beginning January 1, 1943, and during each succeeding period of three months, than three times 50% of the average monthly amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of black steel frying pans;

(ii) Black steel heavy-duty roast pans

(a) During the period from November 10, 1942 to December 31, 1942, inclusive, than two times 35% of the average monthly amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of black steel heavy-duty roast pans; or

(b) During the period of three months beginning January 1, 1943, and during each succeeding period of three months, than three times 35% of the average monthly amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of black steel heavy-duty roast pans; or

(iii) Miscellaneous cooking utensils containing more than 7½%, but less than 20%, of metal, by weight, and parts for such utensils (other than repair parts)

(a) During the period from November 10, 1942 to December 31, 1942, inclusive, than two times 100% of the average monthly amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of such cooking utensils and parts (including repair parts); or

(b) During the period of three months beginning January 1, 1943, and during each succeeding period of three months, than three times 100% of the average monthly amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of such cooking utensils and parts (including repair parts); or

(iv) Repair parts for miscellaneous cooking utensils containing more than 7½%, but less than 20%, of metal, by weight.

(a) During the period from November 10, 1942 to December 31, 1942, inclusive, than two times 5% of the monthly average amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of such cooking utensils and parts for such utensils (including repair parts); or

(b) During the period of three months beginning January 1, 1943, and during each succeeding period of three months, than three times 5% of the monthly average amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of such cooking utensils and parts for such utensils (including repair parts).

(d) *Restrictions on kitchen tools.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (g), on and after November 23, 1942, no manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any iron, steel or other metal for use in the production of any kitchen tools, except

(i) The following kitchen tools:

Basting spoons, 14 to 21 inches, inclusive, in overall length.

Cake turners, 13 to 21 inches, inclusive, in overall length.

Can openers.

Egg beaters, rotary type, 10 inches or longer, including handle.

Food choppers and grinders.

Food mills.

Wire strainers.

Wire whips, commercial type, 12 inches or longer.

(ii) The following kitchen tools in fulfillment of preferred orders only:

Butter cutters.

Dippers.

French fry cutters.

Nutmeg graters.

Skimmers.

Sugar and flour scoops.

Vegetable graters.

(iii) Any other kitchen tool in fulfillment of preferred orders for use on board ship only.

(2) Except in fulfillment of preferred orders for use on board ship, no manufacturer shall put into process more iron and steel, by weight, in the production of

(i) Any kitchen tool listed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (d), and parts for such tool (other than repair parts)

(a) During the period from November 10, 1942 to December 31, 1942, inclusive, than two times 35% of the average monthly amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of such kitchen tool and parts for such tool (including repair parts); or

(b) During the period of three months beginning January 1, 1943 and during each succeeding period of three months, than three times 35% of the average monthly amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of such kitchen tool and parts for such tool (including repair parts); or

(ii) Repair parts for any kitchen tool

(a) During the period from November 10, 1942 to December 31, 1942, inclusive, than two times 5% of the average monthly amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of such kitchen tool and parts for such tool (including repair parts); or

(b) During the period of three months beginning January 1, 1943, and during each succeeding period of three months, than three times 5% of the average monthly amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of such kitchen tool or parts for such tool (including repair parts).

(e) *Restrictions on household storage articles.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (g), on and after November 23, 1942, no manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any iron, steel or other metal for use in the pro-

duction of any household storage articles, except vacuum bottles with a capacity of one quart or less and, pursuant to preferred orders, vacuum bottles and jugs with a capacity of more than one quart.

(2) No manufacturer shall put into process more iron and steel, by weight, in the production of vacuum bottles with a capacity of one quart or less

(i) During the period from November 10, 1942 to December 31, 1942, inclusive, than two times 50% of the average monthly amount of iron and steel by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of such vacuum bottles; or

(ii) During the period of three months beginning January 1, 1943, and during each succeeding period of three months, than three times 50% of the average monthly amount of iron and steel, by weight, put into process by him during the base period in the production of such vacuum bottles.

(f) *Restrictions on pails, buckets and tubs.* Except as provided in paragraph (g), on and after November 23, 1942, no manufacturer shall process, fabricate, work on or assemble any iron or steel for use in the production of any pails, buckets or tubs, except

(1) Pails or tubs designed expressly for use as packing or shipping containers;

(2) Pails or tubs which contain iron or steel only in hoops, balls, ears, handles and joining hardware, provided that the total weight of such iron and steel does not exceed 15% of the total weight of the pail or tub, and further provided that any such pail, or any such tub with a capacity of less than 15 gallons, does not have more than two hoops containing iron or steel;

(3) Dairy pails;

(4) Pails, buckets or tubs when made of black steel and produced pursuant to preferred orders; and

(5) Pails, buckets or tubs the production of which is governed by Supplementary Limitation Orders L-30-a or L-30-b, or expressly exempted from the provisions of those orders when produced pursuant to preferred orders.

(g) *Exceptions.* Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (b) (2), (c) (1), (d) (1), (e) (1) and (f), a manufacturer may complete the fabrication and assembly of any article included in such paragraphs from iron or steel which, on November 17, 1942, had been cut, blanked or otherwise formed to size for such article by him or by any other person, provided that such article is completed on or before December 31, 1942, except for the application of a coating or finish or the attaching of handles, balls or ears, which may be done thereafter.

(h) *Applicability of other orders.* The provisions of this order shall supersede the provisions of Limitation Order L-30 in respect to all articles the production of which is governed by this order. In so far as any other order restricts the use of any material in the production of any articles to a greater extent than the lim-

its imposed by this order, the restrictions of such other order shall govern unless otherwise specified therein.

(i) *Applicability of priorities regulations.* This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the Priorities Regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

(j) *Appeal.* Any appeal from the provisions of this order should be made on Form PD-500, directed to the War Production Board, Consumers' Durable Good Division, Washington, D. C., Ref.: L-30-d.

(k) *Avoidance of excessive inventories.* No manufacturer shall accumulate for use in the manufacture of articles the production of which is governed by this order, inventories of raw materials, semi-processed materials, or finished parts in quantities in excess of the minimum amount necessary to maintain production permitted by this order.

(l) *Records.* All persons affected by this order shall keep and preserve, for not less than two years, accurate and complete records concerning inventories, production and sales.

(m) *Audit and inspection.* All records required to be kept by this order shall, upon request, be submitted to audit and inspection by duly authorized representatives of the War Production Board.

(n) *Reports.* All persons affected by this order shall execute and file with the War Production Board such reports and questionnaires as said Board shall from time to time require.

(o) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States, is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(p) *Communications.* All reports required to be filed hereunder, and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to the War Production Board, Consumers' Durable Goods Division, Washington, D. C. Ref: L-30-d.

(P.D. Reg. 1, as amended, 6 F.R. 6680; W.P.B. Reg. 1, 7 F.R. 561; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; sec. 2 (a), Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89 and 507, 77th Cong.)

Issued this 17th day of December 1942.

ERNEST KANZLER,
Director General for Operations.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13705; Filed, December 21, 1942;
5:07 p. m.]

PART 937—ZINC

[General Preference Order M-11-a as Amended Dec. 22, 1942]

Section 937.2 *Supplementary Order M-11-a* is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 937.2 *General Preference Order M-11-a*—(a) *Applicability of priorities regulations.* This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the priorities regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Zinc oxide" means all grades of zinc oxide, including lead free and leaded, produced from ores, concentrates, metallic zinc, or other primary material and from scrap, dross, ashes, skimmings or other secondary material.

(2) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, governmental corporation or agency, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(3) "Producer" means any person producing zinc oxide and any person who has zinc oxide produced for him under toll agreement.

(c) *Restrictions*—(1) *Allocated production.* Each producer of zinc oxide shall set aside from his production each month quantities of zinc oxide, to be determined from time to time by the Director General for Operations, to be delivered only upon express direction of the Director General for Operations.

(2) *Other production.* Each producer of zinc oxide shall ship all his production not set aside pursuant to paragraph (c) (1) so that each customer will receive an equal percentage of the producer's commitments to him.

(d) *Exception.* Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (c), a producer may satisfy his commitments to any one customer in full up to but not exceeding 2,000 pounds of zinc oxide during any one month.

(e) *Applications for allocations.* Any person who in any month cannot otherwise obtain zinc oxide in quantities required to fill his preference rated orders may apply for an allocation of zinc oxide for that month by filing with the War Production Board, Ref: M-11-a not later than the 15th of the month preceding the month in which the allocation is desired, an application on Form PD-62.

(f) *Interdepartmental shipments.* The restrictions, limitations and prohibitions in paragraph (c) of this order shall apply to any shipments of zinc oxide from any producing branch, division or department of any business enterprise to another branch, division or department in the same or any other business enterprise owned or controlled by the same person.

(g) *Limitation of inventories.* No producer shall ship zinc oxide to any person unless he has received from that person a written statement that such shipment will not result in an inventory of zinc oxide in excess of a minimum practicable working inventory.

(h) *Addressing of communications.* All applications, statements or other communications filed pursuant to this order or concerning the subject matter hereof, should be addressed to: War Production Board, Zinc Division, Washington, D. C., Ref: M-11-a.

(i) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States, is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of or from processing or using material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(j) *Effective date.* This amended order shall take effect January 1, 1943.

(P.D. Reg. 1, as amended, 6 F.R. 6680; W.P.B. Reg. 1, 7 F.R. 561; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; sec. 2 (a), Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89 and 507, 77th Cong.)

Issued this 22d day of December 1942.

ERNEST KANZLER,
Director General for Operations.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13714; Filed, December 22, 1942;
11:16 a. m.]

PART 937—ZINC

[General Preference Order M-11-1]

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of zinc dust for defense, for private account and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

§ 937.13 *General Preference Order M-11-1*—(a) *Applicability of priorities regulations.* This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the priorities regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Zinc dust" means all grades of zinc dust, produced from ores, concentrates, metallic zinc or other primary material and from scrap, dross or other secondary material.

(2) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust,

corporation, governmental corporation or agency, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(3) "Producer" means any person producing zinc dust and any person who has zinc dust produced for him under a toll agreement.

(4) "Toll agreement" means any agreement by which title to material remains vested in a person other than the one processing the material.

(c) *Restrictions*—(1) *Deliveries by producers*. No producer shall ship or deliver zinc dust to any person except on presentation by that person of an allocation certificate issued by the Director General for Operations. Upon accepting an allocation certificate, the producer shall endorse thereon the amounts of zinc dust which he agrees to ship under such certificate in the calendar month covered by the certificate. No producer shall endorse an allocation certificate for zinc dust or make any shipment thereunder if, by so doing, the total endorsements, or shipments, under the certificate will exceed the amounts authorized by such certificate.

(2) *Acceptance of deliveries*. No person shall accept any delivery of zinc dust from a producer otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this order.

(3) *Toll agreements*. Unless specifically authorized by the Director General for Operations, no person shall produce any zinc dust under any existing or future toll agreement.

(d) *Allocation certificates*. The Director General for Operations will issue allocation certificates for zinc dust on or about the first of each month. An allocation certificate will authorize shipment of specified amounts of zinc dust during the calendar month for which it is issued by a producer to the holder of the certificate. This certificate must be presented to the producer for endorsement as provided in paragraph (c) (1) of this order. A producer need not accept a new order although supported by an allocation certificate if his entire production for the month is committed under contract and he has reason to believe that other allocation certificates will be presented during the month by the person or persons to whom his production is committed in amounts at least equal to his production.

(e) *Applications for allocation certificates*. Any person wishing to apply for an allocation of zinc dust from a producer for any month beginning with January, 1943, shall file an application with the War Production Board, Zinc Division, Washington, D. C., Ref: M-11-1, not later than the fifteenth of the month preceding the month in which the allocation of zinc dust is desired: *Provided, however*, That if application is for an allocation of zinc dust for January, 1943, it may be filed not later than December 30, 1942. Persons shall make application on Form PD-755.

(f) *Exceptions*. Exceptions from the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) shall be as follows:

(1) *Small order exceptions*. Any producer may ship and deliver zinc dust to

any other person without an allocation certificate for zinc dust: *Provided*, That such other person shall certify to the producer in writing at the time of delivery:

(i) That the total amount of zinc dust delivered to such other person from all sources (inclusive of the amount then being delivered) has not exceeded 75 pounds in the month in which delivery is being made;

(ii) That no allocation certificate for zinc dust for that month has been issued to such other person by the Director General for Operations, and

(iii) The end use to which the zinc dust is to be put.

No person shall accept from a producer delivery of more than 75 pounds of zinc dust in any month without an allocation certificate, or of any zinc dust not endorsed on the allocation certificate if he has one.

(2) *Deliveries to the Metals Reserve Company*. Any producer may ship and deliver zinc dust without an allocation certificate to the Metals Reserve Company or to any other corporation organized under section 5 (d) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act as amended (15 U.S.C. section 606 (b)) or to any duly authorized agent of any such corporation.

(3) *Special directions*. The Director General for Operations may, from time to time, issue special directions to any person as to the source, destination or amounts of zinc dust to be shipped and delivered by any producer or received by any person, and the Director may also specifically direct the manner and quantities in which such zinc dust may be processed.

(4) *Zinc dust for export*. Zinc dust may be shipped or delivered for export by any producer without an allocation certificate if shipment or delivery is to be made pursuant to an export license duly issued by the Office of Export Control of the Board of Economic Warfare.

(g) *Interdepartmental shipments*. The restrictions, limitations and prohibitions in paragraph (c) of this order shall apply not only to all shipments from one person to another person but also to all shipments and deliveries of zinc dust from any producing branch, division or department of any business enterprise to another branch, division or department in the same or any other business enterprise owned or controlled by the same person.

(h) Each producer of zinc dust shall file monthly, on Form PD-758, a report of his production, shipments and inventory of zinc dust. All producers and users of zinc dust shall file such other reports with the War Production Board at such times and in such manner and form as it may prescribe, showing such information as the War Production Board may from time to time require.

(i) *Addressing of communications*. All applications, statements or other communications filed pursuant to this order or concerning the subject matter hereof, should be addressed to: War Production Board, Zinc Division, Washington, D. C., Ref: M-11-1.

(j) *Violations*. Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, willfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States, is guilty of a crime, and, upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(k) *Effective date*. The provisions of this order other than those of paragraph (e) shall not be effective until January 1, 1943. Paragraph (e) shall be effective at once.

(l) *Expiration date*. This order shall expire on March 31, 1943.

(P.D. Reg. 1, as amended, 6 F.R. 6680; W.P.B. Reg. 1, 7 F.R. 561; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; sec. 2 (a), Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89 and 507, 77th Cong.)

Issued this 22d day of December, 1942.

ERNEST KANZLER,

Director General for Operations.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13715; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:17 a. m.]

PART 1010—SUSPENSION ORDERS

[Amendment 2 to Suspension Order S-121]

COFFEE CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Paragraph (a) of § 1010.121, Suspension Order S-121, issued October 22, 1942 [7 F.R. 8584], and amended November 23, 1942 [7 F.R. 9773] is hereby amended to read as follows:

(a) During each of the calendar months of January 1943, February 1943, and March 1943, deliveries of coffee by Coffee Corporation of America, its successors and assigns, shall not exceed 151,833 pounds, except as specifically authorized by the Director General for Operations.

(P.D. Reg. 1, as amended, 6 F.R. 6680; W.P.B. Reg. 1, 7 F.R. 561; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; sec. 2 (a), Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89 and 507, 77th Cong.)

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

ERNEST KANZLER,

Director General for Operations.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13711; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:16 a. m.]

PART 1075—CONSTRUCTION

[Supplementary Conservation Order L-41-c]

In accordance with the provisions of of § 1075.1 *Conservation Order L-41* which the following order supplements:

§ 1075.4 *Supplementary Conservation Order L-41-c—(a) Definitions*. For the purpose of this supplementary order:

(1) "Logger" shall mean any person actually engaged in the production of logs of any species within the limits of the United States, its territories or possessions.

(2) "Operational construction" shall mean construction directly related to changing the site of logging operations or tapping new stumpage, such as but not limited to moving or combining camps, moving or extending railroad track, building main truck, branch and stub roads and the like.

(b) *Excluded construction.* Conservation Order L-41 as amended shall not apply to the use by any logger of lumber, round or squared, timbers, nails, gravel or clay products in operational construction, and the cost of such materials and the cost of labor and the rental or depreciation value of equipment involved in their use shall not be included in the cost of construction as defined in General Conservation Order L-41.

(P.D. Reg. 1, as amended, 6 F.R. 6680; W.P.B. Reg. 1, 7 F.R. 561; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; sec. 2 (a), Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89 and 507, 77th Cong.)

Issued this 22d day of December 1942.

ERNEST KANZLER,
Director General for Operations.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13712; Filed, December 22, 1942;
11:16 a. m.]

PART 1233—THERMOPLASTICS

[Revocation of Supplementary Order
M-154-b]

Section 1233.3 (Supplementary Order M-154-b) governing methyl methacrylate scrap is hereby revoked, the subject matter of said Supplementary Order now being covered by § 3135.1 *General Preference Order M-260*. This action shall not be construed to affect in any way any liability or penalty accrued or incurred under said Supplementary Order M-154-b.

This revocation shall take effect January 1, 1943.

(P.D. Reg. 1, as amended, 6 F.R. 6680; W.P.B. Reg. 1, 7 F.R. 561; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; sec. 2 (a), Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89 and 507, 77th Cong.)

Issued this 22d day of December 1942.

ERNEST KANZLER,
Director General for Operations.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13716; Filed, December 22, 1942;
11:17 a. m.]

PART 1276—PLYWOOD

[Limitation Order L-150-b]

HUTMENT GRADE PLYWOOD

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply for war, for private account and for export, of Douglas fir plywood; and the following

order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the war effort:

§ 1276.11 Limitation Order L-150-b—

(a) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Hutment grade plywood" shall mean a built-up board, suitable for temporary military housing, of laminated veneers of Douglas fir, united with a bonding agent, meeting the following specifications:

(i) The bonding agent shall be a moisture-resistant adhesive, but shall not contain any phenolic resin.

(ii) Bonding shall be by either cold or hot press except where synthetic resin is used in which case it shall be by hot press.

(iii) Panels must be capable of passing the test for moisture-resistant type plywood, as set forth in Commercial Standard CS 45-42, effective November 16, 1942, issued by the National Bureau of Standards, except that samples shall be subjected to ten (10) cycles consisting of seven (7) hours of soaking and seventeen (17) hours of drying.

(iv) The veneers used shall be equivalent to Sound one side grade of exterior type, as specified in Commercial Standard CS 45-42, effective November 16, 1942, issued by the National Bureau of Standards.

(v) Each panel shall have all surfaces and edges thoroughly treated with a resin sealer.

(vi) If rough or unsanded, paper tape used for jointing veneer may appear on faces. No tape shall be used in the glue line.

(vii) Workmanship and tolerances not otherwise provided for shall conform to industry practices as set forth in Commercial Standard CS 45-42, effective November 16, 1942, issued by the National Bureau of Standards.

(2) "Procuring Agency" means the Procuring Agency of the Construction Division of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army.

(b) *General restrictions.* (1) No person shall manufacture, sell, ship or deliver hutment grade plywood unless it is of one of the following sizes:

Width in inches	Length in inches		Thickness in inches after sanding
	96, 108, 120,	132 or 144	
48	96, 108, 120,	132 or 144	1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 3/4 or 3/4

(2) No person shall sell, ship or deliver, or cause to be sold, shipped or delivered, any hutment grade plywood, except that:

(i) Any person may sell, ship or deliver any hutment grade plywood to or for the account of the Procuring Agency or to or for the account of any contractor or other person designated by such agency.

(ii) Any person may sell, ship or deliver any hutment grade plywood upon the specific authorization of the Director General for Operations on Form PD-423, or upon the direction of the Director General for Operations pursuant to paragraph (c) of this order.

(c) *Allocations.* The Director General for Operations may, from time to time, allocate specific quantities of hutment

grade plywood to specific persons. He may also direct the specific manner and quantities in which delivery shall be made to particular persons, and direct or prohibit particular uses of hutment grade plywood, or the production by any person of particular items of hutment grade plywood. Such allocations and directions will be made to insure the satisfaction of war requirements of the United States, both direct and indirect, and they may be made, in the discretion of the Director General for Operations, without regard to any preference ratings assigned to particular purchase orders or contracts. The Director General for Operations may also take into consideration the possible dislocation of labor and the necessity of keeping a plant in operation so that it may be able to fulfill war and essential civilian requirements.

(d) *Appeals.* Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made by filing a letter in triplicate, referring to the particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds of the appeal.

(e) *Applicability of priorities regulations.* This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the priorities regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.

(f) *Communications.* All communications concerning this order should be addressed to: War Production Board, Lumber and Lumber Products Division, Washington, D. C. Ref.: L-150-b.

(g) *Violations.* Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, willfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(P.D. Reg. 1, as amended, 6 F.R. 6680; W.P.B. Reg. 1, 7 F.R. 561; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; sec. 2 (a), Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89 and 507, 77th Cong.)

Issued this 22d day of December 1942.

ERNEST KANZLER,
Director General for Operations.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13713; Filed, December 22, 1942;
11:16 a. m.]

Chapter XI—Office of Price Administration

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

[Order 9 Under § 1499.29 of GMPR]

AMERICAN RAW HIDE PRODUCTS COMPANY

ORDER GRANTING ADJUSTMENT

Order No. 9 under § 1499.29 of the General Maximum Price Regulation—Docket No. GP3-2846.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, it is ordered pursuant to Procedural Regulation No. 6:

§ 1499.409 *Adjustment of maximum prices for raw hide hammer faces and mallets manufactured by American Raw Hide Products Company.* (a) American Raw Hide Products Company, Providence, Rhode Island, may sell and deliver and any person may buy and receive from the American Raw Hide Products Company the items of raw hide hammer faces and mallets manufactured from imported water buffalo hide at prices not higher than those set forth below:

RAW HIDE HAMMER FACES

Item No.	Diameter of face	Maximum prices (per pair)
	Inches	
0.....	3/4	\$0.2168
1.....	1 1/4	.4385
2.....	1 3/4	.5102
3.....	1 3/4	.6343
4.....	2	.7565
5.....	2 3/4	1.3652

RAWHIDE MALLETS

Item No.	Diameter	Length	Weight	Maximum prices (each)
	Inches	Inches	Ounces	
0.....	1	2 3/4	2	\$0.5624
1.....	1 1/4	3 1/8	4	.7230
2.....	1 1/2	3 3/4	6	.8096
3.....	1 3/4	3 3/4	8	.9343
4.....	2	3 1/2	10	1.0595
5.....	2 3/4	4 1/4	22	1.9007
6.....	2 3/4	4 3/4	24	1.9219
7.....	1 1/4	3 1/8	8	.6875
8.....	1 1/2	3 3/4	11	.8229
9.....	1 3/4	3 3/4	14	.9343
10.....	2	3 1/2	18	1.0824
11.....	2 3/4	4 1/4	38	1.9043

(b) The foregoing maximum prices shall be subject to all trade terms which the American Raw Hides Products Company allowed to each class of purchaser during March 1942.

(c) All prayers of the application not herein granted are denied.

(d) This Order No. 9 may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(e) This Order No. 9 (§ 1499.409) is hereby incorporated as a section of Supplementary Regulation No. 4, which contains modifications of the maximum prices established by § 1499.2.

(f) This Order No. 9 (§ 1499.409) shall become effective December 21, 1942.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13692; Filed, December 21, 1942; 2:56 p. m.]

PART 1305—ADMINISTRATION
[Supplementary Order 34]
PACKING EXPENSES ON SALES TO PROCUREMENT AGENCIES

A statement to accompany this Supplementary Order No. 34 has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

For the reasons set forth in that statement and under the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9250, *It is hereby ordered, That:*

§ 1305.40 *Special packing expenses permitted to be added to maximum prices on sales to procurement agencies.*

(a) On sales or deliveries of any commodity to a procurement agency of the United States there may be added to the maximum domestic price for such commodity

(1) If the packing specified by the buyer differs from standard packing, the difference between the cost of the direct labor and materials used or to be used in packing to the specifications of the buyer and the cost of the direct labor and materials used in standard packing, or

(2) If the commodity has already been packed in standard packing and repacking to the specifications of the buyer is required, the cost of the direct labor and materials used or to be used in the unpacking and repacking, or

(3) If the commodity has initially been packed to the specifications of the buyer in accordance with subparagraph (1), and repacking to new specifications of the buyer is required, the amount permitted by subparagraph (1) plus the cost of the direct labor and materials used or to be used in the unpacking and repacking.

(b) The authority granted by paragraph (a) is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The buyer must require that the commodity be packed to its specifications or must specifically request that the seller unpack and repack the commodity to the buyer's specifications.

(2) The seller must show separately in his contract of sale or on the invoice furnished to the buyer the charge being made for the packing and/or unpacking and repacking specified by the buyer.

(3) In addition to the records required by any price regulation, the seller must prepare and keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is in effect, true and accurate records showing the cost of the direct labor and materials used in standard packing and the cost of the direct labor and materials used in the packing and/or unpacking and repacking specified by the buyer.

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

(c) This Supplementary Order No. 34 shall not apply to any price regulation issued after the effective date of this Supplementary Order No. 34 which specifically provides that this Supplementary Order No. 34 shall not apply.

(d) As used in this Supplementary Order No. 34:

(1) "Price regulation" means a price schedule effective in accordance with the provisions of section 206 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, a maximum price regulation, a temporary maximum price regulation, or any amendment or supplement thereto or order thereunder.

(2) "Packing" shall include the providing of wrappings, inner and/or outer containers and the placing of the commodity in such wrappings or containers.

(3) "Standard packing" means any domestic packing contemplated by the applicable price regulation when the sale is a domestic sale and any packing for export contemplated by the applicable price regulation when the sale is a sale for export.

(e) This Supplementary Order No. 34 (§1305.40) shall become effective December 21, 1942.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13660; Filed, December 21, 1942; 2:57 p. m.]

PART 1312—LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS
[MPR 186, Amendment 3]

WESTERN WOODEN AGRICULTURAL CONTAINERS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Section 1377.104 is amended to read as set forth below:

§ 1377.104 *Adjustable pricing.* It is permissible under this regulation to provide in a contract that the price shall be adjustable to a price not higher than the maximum price in effect at the time of delivery.

§ 1377.113a *Effective dates of amendments.* * * *

(c) Amendment No. 3 (§ 1377.104) to Maximum Price Regulation No. 186 shall become effective December 26, 1942.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13690; Filed, December 21, 1942; 2:56 p. m.]

* 7 F.R. 5776, 6968, 7364, 7966, 8949.

Handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom of the page, including the number '260' and various illegible markings.

PART 1340—FUEL

[MPR 120, Amendment 29]

BITUMINOUS COAL DELIVERED FROM MINE OR PREPARATION PLANT

A statement of considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

A new subdivision (i) is added to paragraph (b) (3) of § 1340.219, to read as set forth below:

§ 1340.219 Appendix H: Maximum prices for bituminous coal produced in District No. 8. * * *

(b) * * *

(3) Maximum prices in cents per net ton for shipment by truck or wagon to all destinations for all uses (exclusive of cannel coal). * * *

(i) Special price instructions. (a) Stoker coals produced in Subdistrict 2 having a top size not in excess of 1 1/4" and a bottom size of less than 1 1/4" may be sold for shipment by truck or wagon at a price not in excess of the maximum price established under paragraph (b) (1) of this section for rail shipments of coal in Size Group 10 produced at the same mine. * * *

§ 1340.211a Effective dates of amendments. * * *

(dd) Amendment No. 29 (§§ 1340.219 (b) (3) (i) (a) to Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 shall become effective December 26, 1942.

Issued this 21st day of December, 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13684; Filed, December 21, 1942; 2:59 p. m.]

PART 1394—RATIONING OF FUEL AND FUEL PRODUCTS

[Ration Order 11, Amendment 16]

FUEL OIL RATIONING REGULATIONS

A rationale for this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

In paragraph (a) of § 1394.5151, subparagraphs (7) and (8) are amended; a new paragraph (d) is added to § 1394.5305; § 1394.5308 is amended; § 1394.5603 is renumbered § 1394.5603 (a) and amended, and a new paragraph (b) is added thereto; a new § 1394.5665 is added; and a new paragraph (p) is added to § 1394.5902; as set forth below:

Restrictions on Issuance of Rations

§ 1394.5151 Restrictions on issuance of rations. (a) * * *

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

¹ 7 F.R. 3168, 3447, 3901, 4336, 4342, 4404, 4540, 4541, 4700, 5059, 5560, 5607, 5827, 5835, 6169, 6218, 6265, 6272, 6472, 6325, 6524, 6744, 6896, 7777, 7670, 7914, 7942, 8354, 8650, 8948, 9783, 10470.

² 7 F.R. 8480, 8708, 8809, 8897, 9316, 9396, 9492, 9427, 9430, 9621, 9784, 10153, 10081, 10379.

(7) For the operation of a private passenger automobile, as defined in General Order No. 21 of the Office of Defense Transportation;

(8) For the operation of coal spraying equipment, except that a ration for such purpose may be issued when required to expedite the unloading of railroad cars during the months of December, January, February and March. Such ration shall be used only in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) The coal to be sprayed shall have been screened through not larger than a one and one-quarter (1 1/4) inch round hole or equivalent screen;

(ii) The quantity of fuel oil used in spraying such coal shall not be in excess of one quart to each ton of coal sprayed;

(iii) Such coal shall be sprayed at the mine only; and

(iv) Such coal shall be destined for and shipped only to points outside of the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. * * *

Auxiliary Rations

§ 1394.5305 Same: Issuance of auxiliary heat ration. * * *

(d) The board shall inscribe the word "Auxiliary" immediately below the serial number on each coupon sheet issued.

§ 1394.5308 Same: Issuance of auxiliary hot water ration. After determining the allowable auxiliary ration for hot water, the board shall issue class 3 coupon sheets containing coupons equal in gallonage value to the allowable ration. The board shall inscribe the word "Auxiliary" immediately below the serial number on each coupon sheet so issued.

Restrictions on Use of Rations and Fuel Oil

§ 1394.5603 Restrictions on consumption of fuel oil. (a) On or after December 10, 1942, except as provided in §§ 1394.5602, 1394.5658, 1394.5665, paragraph (b) of § 1394.5505, and paragraph (b) of this section, no person shall consume fuel oil unless such fuel oil was acquired by him or on his behalf in exchange for valid coupons or other evidences, or delivery receipts: *Provided*, That fuel oil included in a consumer's inventory pursuant to § 1394.5451, with respect to which a deduction has been made, or with respect to which coupons or other evidences, or delivery receipts, have been surrendered to a board pursuant to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) of § 1394.5659, shall be deemed to have been acquired in exchange therefor. If, at the time he makes application therefor, the consumer's inventory of fuel oil for the use for which a ration is required is greater than the ration issued to him pursuant to such application, he may not consume fuel oil in excess of such ration during the period for which such ration is issued.

(b) Nothing in paragraph (a) of this section shall be deemed to forbid the consumption of fuel oil brought into the lim-

itation area in the fuel supply tank of a boat, locomotive, tractor or other self-propelled vehicle and used for, or in connection with, the operation thereof.

Restrictions on Transfers to and by Consumers

§ 1394.5665 Exchange of fuel oil. Nothing in Ration Order No. 11 shall be deemed to forbid a consumer from transferring fuel oil to a dealer or supplier in exchange for an equal quantity of fuel oil of the same grade, and from consuming the fuel oil so acquired: *Provided*, That the transfers by and to such consumer are made within twenty-four (24) hours of each other.

Effective Date

§ 1394.5902 Effective date of corrections and amendments. * * *

(p) Amendment No. 16 (§§ 1394.5151, 1394.5305, 1394.5308, 1394.5603 and 1394.5665) to Ration Order No. 11 shall become effective on December 26, 1942.

(Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89, 421 and 507, 77th Cong.; W.P.B. Dir. 1, 7 F.R. 562; Supp. Dir. 1-O, 7 F.R. 8418; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719)

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13685; Filed, December 21, 1942; 2:59 p. m.]

PART 1395—NONFERROUS FOUNDRY PRODUCTS

[MPR 125, Amendment 4]

NONFERROUS FOUNDRY PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

A new paragraph (k) is added to § 1395.2 as set forth below:

§ 1395.2 Exceptions. * * *

(k) Permission is hereby granted to the Apex Bronze Foundry Company of Oakland, California, to sell and deliver to the Hall-Scott Motor Car Company, a division of the American Car and Foundry Motors Co., brass and bronze castings meeting the buyer's specifications at prices not in excess of those set forth below:

Casting:	Price (per pound)
Brass.....	31.00¢
Bronze.....	33.00¢

§ 1395.10a Effective dates of amendments. * * *

(d) Amendment No. 4 (§ 1395.2 (k)) shall become effective December 26, 1942.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13687; Filed, December 21, 1942; 2:58 p. m.]

¹ 7 F.R. 3202, 3990, 7249, 8678, 8948.

PART 1404—RATIONING OF RUBBER
FOOTWEAR

[Ration Order 6, Amendment 7]

MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS AND RUBBER WORK
SHOES RATIONING REGULATIONS

A rationale for this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Paragraph (c) to § 1404.11 is amended and a new paragraph (g) to § 1404.71 is added, as set forth below:

*Acquisition of Rubber Footwear by
Consumers*§ 1404.11 *Issuance of certificates.*

(c) The certificate issued shall authorize the acquisition only of the type of rubber footwear which is the minimum necessary to satisfy the requirements of the applicant, and certificates authorizing the acquisition by consumers of rubber footwear described thereon as type 5 shall be issued only if the rubber footwear is to be used by miners or lumbermen engaged in logging.

Effective Date

§ 1404.71 *Effective dates of amendments.* * * *

(g) Amendment No. 7 (§ 1404.11 (c)) shall become effective December 26, 1942.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; W.P.B. Dir. 1, 7 F.R. 562 and Supp. Dir. 1-N, 7 F.R. 7730; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13688; Filed, December 21, 1942;
3:57 p. m.]

PART 1421—IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRY
PRODUCTS

[MPR 244, Amendment 2]

GRAY IRON CASTINGS

A statement of the consideration involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

New paragraphs (d) and (e) are added to § 1421.151, a new paragraph (e) is added to § 1421.166, a new paragraph (b) is added to § 1421.165a, paragraph (b) of § 1421.160 is amended, and paragraph (b) of § 1421.161 is amended, all as set forth below:

§ 1421.151 *Maximum prices for gray iron castings.* * * *

(d) Nothing in this Maximum Price Regulation 244 or in the General Maximum Price Regulation shall be applicable to any seller of gray iron castings, in his capacity as such seller, whose net sales of such castings totalled the sum of \$40,000 or less for the calendar year of 1942: *Provided*, That each such seller (1) shall comply with the provisions of § 1421.160 (a) of this Maximum Price

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

¹ 7 F.R. 7749, 7967, 8363, 8809, 9084, 9736.

Regulation 244, (2) shall file with the appropriate regional office of the Office of Price Administration on or before January 15, 1942, a signed statement in duplicate of his total net sales of gray iron castings for the calendar year of 1942, and (3) shall file with such regional office on or before the 15th day of the month following each quarter-year beginning with the first calendar quarter of 1943, a signed statement in duplicate of his total net sales of gray iron castings for the previous quarter, and if such sales in any quarter exceed the sum of \$12,500, such seller shall be subject to all the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 244 from the 15th day of the month following such quarter until so long a time as Maximum Price Regulation 244 remains in effect, except as provided in the following paragraph (e). The term "net sales" as used in this paragraph (d) and the following paragraph (e) means total sales of gray iron castings, less returns and allowances, billed or invoiced to purchasers.

(e) Any seller of gray iron castings whose net sales thereof totalled the sum of \$40,000 or less in any calendar year subsequent to the calendar year of 1942, may petition within 30 days following the close of such calendar year to the Regional Administrator of the appropriate Regional Office of the Office of Price Administration for, and the Regional Administrator may grant, an order excluding such seller, in his capacity as such seller, from the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 244 and the General Maximum Price Regulation. Until such petition is granted, the seller shall be subject to all the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 244. Such petition shall state the seller's total net sales of gray iron castings for the preceding calendar year and an estimate of his total net sales of such castings for the year in which an order of exclusion is sought. If an order of exclusion is granted to the seller, he shall be required to submit on or before the 15th day of the month following each quarter-year beginning with the quarter in which the order of exclusion falls, a signed statement in duplicate of his net sales of gray iron castings for the previous quarter, and if such sales in any quarter exceed the sum of \$12,500, such seller shall be subject to all the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 244 from the 15th day of the month following such quarter until so long a time as Maximum Price Regulation 244 remains in effect, except that he may again petition for an order of exclusion as provided in this paragraph (e) if his total net sales of gray iron castings do not exceed the sum of \$40,000 in a calendar year.

§ 1421.160 *Records and reports.* * * *

(b) Each person making a sale of gray iron castings on or after October 26, 1942, shall keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for so long a period as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect, complete and accurate records of each such sale, showing (1) the date thereof, (2) the name and address of the buyer and seller, (3) the list price or prices, if any, on the date of sale, (4) net price or prices

after adjustment for discounts or other allowances, and (5) where the sale is made pursuant to a contract or agreement entered into on or after October 26, 1942, and the total selling price exceeds fifty dollars, records substantiating the maximum prices if the castings are priced under paragraph (a) or (e) of Appendix A (§ 1421.166) or summary of the calculations made in computing the maximum prices if the castings are priced under paragraph (b) of Appendix A. The date specified in (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this paragraph (b) shall be kept for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for the same period by each person making a purchase of gray iron castings in the course of trade or business.

§ 1421.161 *Filing of prices and pricing methods.* * * *

(b) Each person selling gray iron castings shall file with the appropriate Regional Office of the Office of Price Administration on or before January 15, 1943, three copies of Form 344:2 to be supplied by or obtained at any Regional Office of the Office of Price Administration, showing in the detail required by such form information as to wage rates, overhead rates, cost of materials, profit margins and pricing methods in effect for such seller at each of his foundries on February 1, 1942. If any seller who is excluded from the requirement of filing Form 344:2 by reason of the provisions of § 1421.151 (d) later is required to file said form, he shall file said form in accordance with this paragraph (b) within thirty days after he becomes subject to this Maximum Price Regulation as provided in § 1421.151 (d).

§ 1421.166 *Appendix A: Maximum prices for gray iron castings.* * * *

(e) *Maximum prices in lieu of those set forth in paragraph (b) for castings which are not substantially the same as those which the seller sold or offered for sale at any time during the period from August 1, 1941 to February 1, 1942.* Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of this § 1421.166, where the seller contracted to sell a casting at any time before August 1, 1941 which is the same or substantially the same as the casting for which a maximum price is sought, and if such casting cannot be priced under paragraph (a) of this § 1421.166, he may, if he so chooses, in lieu of determining the maximum price of such casting under paragraph (b) of this section, use as his maximum price for such casting the price at which he last contracted to sell the same or substantially the same casting before August 1, 1941, after adjusting such price in accordance with the applicable customary charges, discounts, quantity differentials and allowances in effect for him between August 1, 1941 and February 1, 1942 in sales to a purchaser of the same class.

§ 1421.165a * * *

(b) Amendment No. 2 (§§ 1421.151 (d), (e), 1421.160 (b), 1421.161 (b), 1421.166

¹ The term "contracted to sell" as used in paragraph (e) of § 1421.166 includes only contracts of sale and does not include offers of sale or quotations in published price lists.

(e), 1421.165a (b)) to Maximum Price Regulation 244 shall become effective December 26, 1942.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 21st day of December, 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13691; Filed, December 21, 1942;
3:56 p. m.]

PART 1426—WOOD PRESERVATION AND
PRIMARY FOREST PRODUCTS

[Revised MPR 216*]

EASTERN RAILROAD TIES

The title and preamble to Maximum Price Regulation 216 are amended and §§ 1426.1 to 1426.14, inclusive, are renumbered and amended to read as set forth herein.

In the judgment of the Price Administrator it is necessary and proper to establish maximum prices for sales of railroad cross ties and switch ties, herein designated as Eastern railroad ties, produced within a defined area of the United States, which differ, in certain respects, from those established by Maximum Price Regulation 216, Railroad Ties. The Price Administrator has ascertained and given due consideration to the prices of Eastern railroad ties prevailing between October 1 and October 15, 1941, and has made adjustments for each relevant factor as he has determined and deemed to be of general applicability. So far as practicable, the Price Administrator has advised and consulted with representative members of the industry which will be affected by this regulation.

In the judgment of the Price Administrator the maximum prices established by this regulation are and will be generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this regulation has been prepared, issued simultaneously herewith, and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.* Therefore, under the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9250, and in accordance with Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1,[†] issued by the Office of Price Administration, Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216 is hereby issued.

Sec.	
1426.1	Sales of Eastern railroad ties at higher than maximum prices prohibited.
1426.2	Products, persons, and transactions covered by this regulation.
1426.3	How to figure maximum prices for specific items.
1426.4	Maximum prices for items not specifically priced.
1426.5	Prohibited practices.
1426.6	Petitions for adjustment or amendment.

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

[†] 7 F.R. 7097, 7368, 8199, 8403, 9130.

[‡] 7 F.R. 8961.

Sec.	
1426.7	Records and reports.
1426.8	Enforcement.
1426.9	Licensing.
1426.10	Registration of licensee.
1426.11	Relation to other regulations.
1426.12	Geographic applicability.
1426.13	Effective date.
1426.14	Appendix A: Maximum prices for Eastern railroad cross ties and switch ties.

AUTHORITY: §§ 1426.1 to 1426.14, inclusive, issued under Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871.

§ 1426.1 *Sales of Eastern railroad ties at higher than maximum prices prohibited.* (a) On and after December 26, 1942, regardless of any contract or other obligation, no person shall sell or deliver, and no person shall buy or receive in the course of trade or business, any Eastern railroad ties at prices higher than the maximum prices fixed by this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216, and no person shall agree, offer, or attempt to do any of these things.

(b) Prices lower than the maximum prices may be charged and paid.

§ 1426.2 *Products, persons, and transactions covered by this regulation—(a) Products covered by this regulation.* (1) The term "Eastern railroad ties" is used to describe all species of railroad cross ties and railroad switch ties produced at any point east of the Mississippi River and in the following area west of the Mississippi River: all points in the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana; all points in Oklahoma except Cimarron, Texas, and Beaver Counties; and those in that part of Texas east of the western boundaries of Hardeman, Foard, Knox, Haskell, Jones, Taylor, Runnels, Concho, Menard, Kimble, Kerr, Real, Uvalde, Zavala, Dimmit, and Webb Counties. Appendix A, § 1426.14 sets forth the maximum prices applicable within each of the several zones within this Eastern production area.

(2) "Cross tie" means a hewn or sawn forest product of specified dimension suitable for use in supporting the rails of railroad tracks and "switch tie" means a hewn or sawn forest product of specified dimension suitable for use in supporting a switch in a railroad track.

(3) Bridge ties and crossing timbers are not included within the term "Eastern railroad ties" and remain subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation or any other maximum price regulation applicable to each product.

(4) "Size", sometimes referred to as "grade", of any Eastern railroad tie, means the dimensions of a cross tie or switch tie as established by the American Railway Engineering Association.

(5) "SR" means a serviceable reject cross tie or switch tie, hewn or sawn, which does not meet the tie specifications of the American Railway Engineering Association, and which, because of defects which are not such as to impair the strength of the tie for limited use, is not a first quality tie.

(6) "Cull" means a cross tie or switch tie which, because of defects, is not suitable for use under a railroad track.

(7) "Class T" cross ties and switch ties embrace the following species:

(i) *Group Ta:* Ash, hickory, "sap" black locust, honey locust, oak, and "sap" black walnut.

(ii) *Group Tb:* "Sap" cedar, "sap" cypress, hemlock, "sap" larch, "sap" pine, and spruce.

(iii) *Group Tc:* Beech, birch, cherry, gum, and hard maple.

(iv) *Group Td:* "Sap" catalpa, "sap" chestnut, elm, hackberry, magnolia, soft maple, "sap" mulberry, poplar, "sap" sassafras, sycamore, and white walnut.

(b) *Persons covered by this regulation.* (1) Any person who makes the kind of sale or purchase covered by this regulation is subject to its provisions. The term "person" includes: an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group; their legal successors or representatives; the United States, or any government, or any of its political subdivisions; or any agency of the foregoing.

(2) The term "tie contractor" is used in the regulation to describe a person who, prior to October 1, 1942, was engaged in the business of supplying Eastern railroad cross ties or switch ties to ultimate users of such ties, such as railroads, streets railways, industrial plants maintaining track facilities, switching and terminal companies, or to contractors engaged in building or maintaining track for war projects, and who can meet the following specific requirements:

(i) He must have maintained a concentration yard with necessary supervisory employees at which ties were bought for resale, or he must have operated producing units on timber owned or controlled by him which were primarily engaged in the production of Eastern railroad ties;

(ii) During one calendar month of any of the 12 months preceding October 1, 1942, he must have either purchased or produced on direct orders from users not less than 400,000 board feet of Eastern railroad ties; and

(iii) During the entire 12 months preceding October 1, 1942, he must have successfully fulfilled a contract for the supply of at least 2,000,000 board feet of Eastern railroad ties to a single user.

The Lumber Branch of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., may by letter or telegram authorize any person not meeting these qualifications to act as a tie contractor upon presentation of proof that the granting of such authorization will supply a service needed by tie users by increasing production and availability of railroad cross ties and switch ties in the area covered by this regulation.

(c) *Transactions covered by this regulation.* All sales and purchases and all offers to sell and purchase railroad cross ties and switch ties produced in the "Eastern" area are covered by this regulation. The maximum prices set forth in Appendix A, or provided for in other portions of the regulation, apply to mills, tie hackers, tie concentrators, wholesalers, commission salesmen, contractors, railroads, industrial plants, street railways, switching and terminal companies, and any other person who sells or buys the products covered by this regulation.

§ 1426.3 *How to figure maximum prices for specific items.* The maximum prices specified in Appendix A, § 1426.14, are f. o. b. cars at the railroad loading-out point within the area of production. Additions to these maximum prices may be made as set forth below:

(a) *Transportation addition.* (1) An amount equal to the weight of the material multiplied by the applicable car-load freight rate from the nearest railroad loading-out point in the direction of shipment to destination may be added to the maximum prices established. This addition shall apply whether movement is by railroad, private trucking, or common or contract carrier. However, when one order, for which a flat delivered price was quoted and accepted is shipped from two or more railroad loading-out points to a single destination on varying freight rates, the seller may average out the transportation charges applying from the railroad loading-out points to the destination.

In such cases, invoices shall indicate that the particular shipment is part of a larger order. Then, when shipment has been completed, a final invoice must be rendered which shows the individual prices, each loading-out point, the amount shipped from each loading-out point, the freight charge for each shipment, and a reconciliation of the total amount so computed with the agreed delivered sale price and also with the maximum price permitted by this regulation. In the event of overcharge to the purchaser, either on the ties or freight or both, an adjustment with the purchaser must be made immediately upon determination of the actual amounts involved.

(b) *Treatment addition.* An addition for preservative treatment may be made at prices not higher than those permitted by the General Maximum Price Regulation or any other applicable maximum price regulation of the Office of Price Administration.

(c) *Tie contractors.* An addition of \$0.20 per tie for Eastern railroad cross ties and \$5.00 per 1,000 ft. board measure for Eastern railroad switch ties may be made to the maximum prices specified in Appendix A, by a tie contractor, as that class of seller is defined in this regulation provided that this addition may be made only once.

§ 1426.4 *Maximum prices for items not specifically priced.* Eastern railroad cross ties and switch ties not specifically priced in Appendix A are nevertheless subject to this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216. Maximum prices for such other items shall be established by first arriving at a tentative price as follows:

(a) *Class U ties.* The seller of Class U cross ties or switch ties, as defined by the American Railway Engineering Association, shall determine a tentative maximum price by:

(1) Checking his records to determine the highest prices at which he sold both the species to be priced and a Class T cross tie or switch tie of the same species and size during the first month prior to April 1, 1942, both sales having been made

f. o. b. cars in the same production area. The zones described in Table II, Appendix A, should be used to define the production area for this purpose.

(2) The difference between the two prices described in subparagraph (1) should be added to the maximum price set forth in Table I, Appendix A, for the same species and size of unseasoned Class T cross tie or switch tie. The sum resulting from this computation will be the tentative maximum price per tie for that item.

(b) *Seasoned ties.* The seller of seasoned or dry cross ties or switch ties shall determine a tentative maximum price by:

(1) Checking his records to determine the highest price at which he sold both the item to be priced and an unseasoned or green cross tie or switch tie of the same species and size during the first month prior to April 1, 1942, both purchases having been made f. o. b. cars in the same production area. The zones described in Table II, Appendix A, should be used to define the production area for this purpose.

(2) The difference between the two prices described in subparagraph (1) should be added to the maximum price set forth in Table I, Appendix A, for the same species and size of unseasoned cross tie or switch tie. The sum resulting from this computation will be the tentative maximum price per tie for that item.

(c) *Switch ties in sets.* The seller of switch ties in sets shall determine a tentative maximum price by:

(1) Checking his records to determine the highest price at which he sold both switch ties in sets, and the same species and size of switch ties not sold in sets, during the first month prior to April 1, 1942, both sales having been made f. o. b. cars in the same production area. The zones described in Table II, Appendix A, should be used to define the production area for this purpose.

(2) The difference between the two prices described in subparagraph (1) should be added to the maximum price set forth in Table I, Appendix A, for the same species and size of unseasoned switch tie. The difference resulting from this computation will be the tentative maximum price per thousand feet board measure.

(d) *Narrow gauge ties.* The seller of narrow gauge cross ties or switch ties shall determine a tentative maximum price by:

(1) Checking his records to determine the highest price at which he sold both narrow gauge ties and the same species and No. 3 size of standard gauge ties during the first month prior to April 1, 1942, both sales having been made f. o. b. cars in the same production area. The zones described in Table II, Appendix A, should be used to define the production area for this purpose.

(2) The difference between the two prices described in subparagraph (1) should be subtracted from the maximum price set forth in Table I, Appendix A, for the same species and size of unseasoned cross tie or switch tie. The dif-

ference resulting from this computation will be the tentative maximum price per tie for that item.

(e) In selecting the highest prices for sales made prior to April 1, 1942, for purposes of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) above, sales to the most nearly similar purchasers must be used. For example, in making comparisons of sales between railroads, contracts with railroads of nearly the same size must be used; comparison of prices for Government contracts must be on the basis of sales to Government contractors; and comparison of prices for industrial plants must be on the basis of sales to nearly similar types of industrial plants. In cases where such comparisons cannot be made, the maximum price shall be established as provided in paragraph (g) below.

(f) The tentative price obtained through the application of the method outlined above shall be submitted to the Lumber Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., within 10 days of the use of such price, together with certified copies of the invoices of the sales which were used to determine the maximum price. If, within 15 days after receipt of the request for approval, the Office of Price Administration does not adjust or require further justification of such maximum price, the price shall be considered approved and shall thereafter be the maximum price for that seller for that item. Pending such approval or action by the Office of Price Administration, the seller may deliver the item and receive payment therefor, subject to the condition that a refund will be made if the price is in excess of that approved by the Office of Price Administration. Adjustment or approval of such prices may be made by letter or telegram by the Lumber Branch of the Office of Price Administration.

(g) For any species or size of Eastern railroad cross tie or switch tie for which a maximum price is not provided in this regulation, the maximum price shall be the price established by the Lumber Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., after full and sufficient facts have been submitted in support of any request for the establishment of such a maximum price. This maximum price may be established by a letter or telegram.

§ 1426.5 *Prohibited practices—(a) General.* Any practice which is a device to get the effect of a higher-than-ceiling price without actually raising the dollar-and-cents price is as much a violation of this regulation as an outright over-ceiling price. This applies to devices making use of commissions, services, transportation arrangements, premiums, special privileges, tying agreements, trade understandings, and the like.

(b) *Specific practices.* The following are among the specific practices prohibited:

(1) Refusing to sell on a loading-out point basis and insisting on selling on a delivered basis.

(2) Quoting a gross price above the maximum price, even if accompanied by

a discount the effect of which is to bring the net price below the maximum.

(3) Making the buyer take something he does not want in order to get what he does want.

(c) *Purchasing commissions.* No purchasing commission or bonus may be paid or received if the purchase price plus the commission or bonus totals more than the price permitted by this regulation.

(d) *Adjustable pricing.* A price may not be made adjustable to a maximum price which will be in effect at some time after delivery of the ties has been completed, but the price may be adjustable to the maximum price in effect at the time of delivery.

§ 1426.6 *Application for adjustment or petition for amendment—(a) Government contracts.* (1) Any person who has made or intends to make a Government contract and who thinks that a maximum price in this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216 is impeding or threatens to impede production of any Eastern railroad ties which are essential to the war program and which are or will be the subject of the contract, may file an application for adjustment in accordance with Procedural Regulation No. 6,⁷ issued by the Office of Price Administration.

As soon as the application is filed, contracts, deliveries, and payments may be made at the requested price subject to refund if the requested price is disapproved or lowered. The seller must tell the buyer that the delivery is made subject to this refund.

(2) The term "Government contracts" is used here to include any contract with the United States or any of its agencies or with the government or any governmental agency of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States under the terms of the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to promote the defense of the United States". It also includes any subcontract under this kind of contract.

(b) *Petitions for amendment.* Any person seeking an amendment of any provision of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Revised Procedural Regulation 1, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1426.7 *Records and reports—(a) Records.* All sellers of Eastern railroad cross ties and switch ties must keep records which will show a complete description of the item sold, the name and address of the buyer, the date of the sale, and the price. Buyers must keep similar records, including the name and address of the seller. These records must be kept for any month in which the seller or buyer sold or bought 200,000 feet board measure or more of Eastern railroad ties.

⁷ F.R. 5087, 5664.

These records must be kept for two years for inspection by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) *Reports.* Every tie contractor shall submit to the Lumber Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., a copy of the largest cross tie or switch tie contract for Eastern railroad ties, as that term is defined in this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216, on which shipments were completed during the 12 months preceding September 1942; also, a list of not more than 10 of the principal concentration yards owned or controlled by him and in operation on September 1, 1942. This list of yards should show the location, the name of the railroad serving each yard, and the total production for each yard during the largest producing month in the year prior to September 1, 1942. These reports must be filed within 30 days after the effective date of this regulation.

§ 1426.8 *Enforcement.* (a) Persons violating any provision of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216 are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, suits for treble damages, and proceedings for revocation of licenses provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

(b) Persons who have evidence of any violation of this regulation or of any regulation or order issued by the Office of Price Administration are urged to communicate with the nearest field, state, or regional office of the Office of Price Administration or its principal office in Washington, D. C.

(c) War procurement agencies and their contracting or paying finance officers are not subject to any liability, civil or criminal, imposed by this regulation.

"War procurement agencies" include the War Department, the Navy Department, the United States Maritime Commission, and the Lend-Lease section in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, or any of their agencies.

§ 1426.9 *Licensing—(a) License required.* Every person except hewers and mills, subject to this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216 now or hereafter making or contracting to make any sale of Eastern railroad ties, is required to have a license as a condition of selling any such Eastern railroad ties. No person whose license is suspended by proceedings under § 205 (f) (2) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 shall, during the period of suspension, sell any commodity or service as to which his license to sell is suspended.

(b) *License granted.* Every person subject to this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216 now or hereafter making or contracting to make any sale of Eastern railroad ties, and every person subject to this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216 now or hereafter sell-

ing any Eastern railroad ties, for which a maximum price is established by this maximum price regulation, is hereby granted a license as a condition of selling any such Eastern railroad ties. The provisions of Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216 shall be deemed to be incorporated in the license hereby granted, and any violation of any provision so incorporated shall be a violation of the provisions of said license. Such license shall be effective on the effective date of this regulation, or when any person becomes subject to the maximum price provisions of this maximum price regulation, and shall, unless suspended as provided by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, continue in force so long as and to the extent that Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216 or any amendment or supplement thereto remains in force.

§ 1426.10 *Registration of licensee.* Every person hereby licensed may be required to register with the Office of Price Administration at such time and in such manner as the Administrator may hereafter by regulation prescribe.

§ 1426.11 *Relation to other regulations—(a) The General Maximum Price Regulation.* Any sale or delivery covered by this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216 is not subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation.⁸

(b) *Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation.* The maximum price for export sales of Eastern railroad ties is covered by the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation.⁹

§ 1426.12 *Geographic applicability.* The provisions of this Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216 shall be applicable to Eastern railroad ties produced within the territory specified in § 1426.2 (a) and sold in the forty-eight states of the United States and the District of Columbia.

§ 1426.13 *Effective date.* This Revised Maximum Price Regulation 216 (§§ 1426.1 to 1426.14, inclusive) shall become effective December 26, 1942.

§ 1426.14 *Appendix A: Maximum prices for Eastern railroad cross ties and switch ties.* The maximum prices set forth below are f. o. b. cars at the railroad loading-out point within the area of production. The maximum prices are for untreated and unseasoned cross ties and switch ties. See § 1426.3 (b) for treatment additions, § 1426.4 (b) for maximum prices for seasoned cross ties and switch ties, and § 1426.3 (a) for transportation additions.

⁸ F.R. 3153, 3330, 3666, 3990, 3991, 4339, 4487, 4659, 4738, 502, 5192, 5276, 5365, 5445, 5484, 5565, 5775, 5783, 5784, 6007, 6058, 6081, 6216, 6615, 5794, 6939, 7093, 7322, 7454, 7758, 7913, 8431, 8831, 8942, 9004, 9435, 9615, 9616, 9732, 10155, 10454.

⁹ F.R. 5059, 7242, 8829, 9000.

TABLE I

	Size ¹	Maximum price per gross tie						Maximum prices per 1,000 feet board measure for switch ties	
		Ta 8' 6"	Tb, Tc 8' 6"	Td 8' 6"	Ta 8'	Tb, Tc 8'	Td 8'		
Zone 1.....	5.....	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$38.00	
	4.....	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.35	1.35		
	3A.....	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.20		
	3.....	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15		
	2.....	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.05	1.05	1.05		
	1.....	1.05	1.05	1.05	.95	.95	.95		
	SR.....	.60	.60	.60	.55	.55	.55		
	Cull.....	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25		
Zone 2.....	5.....	1.55	1.45	1.40	1.45	1.35	1.30		\$37.00
	4.....	1.40	1.30	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.15		
	3A.....	1.25	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.05	1.00		
	3.....	1.20	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.00	.95		
	2.....	1.10	1.00	.95	1.00	.90	.85		
	1.....	1.00	.90	.85	.90	.80	.75		
	SR.....	.65	.55	.50	.55	.50	.45		
	Cull.....	.25	.25	.25	.20	.20	.20		
Zone 3.....	5.....	1.45	1.35	1.30	1.35	1.25	1.20	\$35.00	
	4.....	1.30	1.20	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.05		
	3A.....	1.20	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.00	.95		
	3.....	1.15	1.05	1.00	1.05	.95	.90		
	2.....	1.05	.95	.90	.95	.85	.80		
	1.....	.95	.85	.80	.85	.75	.70		
	SR.....	.55	.50	.50	.50	.45	.45		
	Cull.....	.25	.25	.25	.20	.20	.20		
Zone 4.....	5.....	1.35	1.25	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.10		\$35.00
	4.....	1.20	1.10	1.05	1.15	1.05	1.00		
	3A.....	1.10	1.00	.95	1.05	.95	.90		
	3.....	1.05	.95	.90	1.00	.90	.85		
	2.....	.95	.85	.80	.90	.80	.75		
	1.....	.85	.75	.70	.80	.70	.65		
	SR.....	.50	.50	.45	.50	.45	.40		
	Cull.....	.25	.25	.25	.20	.20	.20		
Zone 5.....	5.....	1.20	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.00	.95	\$35.00	
	4.....	1.05	.95	.90	.95	.85	.80		
	3A.....	.95	.85	.80	.85	.75	.70		
	3.....	.90	.80	.75	.80	.70	.65		
	2.....	.80	.70	.65	.70	.60	.55		
	1.....	.70	.60	.55	.60	.50	.45		
	SR.....	.45	.40	.40	.40	.35	.35		
	Cull.....	.20	.20	.20	.15	.15	.15		
Zone 6.....	5.....	1.15	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	.95		\$35.00
	4.....	1.05	.95	.90	.95	.90	.85		
	3A.....	1.00	.90	.85	.90	.85	.80		
	3.....	.95	.85	.80	.85	.80	.75		
	2.....	.85	.75	.70	.75	.70	.65		
	1.....	.75	.65	.60	.65	.60	.55		
	SR.....	.50	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40		
	Cull.....	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20		
Zone 7.....	5.....	1.30	1.20	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.05	\$35.00	
	4.....	1.15	1.05	1.00	1.05	.95	.90		
	3A.....	1.05	.95	.90	.95	.85	.80		
	3.....	1.00	.90	.85	.90	.80	.75		
	2.....	.90	.80	.75	.80	.70	.65		
	1.....	.80	.70	.65	.70	.60	.55		
	SR.....	.50	.45	.45	.45	.40	.40		
	Cull.....	.25	.25	.25	.20	.20	.20		

TABLE II—TERRITORY

Zone 1 shall include the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Zone 2 shall include the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, points in that part of the State of Michigan, lying between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, south of the Straits of Mackinac (known as lower Michigan); points in that part of the States of Indiana and Ohio located on and north of the main line of Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and St. Louis, Missouri.

Zone 3 shall include the States of Delaware and Maryland and the District of Columbia, points in the State of Virginia, in Loudoun, Clarke, Warren, Frederick, Shenandoah, Page, Rockingham, Augusta, Highland and Bath Counties; points in the State of West Virginia except those in the nine counties included in Zone 4; points in the States of Ohio and Indiana, not on but south of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad extending between Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and St. Louis, Missouri; points in the State of Illinois on or north of a line beginning at the junction of the southern boundary of White County and the Wabash River and extending in a westerly direction along the southern boundaries of White, Hamilton, Jefferson, Washington and St. Clair Counties; points in the State of Wisconsin on and south of the line beginning at the junction of the north boundary of Ozaukee County, Wisconsin and Lake Michigan and extending in a northwesterly direction along the northern and eastern boundaries of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Adams, Juneau, Jackson, Trampealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, and Pierce Counties; points in the State of Minnesota on and south of a line beginning at the junction of the Northern boundary of Goodhue County, Minnesota and the Mississippi River and extending in a westerly direction along the northern boundaries of Goodhue, Rice, LeSueur, Nicollet, Brown, Redwood, Lyon, and Lincoln Counties; States of Iowa and Nebraska; points in the State of Missouri on the north bank of and north of the Missouri River.

Zone 4 shall include all points in the State of Virginia, except those in the ten counties included in Zone 3; points in the State of West Virginia in Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Raleigh, Mercer, Wyoming, McDowell, Logan, and Mingo Counties; points in the State of Kentucky on and east of a line beginning at the junction of the Ohio River and the western boundary of Bullett County, Kentucky, and extending in a southeasterly direction along the southern and western boundaries of Bullett, Nelson, Marion, Casey, Pulaski, and McCreary Counties, Kentucky, to the Tennessee State Line.

Zone 5 shall include the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee; points in Florida on the east bank of and east of the Apalachicola River; points in the State of Kentucky not on but west of a line extending in a southeasterly direction from the junction of the Ohio River and east boundary of Hardin County, Kentucky, and extending in a southeasterly direction along the northern and eastern boundaries of Hardin, Larue, Taylor, Adair, Russell, and Wayne Counties, Kentucky, to the Tennessee State Line.

Zone 6 shall include points in the State of Florida, on the west bank of and west of the Apalachicola River; the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; points in the State of Arkansas on the south bank of and south of the Arkansas River; points in the State of Oklahoma on the south bank of and south

¹ These maximum prices are for cross ties and switch ties manufactured in accordance with the specifications of the American Railway Engineering Association. It is expected that cross ties and switch ties not meeting these specifications in every detail will be priced correspondingly lower.

A. Additions. The following additions may be made to maximum prices set forth above:

(1) For 9' cross ties: add \$0.05 per tie to the maximum price listed in the proper zone for the required size and species of 8' 6" cross ties.

(2) For switch ties longer than 16': add \$3.00 per 1,000 ft. board measure to the maximum price listed in the proper zone for switch ties.

B. Deductions. Where ties are not loaded on railroad cars by the seller, the following deductions from the prices set forth in the above tables must be made:

(1) For 7' ties (Sizes 3A, 4 and 5): deduct 4 cents per tie.

(2) For other sizes (Culls, SR, 1, 2, and 3): deduct 3 cents per tie.

	Size ¹	Ta, Tc 8' 6"	Tb, Td 8' 6"	Ta, Tc 8'	Tb, Td 8'	Ta, Tb, Tc, Td, 7' x 9' 9' to 16'
Zone 8.....	5.....	\$1.60	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.30	\$37.00
	4.....	1.45	1.25	1.35	1.15	
	3A.....	1.30	1.10	1.20	1.00	
	3.....	1.25	1.05	1.15	.95	
	2.....	1.15	.95	1.05	.85	
	1.....	1.05	.85	.95	.75	
	SR.....	.60	.50	.55	.45	
	Cull.....	.30	.25	.20	.20	

of the Arkansas River, but excluding points in Cimarron, Beaver and Texas Counties, Oklahoma; points in the State of Texas on and east of a line beginning at the junction of the west boundary of Hardeman County and the Red River, and extending south along the western boundaries of Hardeman, Foard, Knox, Haskell, Jones, Taylor, Runnels, Concho, Menard, Kimble, Kerr, Real, Uvalde, Zavala, Dimmit, and Webb Counties, Texas, to the Rio Grande River.

Zone 7 shall include the State of Kansas, points in Oklahoma on the north bank of and north of the Arkansas River; points in Arkansas on the north bank of and north of the Arkansas River; points in Missouri on the south bank of and south of the Missouri River; and points in the State of Illinois not on but south of a line beginning at the junction of the north boundary of Monroe County, Illinois, and the Mississippi River, and extending easterly along the northern boundaries of Monroe, Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Saline, and Gallatin Counties, Illinois, to the Wabash River.

Zone 8 shall include points in the State of Michigan between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan lying north of the Straits of Mackinac (known as the upper peninsula); points in the State of Minnesota, not on but north of a line beginning at the southern junction of Yellow Medicine County, and the South Dakota State Line and extending in an easterly direction along the southern boundaries of Yellow Medicine, Renville, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota, to the Mississippi River; points in the State of Wisconsin not on but north of a line beginning at the junction of the South boundary of St. Croix County, Wisconsin, and the Mississippi River and extending in a southeasterly direction along southern and western boundaries of St. Croix, Dunn, Eau Claire, Clarke, Wood, Portage, Waushara, Green Lake, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan Counties, to Lake Michigan.

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13683; Filed, December 21, 1942;
2:59 p. m.]

[Order 6 Under Supp. Reg. 15]

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

GERMANTOWN COLD STORAGE CO., INC.

Order No. 6 under § 1499.75 (a) (3) of Supplementary Regulation No. 15 to the General Maximum Price Regulation—Docket No. GF3—1568.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, *It is ordered:*

§ 1499.1306 *Adjustment of maximum prices for warehouse services sold by Germantown Cold Storage Co., Inc.* (a) Germantown Cold Storage Co., Inc., of Germantown, New York, may sell and supply, and any person may buy and receive from Germantown Cold Storage Co., Inc., the following services at charges not higher than those set forth below:

Handling apples and pears in and out of storage, 10¢ per bushel basket, bushel box, or bushel crate.

(b) All prayers of the petition not granted herein are denied.

(c) This Order No. 6 may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(d) This Order No. 6 (§ 1499.1306) is hereby incorporated as a section of Supplementary Regulation No. 14, which contains modifications of maximum prices established by § 1499.2.

(e) This Order No. 6 (§ 1499.1306) shall become effective December 22, 1942.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13686; Filed, December 21, 1942;
2:58 p. m.]

PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[MPR 280, Amendment 3]

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SPECIFIC FOOD PRODUCTS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this Amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Paragraph (a) of § 1351.801 is amended; § 1351.805 is amended, and subparagraph (4) is added to § 1351.816 (a) as set forth below.

§ 1351.801 *Purpose of this regulation.* It is the purpose of this regulation to establish maximum prices for sales of the following specific food products:

(a) *Fluid milk and milk products.* Fluid milk and fluid cream sold at wholesale other than in glass or paper containers, to stores, hotels, restaurants and institutions; butter, cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, powdered milk, casein, malted milk powder and any other food commodity which is processed or manufactured from cow's milk and composed of milk ingredients constituting more than fifty percent by weight or volume, excluding ice cream (which is covered under the General Maximum Price Regulation).

§ 1351.805 *Addition allowed sellers of fluid milk or fluid cream because of price increases resulting from Federal milk marketing agreements, orders or licenses.* Any seller of fluid milk or fluid cream at wholesale other than in glass or paper containers, to stores, hotels, restaurants and institutions may add to his maximum price established by this Maximum Price Regulation No. 280, the amount in dollars and cents of any price increase which he actually pays to his supplier, after taking into account and making appropriate deductions for all governmental subsidies, because of any increase in minimum producers prices since October 2, 1942 as the result of any marketing agreement, order or license heretofore or hereafter issued by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; *Provided, however,* That no increase allowed under this § 1351.805

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

17 F.R. 10144, 10337, 10475, 10585.

shall be greater than the increase allowed the producer under such marketing agreement, order or license, after taking into account and making appropriate deductions for all governmental subsidies.

§ 1351.816 *Definitions.* (a) When used in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 280, the term:

(4) "Fluid milk and fluid cream" refers to raw or pasteurized fluid milk and fluid cream.

§ 1351.821 *Effective dates of amendments.*

(c) Amendment No. 3 (§ 1351.801 (a); § 1351.805; and § 1351.816 (a) (4)) to Maximum Price Regulation No. 280 shall become effective December 21, 1942.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729; 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued and effective this 21st day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

Approved:

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13702; Filed, December 21, 1942;
4:53 p. m.]

PART 1394—RATIONING OF FUEL AND FUEL PRODUCTS

[Amendment 1 to Supp. 1 to Ration Order 5C]

MILEAGE RATIONING: GASOLINE REGULATIONS

Subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of § 1394.8401 is amended; and a new paragraph (c) to § 1394.8401 is added as set forth below:

§ 1394.8401 *Designation of unit value in gallons of gasoline.* (a) * * *

(1) Four (4) gallons of gasoline, with respect to Class A, B and C book coupons, except that in the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, the District of Columbia and the County of Sullivan in the State of Tennessee, the value of Class A, B and C book coupons shall be three (3) gallons of gasoline;

(c) Amendment No. 1 (§ 1394.8401 (a) (1)) to Supplement No. 1 to Ration Order No. 5C shall become effective 12:01 A. M. December 21, 1942.

(Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Law 89, 77th Cong., and by Pub. Laws 421 and 507, 77th Cong.; W.P.B. Directive 1, Supp. Directive 1Q, 7 F.R. 562, 9121, E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719)

Issued this 20th day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13701; Filed, December 21, 1942;
4:53 p. m.]

17 F.R. 9135, 9767, 10147, 10016, 10110, 10338.

PART 1394—RATIONING OF FUEL AND FUEL PRODUCTS

[Amendment 6 to Ration Order 5C¹]

MILEAGE RATIONING: GASOLINE REGULATIONS

A rationale for this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Paragraph (b) of § 1394.8152 is revoked and paragraph (a) of § 1394.8152 is renumbered § 1394.8152; § 1394.8214 is renumbered § 1394.8214 (a); § 1394.8207 is renumbered § 1394.8207 (a); paragraph (d) of § 1394.7701, paragraphs (b) and (d) of § 1394.7704, subparagraphs (2) and (3) of paragraph (a) of § 1394.7705, paragraph (b) of § 1394.7754, paragraph (a) of § 1394.7755, paragraph (c) of § 1394.7758, paragraph (a) and (c) of § 1394.8052, subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of § 1394.8053 and § 1394.8162, are amended; a new subparagraph (4) is added to paragraph (a) of § 1394.7751, a new paragraph (c) to § 1394.7602, a new paragraph (e) to § 1394.7701, a new paragraph (c) to § 1394.8051, a new paragraph (b) and (c) to § 1394.8169, new paragraphs (b) and (c) to § 1394.8207, a new paragraph (b) to § 1394.8214, a new paragraph (f) to § 1394.8352 are added, as set forth below:

Definitions

§ 1394.7551 *Definitions.* (a) * * *

(44) "Gasoline shortage area" means the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and the county of Sullivan in the State of Tennessee.

Administration, Personnel and Jurisdiction

§ 1394.7602 *Jurisdiction of Boards over issuance of rations.* * * *

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, no Board in the gasoline shortage area may issue a supplemental, fleet or official ration, or a ration pursuant to the provisions of § 1394.7757 or § 1394.7758, for any vehicle normally garaged or stationed outside of the gasoline shortage area, and no Board outside of the gasoline shortage area may issue such a ration for any vehicle normally garaged or stationed within the gasoline shortage area.

Supplemental Rations

§ 1394.7701 *Supplemental rations.* * * *

(d) Applicants for supplemental rations in the gasoline shortage area are deemed to have available ninety (90) miles per month of occupational driving by using the basic ration to which they are entitled; and supplemental rations

may be issued in such area to provide only occupational mileage allowed by a Board in excess of ninety (90) miles per month. However, no deduction for such 90 miles shall be made by the applicant in stating his required occupational mileage or by the Board in allowing occupational mileage, since a deduction of 90 miles from the total mileage allowed by the Board is automatically made when the Board applies the tables set forth in § 1394.7705 pursuant to which supplemental rations are to be issued.

§ 1394.7704 Allowance of mileage. * * *

(b) Upon the basis of the application and such other facts as the Board may require, the Board shall allow mileage for driving within the continental United States for any of the purposes listed in paragraph (b) of § 1394.7703 for which applicant has applied, with respect to which the applicant has established the facts required by paragraph (a) hereof. The Board shall allow only that portion of the claimed mileage (in the absence of a ride-sharing arrangement) with respect to which the applicant has established the inadequacy of alternative means of transportation (in accordance with paragraph (a) (2) (ii) of this section). The Board shall then determine the total occupational mileage per month required by the applicant and allowed by it for the three-months' period specified in paragraph (b) of § 1394.7703 and shall issue a supplemental ration, in accordance with the provisions of § 1394.7705, to provide such mileage: *Provided*, That no Board outside of the gasoline shortage area may allow an average of more than 470 miles per month, and no Board within the gasoline shortage area may allow an average of more than 378 miles per month, for any occupational mileage other than preferred mileage as defined in § 1394.7706. The Board may allow an average mileage in excess of such maximum only if the excess consists of such preferred mileage.

(d) The Board shall deduct from the mileage it allows for a passenger automobile, in accordance with paragraph (b) above, 150 miles per month, (or in the gasoline shortage area, ninety (90) miles per month) for each additional passenger automobile (other than a fleet passenger automobile) owned by the applicant or by any person living in his household and related to him by blood, marriage or adoption, if the Board finds that such automobile is available to and adequate for the use of the applicant for the purpose for which the supplemental ration is sought. No such automobile shall be deemed available to the applicant if it is used, to a substantial extent, for an occupational purpose of another person; nor shall such automobile be deemed available to the applicant during the effective period of a supplemental ration issued to another person whose mileage allowance was reduced on account of such automobile.

§ 1394.7705 Issuance of supplemental rations. (a) * * *

(2) In the case of a passenger automobile for which application for a supplemental ration is made in the gasoline shortage area, the Board shall issue:

(i) In the event that the mileage allowed by the Board is 378 miles per month or less: one class B book having the valid period specified in Table 1A for the mileage allowed;

(ii) In the event that the mileage allowed by the Board pursuant to paragraph (b) of § 1394.7704 exceeds 378 miles per month: one or more Class C books bearing expiration dates three months from the date of issuance or December 1, 1942, whichever is later, and containing the number of coupons specified in Table IIA for the mileage allowed.

(3) In the case of a motorcycle: one or more Class D books (to be marked "supplemental") bearing expiration dates three months from the date of issuance or December 1, 1942, whichever is later, and containing the number of coupons specified in Table I or in Table II to provide the mileage allowed by the Board.

TABLE 1A—DETERMINATION OF DURATION AND AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTAL RATION
[For vehicles with an allowed mileage of more than 150 but not more than 470 miles per month]

Passenger automobiles			Motorcycles	
Allowed mileage	Valid period of "B" book, in months and weeks		Allowed mileage	Number of coupons to be issued in Supplemental "D" book
	Months	Weeks		
0-150.....	(No "B" book).....		0-150.....	(No Supplemental "D" book)
151-230.....	12	.....	151-170.....	1
231-246.....	10	.....	171-190.....	2
247-270.....	8	.....	191-210.....	3
271-287.....	7	.....	211-230.....	4
288-310.....	6	.....	231-250.....	5
311-324.....	5	2	251-270.....	6
325-342.....	5	.....	271-290.....	7
343-363.....	4	2	291-310.....	8
364-390.....	4	.....	311-330.....	9
391-406.....	3	3	331-350.....	10
407-424.....	3	2	351-370.....	11
425-445.....	3	1	371-390.....	12
446-470.....	3	.....	391-410.....	13
			411-430.....	14
			431-450.....	15
			451-470.....	16

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.
¹ 7 F.R. 9135, 9787, 10147, 10016, 10110, 10338.

¹ To be used only for vehicles entitled to basic rations.

TABLE III.—DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF OFFICIAL OR FLEET RATION

[For vehicles with an allowed mileage of not more than 470 miles per month]

Allowed mileage	Passenger automobiles		Motorcycles	
	Months	Weeks	Months	Weeks
0-80	12	12	12	12
81-106	9	9	9	9
107-137	7	7	7	7
138-169	6	6	6	6
170-192	5	5	5	5
193-213	4	4	4	4
214-240	3	3	3	3
241-256	3	3	3	3
257-275	3	3	3	3
276-296	3	3	3	3
297-310	3	3	3	3
311-340	2	2	2	2
341-350	2	2	2	2
351-384	2	2	2	2
385-426	1	1	1	1
427-470	1	1	1	1

¹ To be used only for official or fleet passenger automobiles and motorcycles and other specified passenger automobiles and motorcycles not entitled to basic rations.

TABLE IIIA.—DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF OFFICIAL OR FLEET RATION IN GASOLINE SHORTAGE AREA

[For passenger automobiles with an allowed mileage of not more than 378 miles per month]

Allowed mileage	PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES		
	Months	Weeks	Days
0-80	12	12	12
81-100	9	9	9
101-120	7	7	7
121-145	6	6	6
146-180	5	5	5
181-205	4	4	4
206-240	3	3	3
241-260	3	3	3
261-290	2	2	2
291-320	2	2	2
321-350	2	2	2
351-378	2	2	2

¹ To be used for official or fleet passenger automobiles and other specified passenger automobiles not entitled to basic rations.

Board within the gasoline shortage area may allow an average of more than 378 miles per month for any vehicle nor an average of more than 378 miles per month per vehicle for any group of vehicles for any occupational mileage other than preferred mileage as defined in § 1394.7706.

§ 1394.7755 *Issuance of official and fleet rations.* (a) Official and fleet rations shall be issued to provide the total mileage allowed by the Board in accordance with § 1394.7754.

(1) In the case of passenger automobiles for which application for official or fleet rations is made outside of the gasoline shortage area, the Board shall issue:

(i) In the event that the mileage allowed by the Board is 470 miles per month or less: Class B books having the valid period specified in Table III for the mileage allowed;

(ii) In the event that the mileage allowed by the Board pursuant to paragraph (b) of § 1394.7754 exceeds 470 miles per month: Class C books bearing expiration dates three months from the date of issuance or December 1, 1942, whichever is later, and containing the number of coupons specified in Table IV for the mileage allowed;

(2) In the case of passenger automobiles for which application for official and fleet rations is made within the gasoline shortage area, the Board shall issue:

(i) In the event that the mileage allowed by the Board is 378 miles per month or less: Class B books having the valid period specified in Table IIIA for the mileage allowed;

(ii) In the event that the mileage allowed by the Board pursuant to paragraph (b) of § 1394.7754 exceeds 378 miles per month: Class C books bearing expiration dates three months from the date of issuance or November 22, 1942, whichever is later, and containing the number of coupons specified in Table IVA for the mileage allowed;

(2) In the case of motorcycles: Class D books (to be marked "fleet" if issued for use with a fleet motorcycle and "official" if issued for use with an official motorcycle) bearing expiration dates three months from the date of issuance or November 22, 1942, whichever is later and containing the number of coupons specified in Table III or Table IV to provide the mileage allowed by the Board.

miles or fraction thereof, of allowed mileage in excess of 1,110 miles. Additional books may be issued in excess of 1,110 miles.

TABLE IIIA.—DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTAL RATION IN THE GASOLINE SHORTAGE AREA

[For passenger automobiles with an allowed mileage of more than 378 miles per month]

PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES	
Allowed mileage (all in excess of 378 miles per month must be preferred mileage)	Number of coupons in class "C" book
379-390	30
391-420	22
421-450	24
451-480	26
481-510	28
511-540	30
541-570	32
571-600	34
601-630	36
631-660	38
661-690	40
691-720	42
721-750	44
751-780	46
781-810	48
811-840	50
841-870	52
871-900	54
901-930	56
931-960	58
961-990	60
991-1020	62
1021-1050	64

¹ To be used only for passenger automobiles entitled to basic rations.

NOTE: In the event allowed mileage exceeds 1050 miles, one additional coupon shall be issued for each 15 miles, or fraction thereof, of allowed mileage in excess of 1050 miles. Additional books may be issued in excess of 1050 miles.

Official and Fleet Rations (for Official and Fleet Passenger Automobiles and Motorcycles)

§ 1394.7754 *Allowance of mileage.*

(b) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, the Board shall allow the total average occupational mileage per month determined by it to be required for driving within the continental United States, during the three-month period specified in § 1394.7753, and shall issue a ration in accordance with the provisions of § 1394.7755 to provide such mileage: *Provided*, That no Board outside of the gasoline shortage area may allow an average of more than 470 miles per month for any vehicle nor an average of more than 470 miles per month per vehicle for any group of vehicles, and no

TABLE IIIA.—DETERMINATION OF DURATION AND AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTAL RATION IN GASOLINE SHORTAGE AREA

[For passenger automobiles with an allowed mileage of more than 470 miles per month]

Allowed mileage	PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES	
	Months	Weeks
0-90	No "B" Book	12
91-150	12	12
151-170	9	9
171-190	7	7
191-210	6	6
211-235	5	5
236-270	3	3
271-305	3	3
306-330	2	2
331-350	2	2
351-378	2	2

¹ To be used only for passenger automobiles entitled to basic rations.

TABLE II.—DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTAL RATION

[For vehicles with an allowed mileage of more than 470 miles per month]

Allowed mileage in excess of 470 miles per month must be preferred mileage	PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES OR MOTORCYCLES	
	Class "C" or supplemental (book)	Class "D" (book)
471-480	17	17
481-510	18	18
511-530	19	19
531-550	20	20
551-570	21	21
571-590	22	22
591-610	23	23
611-630	24	24
631-650	25	25
651-670	26	26
671-690	27	27
691-710	28	28
711-730	29	29
731-750	30	30
751-770	31	31
771-790	32	32
791-810	33	33
811-830	34	34
831-850	35	35
851-870	36	36
871-890	37	37
891-910	38	38
911-930	39	39
931-950	40	40
951-970	41	41
971-990	42	42
991-1,010	43	43
1,011-1,030	44	44
1,031-1,050	45	45
1,051-1,070	46	46
1,071-1,090	47	47
1,091-1,110	48	48

¹ To be used only for vehicles entitled to basic rations.

NOTE: In the event allowed mileage exceeds 1,110 miles, one additional coupon shall be issued for each 20

TABLE IV¹—DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF OFFICIAL OR FLEET RATION

[For vehicles with an allowed mileage of more than 470 miles per month]

PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES OR MOTORCYCLES.

Allowed mileage	Number of coupons in official or fleet Class "C" or "D" book or books
471-500	25
501-520	26
521-540	27
541-560	28
561-580	29
581-600	30
601-620	31
621-640	32
641-660	33
661-680	34
681-700	35
701-720	36
721-740	37
741-760	38
761-780	39
781-800	40
801-820	41
821-840	42
841-860	43
861-880	44
881-900	45
901-920	46
921-940	47
941-960	48

¹ To be used only for official or fleet passenger automobiles and motorcycles and other specified passenger automobiles and motorcycles not entitled to basic rations.

NOTE: In the event allowed mileage exceeds 960 miles, one additional coupon shall be issued for each 20 miles, or fraction thereof, of allowed mileage in excess of 960 miles. Additional books may be issued if necessary to provide additional coupons.

TABLE IVA¹—DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF OFFICIAL AND FLEET RATION IN THE GASOLINE SHORTAGE AREA

For passenger automobiles with an allowed mileage of more than 378 miles per month]

PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

Allowed mileage (all mileage in excess of 378 must be "preferred mileage")	Number of coupons in class "C"
379-390	25
391-420	28
421-450	30
451-480	32
481-510	34
511-540	36
541-570	38
571-600	40
601-630	42
631-660	44
661-690	46
691-720	48
721-750	50
751-780	52
781-810	54
811-840	56
841-870	58
871-900	60
901-930	62
930-960	64

¹ To be used for official and fleet passenger automobiles and other specified passenger automobiles not entitled to basic rations.

NOTE.—In the event allowed mileage exceeds 960 miles, one additional coupon shall be issued for each 15 miles, or fraction thereof, of allowed mileage in excess of 960 miles, additional books may be issued if necessary to provide additional coupons.

§ 1394.7758 Issuance of rations to lessees of passenger automobiles or motorcycles available for public rental. * * *

(c) If the Board finds the facts stated on the application to be true, it shall determine the allowed mileage for such vehicle in the manner provided in § 1394.7754 and shall issue a ration in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs

(a), (b) and (c) of § 1394.7755 except as otherwise provided herein. The Board issuing the ration shall, at the time of issuance, note on the cover of the book the name and address of the person to whom the ration is issued, and shall note on the book and on the application the date on which it expires. If the term of the lease remaining from the date of issuance of the ration is less than the valid period of the ration as determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) of § 1394.7755, the Board shall issue a ration containing coupons sufficient to allow the allowed mileage for only the remaining term of the lease, and shall remove from the ration book or books issued all coupons in excess of such number, and in such case the expiration date of the ration shall be the date on which the lease terminates.

Renewal of Rations and Issuance of Further Rations

§ 1394.8051 Renewal of rations. * * *

(e) In the gasoline shortage area the Board, when renewing a supplemental, fleet or official ration, or a ration pursuant to the provisions of § 1394.7757 or § 1394.7758, may not issue coupons in excess of the number which were issued for the vehicle or vehicles in the current ration.

§ 1394.8052 Issuance of further ration for use prior to expiration date of current ration. (a) Any person who finds that, due to a change in occupation or in the location of place of business or residence, or other change in circumstances, or due to seasonal variation in the amount of occupational mileage needed, miscalculation of needs, or reduction in the unit value of a basic ration held by him, a ration of any class (other than a basic ration) issued to him fails to meet his requirements, or any person who finds that, by reason of a reduction in the unit value of Class B or Class C coupons, he cannot perform the driving essential to carry on his occupation, or, in the case of a special ration, he cannot perform the purpose for which it was issued, may apply for a further ration of such class for use prior to the expiration date of his current ration. Such application shall be made in the same manner as the application for the current ration.

(c) If the Board determines that, for one or more of the reasons specified in paragraph (a) of this section, more mileage is needed, or in the case of a non-highway ration, more gasoline is required than that stated in the application on the basis of which the current ration was issued, it may grant a further ration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of § 1394.8054. In any case in which application hereunder is made because of a reduction in the unit value of Class A, B or C coupons held by the applicant, the Board shall grant a further ration for use prior to the original expiration date of the current ration only if it finds that the applicant still requires the mileage lost by reason of such reduction.

§ 1394.8053 Special cases. * * *

(b) * * *
(1) A supplemental ration based on an allowed mileage in excess of 470 miles per month (or in the gasoline shortage area, 378 miles per month);

Restrictions on Transfers

§ 1394.8152 Transfers to consumers. On and after November 22, 1942, and notwithstanding the terms of any contract, agreement, or commitment, regardless of when made, a dealer or distributor may transfer gasoline to a consumer, and a consumer may accept such transfer of gasoline, only in exchange for valid coupons, except as provided in §§ 1394.8154, 1394.8155, and 1394.8156.

Prohibited Acts

§ 1394.8162 Change of occupation of ration holder. The holder of a ration, outside the gasoline shortage area, which was based on allowed mileage in excess of 470 miles per month and the holder of a ration, within the gasoline shortage area and which was based on allowed mileage in excess of 378 miles per month, shall report to the issuing Board any change in the principal occupation for the pursuit of which such ration was issued. Such report shall be transmitted to the Board within five (5) days after such change and shall describe fully the nature of the new occupation, the exact type of work performed, the business or industry in which such work is performed, and the purpose, if any, for which the motor vehicle will be used in such new occupation. If, on the basis of such report, the Board finds reason to believe that such motor vehicle will no longer be used for a preferred purpose listed in § 1394.7706, it shall notify such holder, in writing, that his right to such ration is to be reexamined. Such notice shall be mailed to such holder at the address shown on his application (or at the address shown on his report), and shall require him to file a new application for a ration within ten (10) days after the mailing date shown on such notice. If no new application is filed within such time, the Board shall revoke such ration and shall recall all Class C books or coupons (or Class D books or coupons based on an allowed mileage in excess of 470 miles per month outside the gasoline shortage area, or 378 miles per month within the gasoline shortage area) issued in connection therewith. If a new application is filed, and if the Board determines that the motor vehicle will be used for a preferred purpose listed in § 1394.7706, it shall take no further action. If the Board finds that the vehicle will no longer be used for a preferred purpose listed in § 1394.7706, it shall revoke the ration and recall the coupons or coupon book originally issued and shall issue, in lieu thereof, such ration (if any) as it determines that the holder is entitled to receive on the basis of his new application and in accordance with the provisions of §§ 1394.7705 or 1394.7755, as the case may be.

§ 1394.8169 *Discrimination by dealers and distributors.* * * *

(c) Nothing herein shall be construed to require a transfer of gasoline in violation of any authorization or direction issued for, or any condition imposed upon the withdrawal or delivery of gasoline by the Petroleum Administrator for War.

Restrictions on Transfers Between Dealers and Distributors

§ 1394.8207 *Restriction on transfers.* (a) * * *

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, a dealer in the gasoline shortage area who has on hand Class B or C coupons as of 12:01 A. M. December 21, 1942, or a dealer in West Virginia or in the County of Sullivan in the State of Tennessee who has on hand Class A, B, or C coupons as of such time may receive, and a dealer or distributor may transfer gasoline in exchange for such coupons in gallonage equal to four (4) gallons for each coupon: *Provided*, That such coupons are remitted to the transferer on or before December 22, 1942.

(c) No dealer or distributor in the County of Sullivan in the State of Tennessee may use Class A, B or C coupons to obtain a transfer of gasoline from a dealer or distributor outside of such county, and no transfer of gasoline may be made from outside of such county to a dealer or distributor within such County in exchange for Class A, B or C coupons. A dealer in such County may deliver such coupons to a Board and the Board shall issue inventory coupons to the dealer, equal in gallonage value to the coupons so surrendered; except that for any such coupons which a dealer has on hand as of 12:01 A. M., December 21, 1942, and which are delivered to a Board on or before December 22, 1942, the inventory coupons issued shall be equal in gallonage value to four (4) gallons for each coupon.

§ 1394.8214 *Exchange of coupons for certificates.* (a) * * *

(b) On or before December 28, 1942, a distributor in the gasoline shortage area who has on hand Class B or C coupons, or a distributor in West Virginia or in the County of Sullivan in the State of Tennessee who has on hand Class A, B or C coupons may deliver such coupons to a Board and obtain an exchange certificate equal in value to four (4) gallons for each coupon remitted: *Provided*, That such coupons were received by such distributor in exchange for a transfer of gasoline equal in gallonage to four (4) gallons for each coupon, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) or (c) of § 1394.8207.

Effective Dates

§ 1394.8352 *Effective dates of amendments.* * * *

(f) Amendment No. 6 (§§ 1394.7551 (a) (44), 1394.7602 (e), 1394.7701 (d), 1394.7704 (b) and (d), 1394.7705 (a) (2) and (3), 1394.7754 (b), 1394.7755 (a), 1394.7758 (c), 1394.8051 (e), 1394.8052 (a) and (c), 1394.8053 (b) (1), 1394.8152, 1394.8162, 1394.8169 (c), 1394.8207 (b) and (c), 1394.8214 (b), and 1394.8352

(f) to Ration Order No. 5C shall become effective 12:01 A. M. December 21, 1942.

(Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., 3rd Sess., as amended by Pub. Law 89, 77th Cong., 1st Sess., and by Pub. Law 507, 77th Cong., 2nd Sess., Pub. Law 421, 77th Cong., 2nd Sess., W.P.B. Dir. No. 1, Supp. Dir. No. 1Q, 7 F.R. 562, 9121, E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719.)

Issued this 20th day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 42-13700; Filed, December 21, 1942; 4:53 p. m.]

PART 1418—TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS
[MPR 201, Amendment 4]

VIRGIN ISLANDS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Section 1418.106 and § 1418.106 (c) (5) are amended as set forth below:

§ 1418.105 *Prohibited practices*—(a) *General.* Any practice which is a device to get the effect of a higher-than-ceiling price without actually raising the price is as much a violation of this regulation as an outright over-ceiling price. This applies to devices making use of commissions, services, transportation arrangements, premiums, special privileges, tying agreements, trade understandings, and the like.

(b) *Specific practices.* The following are among the specific practices prohibited:

(1) Getting the effect of higher prices by changing the credit practices or cash discounts which prevailed during the period from November 7 to December 6, 1941, inclusive. The cash and credit practices recognized by the seller during the period from November 7 to December 6, 1941 inclusive, shall not be reduced;

(2) Making the buyer take another commodity in addition to the one he wants;

(3) Wholesalers selling to other wholesalers and adding to direct cost a markup greater than the amount added on such sales during the period November 7 to December 6, 1941, inclusive. If during this period a wholesaler sold only to retailers the wholesaler must apply to OPA for a markup on sales to other wholesalers, and cannot use the markup he took on his sales to retailers.

§ 1418.106 *Records and reports.* * * *

(c) *Lists to be filed.* * * *

(5) The statements required under this § 1418.106 shall be kept up-to-date by the seller. The information required under paragraph (c) of this § 1418.106 shall be mailed within three days after offering any imported commodity for sale whenever the price of any such commodity has been changed.

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

⁷ F.R. 6269, 6744, 8947, 10231.

§ 1418.116 *Effective dates of amendments.* * * *

(d) Amendment No. 4 (§§ 1418.105 and 1418.106 (c) (5)) to Maximum Price Regulation No. 201 shall become effective December 21, 1942.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 21st day of December, 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13704; Filed, December 21, 1942; 4:54 p. m.]

PART 1418—TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS
[MPR 194, Amendment 8]

ALASKA

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Section 1418.55 is amended as set forth below:

§ 1418.55 *Prohibited practices*—(a) *General.* Any practice which is a device to get the effect of a higher-than-ceiling price without actually raising the price is as much a violation of this regulation as an outright over-ceiling price. This applies to devices making use of commissions, services, transportation arrangements, premiums, special privileges, tying agreements, trade understandings, and the like.

(b) *Specific practices.* The following are among the specific practices prohibited:

(1) Getting the effect of higher prices by changing the credit practices or cash discounts which prevailed during the period from November 7 to December 6, 1941, inclusive. The cash and credit practices recognized by the seller during the period from November 7 to December 6, 1941, inclusive, shall not be reduced;

(2) Making the buyer take another commodity in addition to the one he wants;

(3) Wholesalers selling to other wholesalers and adding to direct cost a markup greater than the amount added on such sales during the period November 7 to December 6, 1941, inclusive. If during this period a wholesaler sold only to retailers the wholesaler must apply to OPA for a markup on sales to other wholesalers, and cannot use the markup he took on his sales to retailers.

§ 1418.66 *Effective dates of amendments.* * * *

(h) Amendment No. 8 (§ 1418.55) to Maximum Price Regulation No. 194 shall become effective December 21, 1942.

(Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871)

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13703; Filed, December 21, 1942; 4:53 p. m.]

⁷ F.R. 5909, 6268, 6744, 8023, 8358, 8947, 9195, 10231.

PART 1338—SILK AND SILK PRODUCTS

[MPR 274, Amendment 1]

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Correction

In § 1338.115 appearing on page 10378 of the issue for Saturday, December 12, 1942, the reference to § 1338.102 (a) should read "§ 1338.102 (e)".

Chapter XIII—Petroleum Administration for War

PART 1545—PETROLEUM SUPPLY

[Petroleum Administrative Order 1]

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created in certain areas a shortage in the supply of motor fuel and fuel oil for defense, for private account, and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest, to promote the national defense, and to provide adequate supplies of motor fuel and fuel oil for military and other essential uses.

§ 1545.1 *Petroleum Administrative Order 1*—(a) *Definitions*. (1) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, governmental corporation or agency, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(2) "Motor fuel" means liquid fuel, including Diesel fuel, used for the propulsion of motor vehicles or motor boats and shall include any liquid fuel to which Federal gasoline taxes apply except liquid fuel used for the propulsion of aircraft.

(3) "Fuel oil" means any liquid petroleum product commonly known as fuel oil, including grades No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Bunker C, Diesel oil, kerosene, range oil, gas oil, or any other liquid petroleum product used for the same purposes as the above designated grades.

(4) "Refinery" means any manufacturing establishment within District One which processes, refines, or compounds crude petroleum or finished or unfinished petroleum products, including, but not limited to, the terminal, storage, and distribution facilities at such establishment.

(5) "Bulk terminal" means any terminal or storage facility within District One to which motor fuel or fuel oil from any point outside of the District is delivered for redelivery.

(6) "Supplier" means any person designated as such on Schedule A.

(7) "District One" means the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida (east of the Apalachicola River), and the District of Columbia.

(8) "Zone" means any of the six territorial divisions of District One, as follows:

Zone 1: The States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Zone 2: The entire eastern part of the State of New York up to and including the Counties of Cayuga, Tompkins, and Chemung; the entire eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania up to and including the Counties of Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, and York; and the States of New Jersey and Delaware.

Zone 3: The States of Maryland and Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Zone 4: The States of North Carolina and South Carolina.

Zone 5: The State of Georgia and that part of the State of Florida east of the Apalachicola River.

Zone 6: That part of the States of New York and Pennsylvania not included in Zone 2, and the State of West Virginia.

(9) "Quota" means the specific quantities of motor fuel and fuel oils specified on Schedule A to be available to any supplier for delivery or withdrawal in each zone of District One from bulk terminals and refineries located in such zone during each quota period specified on Schedule A, excluding withdrawals or deliveries for export.

(10) "Quota period" means the period of time specified on Schedule A for the withdrawal or delivery by any supplier of any quota assigned on such schedule to such supplier.

(b) *Restrictions on delivery of motor fuel and fuel oil*. (1) No supplier shall withdraw or deliver, or cause to be withdrawn or delivered, any motor fuel or fuel oil from any bulk terminal or refinery in District One in any quota period except:

(i) Withdrawals or deliveries of any motor fuel or fuel oil from any refinery or bulk terminal for delivery to any bulk terminal in District One; or

(ii) As specifically directed by the Petroleum Administrator for War pursuant to a directive issued under paragraph (c) of this order; or

(iii) As specifically authorized upon application filed under paragraph (f) of this order; or

(iv) As permitted under the terms of paragraph (d) of this order.

(c) *Directed deliveries*. The Petroleum Administrator for War may at any time issue specific directions to any supplier with respect to the withdrawal or delivery by such supplier of any motor fuel or fuel oil from any bulk terminal or refinery.

(d) *Permitted deliveries*. (1) Nothing contained in this order shall restrict the withdrawal or delivery by any supplier from any bulk terminal or refinery of the quantities of motor fuel and fuel oil listed on Schedule A as the quota of such supplier: *Provided*, That all of the following conditions are met:

(i) Any such withdrawal or delivery is made within the quota period specified on Schedule A, for the withdrawal or delivery of such quota;

(ii) The quantity of any such withdrawal or delivery by any supplier does not, when added to all preceding deliveries and withdrawals by such supplier during the quota period exceed any quota specified on Schedule A for such supplier;

(iii) Such withdrawal or delivery is made, so far as practicable, so that the quota against which it is charged will be withdrawn or delivered ratably during the quota period;

(iv) Such withdrawal or delivery is made for ultimate use within the zone in which is located the bulk terminal or refinery from which the withdrawal or delivery is made;

(v) The quantity of motor fuel or fuel oil withdrawn or delivered is:

(a) To be used solely to meet the minimum necessary requirements of any consumer coming within any category listed in Schedule B, attached hereto; or

(b) Is determined by the supplier to be a part of such supplier's quota which is not needed to meet the minimum necessary requirements of all consumers coming within the categories listed in Schedule B who are receiving, directly or indirectly, motor fuel or fuel oil from such supplier, and with respect to these deliveries there shall be no discrimination as between any persons receiving such deliveries: *Provided*, That uniform differentiation in deliveries based upon the relative inventories expressed in days' supply on hand in customer's storage shall not be deemed to be discrimination.

(e) *Preferential deliveries*. Each supplier shall, in making any withdrawal or delivery of motor fuel or fuel oil, give preference to the requirements of the Army and the Navy of the United States, the Coast Guard, the War Shipping Administration, the United States Maritime Commission, and the Office of Lend-Lease Administration; and any supplier shall, upon demand by any one of the said agencies withdraw and deliver to such agency, any part or all of such supplier's undelivered quota.

(f) *Application for authorization*. Each supplier seeking authorization to withdraw or deliver motor fuel or fuel oil pursuant to paragraph (b) (1) (iii) hereof, shall apply in writing to the Petroleum Administrator for War, setting forth the pertinent facts and the reasons he considers such withdrawal or delivery to be necessary in the public interest.

(g) *Records*. All suppliers affected by this order shall keep and preserve for not less than two years accurate and complete records concerning withdrawals and deliveries by such suppliers from bulk terminals and refineries.

(h) *Reports*. Each supplier to whom this order applies shall file with the Petroleum Administrator for War by noon of each Wednesday a report for each zone in which such supplier has a quota, stating the quantity of motor fuel and fuel oil, broken down by grades, withdrawn or delivered by him from any bulk terminal or refinery in each zone during the week ending at 7:00 a. m. on the preceding Saturday.

(i) *Communications*. All reports required to be filed hereunder, and all communications concerning this order, shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: The District Director in Charge, Petroleum Administration for War, 122 East 42d Street, New York, New York, Ref.: PAO 1.

(j) *Appeals*. Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made

SCHEDULE A—Continued
DISTRICT ONE—ZONE TWO

(December 1942 (21st to 31st, inclusive) quotas expressed in barrels per day)

Supplier	Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate fuel oil	Residual fuel oil
Allegheny Refiners	34	97	7	
American Mineral Spirits Co.		1,645	4,075	3,011
Asiatic Petroleum Co.			866	1,093
Atlantic Refining Co.		3,819	14,103	15,296
Berry & Sons	12,675	712	2,795	
Bradford Penn Refining Corp.	11		10	
Central Petroleum Co.				431
Cities Service Oil Co.	4,485	2,032	7,932	6,655
Continental Oil Co.	4,432	102	302	4
Crown Central Petroleum Corp.	4,543	859	1,920	
First National Oil Corp.	52	1,304	7,159	
Frontier Fuel Oil Corp.	12,316	4,058	17,924	460
Gulf Oil Corp.	66	34		259
Hambledon Terminal Corp.	1,404	3,159	3,531	23,133
Hartford Products Corp.				
Hess Brothers				384
Home Fuel Oil Co.		2,001	3,480	
Jones & Co.				85
Kendall Refining Co.		1,340		
Maritime Petroleum Corp.		2,752		8,545
Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co.	7,549		6,136	2,893
Patterson & Co., Inc.			1,015	
Pennsylvania Refining Co.		11	178	
Pennoll Co.				
Petrol Corp.	250			667
Petroleum Heat & Power Co., Inc.			4,279	
Pure Oil Co.		2,007	2,104	2,481
Richfield Oil Corp.	5,199	1,956	5,382	
Royal Petroleum Corp.	158	1,479	4,393	1,131
Shell Oil Co., Inc.	5,847	1,610	8,440	3,035
Sinclair Refining Co.	5,328	3,431	8,753	11,414
Soco-Vacuum Oil Corp.	17,243	7,971	26,922	14,838
Sonneborn Sons, Inc.	2			
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	23,896	8,006	38,973	43,464
Sun Oil Co.	11,796	1,963	13,419	10,285
Texas Co.	13,038	2,711	241	3,434
Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	8,854	5,840	13,518	6,342
United Refining Co.		3		
Valvoline Oil Co.	34	273	124	

rial under priority control, or such other action may be taken as is deemed appropriate.

(1) *Effective date.* This order shall be effective on and after the date of issuance.

(E.O. 9276, 7 F.R. 10091; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; sec. 2 (a), Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89 and 507, 77th Cong.)

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

R. K. DAVIES,
Deputy Petroleum
Administrator for War.

SOCHEDULE A

DISTRICT ONE—ZONE ONE

(December 1942 (21st to 31st, inclusive) quotas expressed in barrels per day)

Supplier	Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate fuel oil	Residual fuel oil
American Bituminals Company		174	537	86
American Mineral Spirits Co.	3,060	2,863	4,597	
Atlantic Refining Co.	3,538	4,953	7,004	2,723
Cities Service Oil Co.	108	42	177	
Crown Central Petroleum Corp.				
First National Oil Corp.	6,326	9,126	201	
Gulf Oil Corp.	1,023	3,903	12,461	6,374
Hartford Products Corp.			2,454	
Jones & Co.		545		6,028
Maritime Petroleum Corp.		833	707	
Pacific Oil Company	4,805	9,641	1,003	
Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co.			7,252	17,263
Petroleum Heat & Power Co., Inc.			742	
Quincy Oil Co.	265	1,165	639	
Richfield Oil Corp.	2,159	466	473	291
Royal Petroleum Corp.	4,463	5,409	5,996	2,621
Shell Oil Co., Inc.	1,194	4,607	1,709	
Sinclair Refining Co.	14,244	11,800	16,880	5,000
Soco-Vacuum Oil Corp.	5,380	10,526	15,844	12,385
State Fuel Co.		2,987	2,770	
Sun Oil Co.	4,860	59	2,770	373
Texas Co.	6,050	8,615	2,163	4,577
Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	5,413	4,597	2,962	2
United Refining Co.		12		
Valvoline Oil Co.		7,032		
White Fuel Corp.			4,857	

by filing a letter, in triplicate, referring to the particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds of the appeal.

(k) *Violations.* Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order, or who, by any act or omission, falsifies records kept or information furnished in connection with this order is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment.

Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order may be prohibited from delivering or receiving any mate-

SCHEDULE A—Continued
DISTRICT ONE—ZONE THREE

[December 1942 (21st to 31st, inclusive) quotas expressed in barrels per day]

Supplier	Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate fuel oil	Residual fuel oil
American Bitumals Co.			928	156
American Mineral Spirits Co.		55		
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	592	597		
Atlantic Refining Co.	1,384	685	286	592
Cantelou (S. D.) Petroleum Products			61	
Cities Service Oil Co.	387	115	133	1,061
Continental Oil Co.	1,292	66	558	
Elk Refining Co.	97	37		
Fair-Atlantic Petroleum and Transport Co.	3,494	562	2,491	3,270
Patterson & Co., Inc.	6,406	925	3,243	1,259
Petrol Corp.				80
Petroleum Heat & Power Co., Inc.	1,036	596	1,047	766
Pure Oil Co.	1,113	290	676	4
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. of W. Va.		5		23
Republic Oil Refining Co.	433	209	295	
Richfield Oil Corp.	2,688	259	1,472	
Shell Oil Co., Inc.	1,847	703	1,919	771
Standard Refining Co.	1,556	498	1,130	2,400
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	11,997	2,772	9,590	19,600
Sun Oil Co.	1,308	16	641	338
Texas Co.	4,869	1,372	213	256
Tide-water Associated Oil Co.	613	71	27	
Valvoline Oil Co.	32	9	35	

DISTRICT ONE—ZONE FOUR

[December 1942 (21st to 31st, inclusive) quotas expressed in barrels per day]

Supplier	Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate fuel oil	Residual fuel oil
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	965	404	63	
Atlantic Refining Co.	1,253	391	33	
Continental Oil Co.	392	53	14	
Elk Refining Co.		20		
Gulf Oil Corp.	5,928	1,135	632	59
Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co.	1,892	455	132	549
Pure Oil Co.	2,581	382	307	
Republic Oil Refining Co.	1,003	410	138	
Richfield Oil Corp.	344	45		
Riverside Terminal Co.	345	42	1	
Shell Oil Co., Inc.	2,725	602	347	
Standard Refining Co.	2,323	712	749	4
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	9,930	2,636	2,304	1,601
Texas Co.	3,971	892	225	127

SCHEDULE A—Continued
DISTRICT ONE—ZONE FIVE

[December 1942 (21st to 31st, inclusive) quotas expressed in barrels per day]

Supplier	Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate fuel oil	Residual fuel oil
Arkansas Fuel Oil Corp.	2,329	785		
Atlantic Refining Co.	1,157	64	51	
Belcher Oil Co.			104	
Continental Oil Co.	57		765	3,454
Gulf Oil Corp.	6,068	977	965	5,540
Orange State Fuel Oil Corp.	1,652	455	70	
Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co.	2,272	377	623	3,897
Republic Oil Refining Co.	4,561	743	631	1,395
Shell Oil Co., Inc.	2,009	122		
Shell Oil Co.	287	287	301	528
Southeastern Oil Co.	3,015	732	676	
Standard Oil Co. of Ky.	1,453	34		
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	7,423	1,617	2,813	5,502
Sun Oil Co.			1	
Texas Co.	765	30	1	
	3,820	632	272	1,003

DISTRICT ONE—ZONE SIX

[December 1942 (21st to 31st, inclusive) quotas expressed in barrels per day]

Supplier	Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate fuel oil	Residual fuel oil
Alleghany Refiners Co.	90	82	100	
Atlantic Refining Co.	76,067	764	452	51
Berry & Sons	567	139	11	
Bradford Penn Refining Corp.	224	112	244	
Canfield Oil Co.		80	124	
Cantelou (S. D.) Petroleum Prod	32	72	217	100
Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corp.	57			7
Cities Service Oil Co.	78			
Continental Oil Co.	804	314	482	21
Continental Refining Co.	28	3	9	28
Crown Central Petroleum Corp.	269		29	
Elk Refining Co.	492		75	
Elk Refining Co.	828	188	21	43
Freedom Oil Co.	56	469	39	
Frontier Fuel Oil Corp.	742	404	916	2,542
Gulf Oil Corp.	3,830	480	739	2,409
Hambelton Terminal Corp.	510	119	196	35
Harol Products Corp.	31		34	
Kendall Refining Co.	1,321	339	110	
Maritime Petroleum Corp.		51		
Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co.	4,071	172	213	
Pennsylvania Refining Co.	2,185	364	225	
Pure Oil Co.	2,185	207	263	132
	750	125		1,053

SCHEDULE A—Continued

DISTRICT ONE—ZONE SIX—Continued

[December 1942 (21st to 31st, inclusive) quotas expressed in barrels per day]

Supplier	Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate fuel oil	Residual fuel oil
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. of Penn.	17	57	84	72
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. of West Virginia	232	71		12
Republic Oil Refining Co.	308	3	3	
Richfield Oil Corp.	1,074	180	189	
Shell Oil Co., Inc.	288	78	79	11
Sinclair Refining Co.	2,248	798	448	721
Socony-Vacuum Oil Corp.	5,769	1,744	1,840	1,912
Sonneborn Sons, Inc.	130		243	
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	8,737	829	776	23
Sun Oil Co.	6,040	33	353	500
Texas Co.	3,610	403	5	14
Tidewater Associated Oil Co.	1,017	35	64	
United Refining Co.	896	656	112	79
Valvoline Oil Co.	173	62	249	
Waverly Oil Works Co.	195	290	149	
Wolf's Head Oil Refining Co.	146	78	74	15

SCHEDULE B

The construction, production, manufacturing, processing, fabricating, or storage and the transportation of persons or materials to the extent, but only to the extent, that any such operations are indispensable for supplying any material or equipment ordered by or on behalf of the armed forces of the United States, War Shipping Administration, United States Maritime Commission, or the Office of Lend-Lease Administration.

Public utilities.

Public transportation and communication systems including the United States mail.

Services indispensable to the public health and safety.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13699; Filed, December 21, 1942; 3:59 p. m.]

Chapter XV—Board of War Communications

[Order 25-C; 2d Rev. of Order 25]

PART 1720—TELEGRAPH SERVICE

Whereas the Board of War Communications on July 3, 1942, requested the Federal Communications Commission to investigate the service being rendered in the telegraph field; and

Whereas the Commission by its Order No. 103² dated July 7, 1942, undertook such an investigation into telegraph service and has forwarded its report together with its recommendations; and

Whereas the Board of War Communications has determined that the national defense and security and the successful conduct of the war demand that immediate steps be taken to the end that the domestic telegraph industry shall be more closely geared to the war effort;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in the Board by Executive Order No. 9089³ of March 6, 1942, prescribing regulations governing the use, control, supervision and closing of stations and facilities for wire communications:

It is hereby ordered as follows:

AUTHORITY: §§ 1720.1 to 1720.9 inclusive issued under E.O. 9089, 7 F.R. 1777.

§ 1720.1 *Speed of service; office drag; routing time.* The domestic telegraph

² Order 25-B was filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

³ 7 F.R. 5255.

⁴ 7 F.R. 1777.

carriers should strive to attain the following service objectives in the handling of full-rate messages: (a) In each office the office drag (the interval between the time a message first reaches the office [filing time or digit time as the case may be] and the completion of transmission at that office) shall average no more than seven minutes for at least 95 percent of the messages received in such office each hour and such office drag shall not exceed 15 minutes for any message in such 95 percent. (b) Present routing times for business messages to be delivered by messenger shall be reduced 33½ percent.

§ 1720.2 *Priorities for the handling of traffic.* The Federal Communications Commission is requested and authorized to develop a plan for revising the present system of priorities for the handling of urgent essential traffic, both governmental and non-governmental, and to report its specific recommendations to the Board.

§ 1720.3 *Standards for minimum use to control installation of teleprinter equipment.* The Federal Communications Commission is requested and authorized to prepare standards of minimum use to control present and future installations of teleprinter equipment for telegraph users including exemptions for equipment which serves a military necessity or a vital public need which cannot otherwise be met, and to report such standards to the Board together with its specific recommendations for regulation of such installations.

§ 1720.4 *Leasing of telegraph circuits.* The Federal Communications Commission is requested and authorized to formulate basic principles for regulating the present and future leasing of telegraph circuits to the end that no needed facilities shall be used for non-essential purposes, and to report such principles to the Board together with its specific recommendations for regulation of such leasing.

§ 1720.5 *Elimination of unnecessary circuits, facilities, and offices.* The Federal Communications Commission is requested to study the possibilities for the elimination of unnecessary circuits, facilities and offices and to report to the Board its recommendations for closure

of any such specific circuits, facilities or offices.

§ 1720.6 *Discontinuance of non-telegraphic services.* Effective December 22, 1942, domestic telegraph carriers shall discontinue all non-telegraphic services including but not limited to, errand, distribution, remittance, installment payments, shopping, and messenger service (except messenger service to telephone companies to call non-subscribers to the telephone), sale of traveler's checks, sale of mail money orders, and acceptance of express packages.

§ 1720.7 *Discontinuance of holiday greeting and congratulatory messages.* Effective December 22, 1942, no domestic telegraph carrier shall accept for transmission any message both originating at and addressed to points within the continental United States of felicitation or congratulation, including but not limited to, greetings for Christmas, New Year, Easter, Father's Day, Jewish New Year, Mother's Day, Thanksgiving, Valentine's Day, congratulations on the birth of a child, graduations, weddings, anniversaries and birthdays.

§ 1720.8 *Franks, deadhead and free service messages.* The Federal Communications Commission is requested and authorized to develop a plan for the curtailment of the use of franks and dead-head messages and the elimination of "free service" messages and to report its specific recommendations to the Board.

§ 1720.9 *Periodic reports of current state of telegraph service.* Three months after the date of this Order and periodically each three months thereafter the Commission is requested to report to the Board the current state of service being rendered by the telegraph industry together with any recommendations for improvement of such service in the interest of the war effort.

Subject to such further order as the Board may deem appropriate.

BOARD OF WAR COMMUNICATIONS,
JAMES LAWRENCE FLY, Chairman.

Attest: December 17, 1942.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13733; Filed, December 22, 1942; 12:13 p. m.]

TITLE 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS

Chapter II—Division of Public Contracts

CERTAIN CANNED AND DEHYDRATED FRUITS

EXTENSION OF EXCEPTION ORDERS

In the matter of an exception from the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of Contracts for certain canned and dehydrated fruits and vegetables.

Whereas the Secretary of War on December 16, 1942, made written findings that the inclusion of the representations and stipulations of section 1 of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U.S.C. 35) in contracts

awarded during the calendar year ending December 31, 1943, for canned and dehydrated fruits and vegetables of the varieties hereinafter named will seriously impair the conduct of Government business; and

Whereas the Secretary of War has requested that an exception be granted under section 6 of the Act to permit the award of contracts during that period for canned and dehydrated fruits and vegetables of the varieties hereinafter named without the inclusion of the representations and stipulations of section 1 of the Act; and

Whereas exceptions have been granted heretofore to permit the award of contracts for the commodities named until December 31, 1942 without including the representations and stipulations of the Public Contracts Act; and

Whereas it appears that justice and public interest will be served by extending the exception orders until December 31, 1943 on the basis of the findings of the Secretary of War,

Now, therefore, I do hereby extend the exception orders, dated May 14, 1942 (7 F.R. 3672) and July 9, 1942 (7 F.R. 5317) as amended by the order dated July 28, 1942 (7 F.R. 5914) and the order of July 2, 1942, pursuant to the powers vested in me by section 6 of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U.S.C. 35), permitting the award of contracts up to and including December 31, 1943, without the inclusion of the representations and stipulations of section 1 of the Act, for the following varieties of canned and dehydrated fruits and vegetables:

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

- Apples, canned.
- Applebutter, canned.
- Apple Sauce, canned.
- Apricots, canned.
- Asparagus, canned.
- Beans, lima, canned.
- Beans, string or snap, canned.
- Berries, all varieties, canned.
- Beets, canned.
- Cabbage, canned.
- Carrots, canned.
- Catsup, canned.
- Cherries, canned.
- Corn, canned.
- Cucumbers, canned.
- Figs, canned.
- Fruit cocktail, canned.
- Fruit juices, all varieties, canned.
- Grapefruit, canned.
- Grapes, canned.
- Kraut, canned.
- Onions, canned.
- Peaches, canned.
- Pears, canned.
- Peas, canned.
- Pineapple, canned.
- Plums, canned.
- Potatoes, Sweet, canned.
- Prunes, fresh, canned.
- Pumpkin, canned.
- Sauce, Chili, canned.
- Spinach, canned.
- Squash, canned.
- Tomatoes, canned.
- Tomato juice, canned.
- Tomato Puree, canned.
- Tomato Paste, canned.

DEHYDRATED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

- Apples, dehydrated.
- Apple Sauce, dehydrated.
- Apricots, dehydrated.

- Beans, lima, dehydrated.
- Beans, string or snap, dehydrated.
- Berries, all varieties, dehydrated.
- Beets, dehydrated.
- Cabbage, dehydrated.
- Carrots, dehydrated.
- Catsup, dehydrated.
- Corn, dehydrated.
- Figs, dehydrated.
- Fruit juices, all varieties, dehydrated.
- Kraut, dehydrated.
- Onions, dehydrated.
- Peaches, dehydrated.
- Pears, dehydrated.
- Peas, dehydrated.
- Potatoes, Irish, dehydrated.
- Potatoes, sweet, dehydrated.
- Pumpkin, dehydrated.
- Prunes, dehydrated.
- Spinach, dehydrated.
- Squash, dehydrated.
- Tomatoes, dehydrated.
- Tomato juice, dehydrated.
- Tomato Puree, dehydrated.
- Tomato Paste, dehydrated.

Dated: December 22, 1942.

FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13723; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:57 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION AND RAILROADS

Chapter II—Office of Defense Transportation

[Correction of General Permit ODT 20-1]

PART 521—CONSERVATION OF MOTOR EQUIPMENT—EXCEPTIONS, PERMITS, AND EXEMPTIONS

SUBPART L—TAXICABS AND TAXI SERVICE DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC, ETC., COMMUNICATION IN EMERGENCIES

The reference "paragraph (c)" appearing in § 521.3400 of General Permit ODT 20-1¹, issued on December 10, 1942, should read "paragraph (b)", and it is hereby corrected accordingly.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 22d day of December 1942.

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,
Director of Defense Transportation.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13720; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:39 a. m.]

Notices

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Marketing Administration.

[P. & S. Docket No. 1527]

OKLAHOMA LIVESTOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE OF HEARING, ETC.

Notice of hearing with respect to application for an authorization to collect fees for the inspection of brands, marks, or other identifying characteristics on

¹7 F.R. 10347.

livestock originating within the State of Oklahoma.

On or about July 8, 1942, the Oklahoma Livestock Growers' Association filed an application, pursuant to the provisions of an amendment to the Packers and Stockyards Act (Pub. Law 615, 77th Cong., June 19, 1942), for an authorization to charge and collect a reasonable fee for the inspection of brands, marks, or other identifying characteristics of livestock originating within the State of Oklahoma, at posted stockyards within that State, located at Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Enid, Muskogee, Beaver, Woodward, and West Fort Smith, for the purpose of determining the ownership of such livestock.

The applicant alleges, in substance, that:

1. The branding and marking of cattle as a means of establishing ownership prevails by custom and by statute in Oklahoma.

2. Inspection is necessary to recover strays or stolen livestock.

3. The real producers of cattle in Oklahoma who would be protected by inspection service desire the service and are willing to pay the cost thereof.

4. The Oklahoma Livestock Growers' Association was organized under the laws of Oklahoma, in 1938, as a non-profit association. It now has a number of inspectors and it intends to increase the size of its inspection force. At present the association relies upon voluntary fees from its membership and it always has, and now is, paying its obligations promptly.

5. The organization has accumulated records which would be helpful, in connection with the inspection of brands, in the event its application is granted.

6. The association desires to conduct inspection and collect fees therefor at stockyards posted under the Packers and Stockyards Act, located at Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Enid, Muskogee, Beaver, Woodward, and West Fort Smith, Oklahoma.

7. The applicant, if authorized, proposes to file a tariff under which it would assess and collect for inspection service 5 cents for each animal of the bovine species originating within the State of Oklahoma and shipped to the aforesaid markets.

All interested persons are referred to said application, which is on file in the offices of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

It appears to the Secretary that it is appropriate, in the public interest, to give notice and afford all interested persons an opportunity to be heard for the purpose of:

(1) Receiving information relative to the necessity of inspecting livestock for brands, marks, and other identifying characteristics;

(2) Ascertaining whether there are other applicants who intend to request authorization to charge and collect fees for the inspection of brands;

(3) Receiving information to assist in determining whether any applicant is qualified to perform the service in the

event that brand inspection is deemed necessary; and

(4) Receiving any other information which may be of assistance to the Secretary in determining whether an authorization to inspect livestock for brands, marks, and other identifying characteristics should issue.

It is, therefore, ordered, That public notice shall be, and is hereby, given that a hearing on such matter will be held on January 15, 1943, at Room 200, Livestock Exchange Building, Oklahoma National Stockyards, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

It is further ordered, That at such hearing applicants and all other interested persons, including any protestants, will have the privilege of appearing and presenting such information with respect to this matter as may be relevant and material.

It is further ordered, That a copy hereof shall be served upon the Oklahoma Livestock Growers' Association and upon all protestants who have heretofore filed notice of their protest to the issuance of an authorization with the Department.

It is further ordered, That this notice shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

It is further ordered, That the Agricultural Marketing Administration shall give such further notice by any means which, in the opinion of the Administrator, may be necessary or desirable to inform all persons who may be interested of the time, date, place, and purpose of the hearing.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of December 1942. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] THOMAS J. FLAVIN,
Assistant to the
Secretary of Agriculture.¹

[F. R. Doc. 42-13682; Filed, December 21, 1942;
1:34 p. m.]

Farm Security Administration.

ALABAMA

DESIGNATION OF LOCALITIES IN COUNTY IN WHICH LOANS MAY BE MADE

In accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture on July 1, 1941, as extended by Supplement 2 of Secretary's Memorandum No. 867 issued as of July 1, 1942, loans made in the county mentioned herein, under Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, may be made within the localities herein described and designated. The value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in each of these localities has been determined in accordance with the provisions of the said rules and regulations. A description of the localities and the determination of value for each follow:

¹ Acting pursuant to authority delegated by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act of April 4, 1940 (54 Stat. 81; 7 F. R. 2656)

Region V—Alabama

CLAY COUNTY

Locality I—Consisting of the precincts of Copper Mine, Union, Delta, Idaho, and Fox Creek, \$1,228.

Locality II—Consisting of the precincts of Lineville and Ashland, \$1,855.

Locality III—Consisting of the precincts of Brownville, Hollins, Coleta, Millerville, Pinckneyville, Wicker, Wesobulga, and Almond, \$1,075.

The purchase price limit previously established for the county above-mentioned is hereby cancelled.

Approved: December 18, 1942.

[SEAL] C. B. BALDWIN,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13708; Filed, December 22, 1942;
11:00 a. m.]

OREGON

DESIGNATION OF LOCALITIES IN COUNTIES IN WHICH LOANS MAY BE MADE

In accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture on July 1, 1941, as extended by Supplement 2 of Secretary's Memorandum No. 867 issued as of July 1, 1942, loans made in the counties mentioned herein, under Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, may be made within the localities herein described and designated. The value of the average farm unit of thirty acres and more in each of these localities has been determined in accordance with the provisions of the said rules and regulations. A description of the localities and the determination of value for each follow:

Region XI—Oregon

DESCHUTES COUNTY

Locality I—Consisting of the precincts of Plainview, Redmond, Sisters and Terrebonne, \$6,665.

Locality II—Consisting of the precincts of Alfalfa, Bend, Lapine, Millican, Pine Forest and Tumalo, \$4,481.

The purchase price limits previously established for the counties above-mentioned are hereby cancelled.

Approved: December 18, 1942.

[SEAL] C. B. BALDWIN,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13709; Filed, December 22, 1942;
11:00 a. m.]

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE.

WILL THOMAS COMPANY

ORDER DENYING LICENSING PRIVILEGES

Pursuant to part 807 of the regulations adopted under section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended, the Chief of the Trade Intelligence Division of the Export Control Branch, Office of Exports, has charged the Will Thomas Company, Will Thomas, partner, and Israel Torrico, partner, with violations of §§ 801.2 and 802.10 (a), of the regulations issued in part under the authority of said section, in matters relating to export control and

within the jurisdiction of the Board of Economic Warfare. The respondents have filed a written answer to the charges above set out.

The Compliance Commissioner, duly designated under §§ 807.1 of the aforesaid regulations, has reviewed the record and filed his findings of fact and recommendations in the matter. The following facts have been found:

That the Will Thomas Company is a partnership, composed of Will Thomas and Israel Torrico; it was formed in November, 1941, for the purpose of carrying on a general import and export business. Their business consists of exporting wood, canned fish, and kindred products of the Northwest. The principal place of business of the partnership is Colman Building, Seattle, Washington.

That the Will Thomas Company filed applications for licenses to export ladies silk and nylon hose for the account of Carlos Lozada, of La Paz, Bolivia, as follows:

(a) Application No. 462480, dated March 31, 1942, for the exportation of 100 dozen ladies nylon hose, valued at \$1,573.00, and 100 dozen ladies silk hose, valued at \$1,265.00. This application was rejected on April 8, 1942.

(b) Application No. 560500, dated April 15, 1942, for the exportation of 100 dozen ladies nylon hose, sizes 8, 8½, 9, 9½, valued at \$1,573.00, and 100 dozen ladies silk hose, sizes 8, 8½, 9, 9½, and valued at \$1,265.00. This application was rejected on May 19, 1942.

(c) Application No. 747886, dated June 25, 1942, for the exportation of 50 dozen pairs of ladies nylon hose, valued at \$726.00, and 50 dozen pairs of ladies silk hose (sizes 8-9½), valued at \$660.00. This application was rejected on July 6, 1942.

June 6, 1942, C. Lozada, Casilla 217, La Paz, Bolivia, wrote respondents *inter alia* as follows:

Nylon stockings. What happened to this order is truly an iniquity, and the pity is that our government does not do anything, and we continue delivering tin and wolfram at ridiculous prices. Well, there is nothing to do but to make good note of the help that the great city of the North gives us. But, insist until you secure something, request permit for 1,000 dozen and, if it is possible to secure (them), I will energetically send you the money immediately by cable for the full amount. Do not be frightened by the order, but I tell you seriously that the funds are going ahead if this is accepted, and I beg you to press them with this matter until you secure something. At any rate, wire me if there is anything suitable.

Since you tell me that it is possible to send small amounts by parcel post I beg that you do so in the following manner:

5 or 10 dozen to the name of C. Lozada, etc. The same amount to the name of Luis Aranibar U., Casilla Botica Boliviana, La Paz.

The same amount to the name of Alberto Siles L., La Paz, Bolivia.

Another amount to the name of Jorge Chinchilla, La Paz, Bolivia.

Another amount to the name of Elena Arce, Casilla 217, No. 11, La Paz.

Another one, idem, to the name of Roberto Comboni T., La Paz.

You can say that these are individual orders. Send all the papers directly to me. All these gentlemen are relatives and friends of mine.

If it is possible, send (the order) to me in that manner. At any rate, I expect your reply in this regard. * * *

Under date of June 13, 1942, the respondents wrote Senor Don Carlos Lozada as follows:

The BEW rejected my request for an export license to ship you the nylon hose. But if you will send me a Certificate of Necessity for 50 or 100 pairs, approved by the American Consul there, I will try again. If still I meet with no success, there is but one alternative. The complex rules and restrictions laid down daily lead me to suppose that it will be in order for me to ship you, each week, one small package containing 18 pairs of hose, whose value will be only \$22.95. Adding \$2.00 for the consular invoice fee, the total will still be just below the \$25.00 limit for a General License. You will have to send me an order for 18 pairs of hose each week, or each time you write; for example, if you send me one letter only, during a period of two weeks, you may include an order dated as of the week you are writing, and another order dated the previous week. A second method would be to send me several orders, each one running something like this: Order No. --, for So-and-So, at an address not necessarily your own. But do not use the name of any person or firm on the Proclaimed List.

Under date of July 15, 1942, the respondents wrote Sr. Carlos Lozada as follows:

We hope that you have received our airmail letter of June 25. Yours of June 17 and the first instance reached us without difficulty although somewhat delayed. We will now inform you of the shipments made in the early part of July, in accordance with your previous orders.

Parcel Post Packages

As shown on the 12 duly certified commercial invoices attached you will be informed of the registered mail shipments sent to you in accordance with the instructions in your letter of June 6 last. In connection with this matter and in order that you may see how difficult it is to obtain an export license for stockings, either of nylon or silk, we are attaching hereto the original of our export application for only 50 dozen nylon stockings and 50 dozen silk ones which was recently rejected by the Board of Economic Warfare in Washington as not being in the national interest. In view of the impossibility of obtaining licenses for this merchandise we are obliged to advise you that until the situation improves we must decline to make quotations withdrawing at the same time those which we made in our letter of June 26. If things change we will advise you and will endeavor to keep you informed. We also have 3 or 4 additional packages to send you which will complete all that we can offer you at this time. Do not forget to advise us promptly whether or not you received the packages in accordance with invoices numbers 121 to 132 inclusive and the subsequent ones. * * *

The Compliance Commissioner has found that the Will Thomas Company, Will Thomas, partner, and Israel Torrico, partner, respondents in the above entitled case, violated section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, and the Export Control

Regulations of the Board of Economic Warfare issued pursuant thereto, in particular §§ 801.2 and 802.10 (a) of the Federal Regulations of July 2, 1942, by filling orders for ladies nylon hose in excess of \$1.00, and shipping the same in nine parcels, each of the approximate value of \$25.00, without the required individual license, between the dates of July 6, 1942, and July 14, 1942, to Jorge Chinchilla, La Paz, Bolivia, Elena Arce, c/o Casilla 217, La Paz, Bolivia, Roberto Comboni T., La Paz, Bolivia, C. Lozada, Casilla 217, La Paz, Bolivia, Luis Aranibar U., c/o Botica Boliviana, La Paz, Bolivia, and Sr. Albert Siles L., La Paz, Bolivia, for the account of Carlos Lozada, Casilla 217, La Paz, Bolivia.

Upon consideration of the record, Findings of Fact and Recommendations, in this matter, *It is hereby ordered*, That:

Will Thomas Company, Will Thomas, partner, and Israel Torrico, partner, and any person, association, or organization acting on behalf of, or for the account of them, are denied the privilege of obtaining individual export license and the use of any general or unlimited license for any exportation whatsoever from the United States until the 18th day of March, 1943.

The respondents may appeal in writing to the Assistant Director in charge of the Office of Exports provided the appeal is taken within ten (10) days after receipt of this order.

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714, Public Law 75, 77th Cong.; Public Law 638, 77th Cong.; Order No. 3, Delegations of Authority No. 31, 7 F.R. 4951)

PAUL CORNELL,
Chief of Office of Exports.

DECEMBER 9, 1942.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13706; Filed, December 22, 1942; 10:33 a. m.]

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION.

[Order 111 Under MPR 120]

SAGINAW MINING COMPANY

ORDER GRANTING ADJUSTMENT

Order No. 111 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 120—Bituminous Coal Delivered from Mine or Preparation Plant—Docket No. 3120-198.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, and under the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9250, and in accordance with § 1340.207 (c) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120, *It is hereby ordered*:

(a) Coals in Size Groups 3, 9 and 11, produced by Saginaw Mining Company, of Saginaw, Michigan, at the Janes Street Mine, Mine Index No. 8, District No. 5, may be sold and purchased at

prices not to exceed the following prices per net ton f. o. b. the mine, for shipment by truck:

Size group:	Maximum price
3-----	\$6.10
9-----	5.60
11-----	4.75

(b) Within thirty (30) days from the effective date of this Order, the said Saginaw Mining Company shall notify all persons purchasing its coals of the adjustments granted by paragraph (a) of this Order and shall include a statement that if the purchaser is subject to Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 in the resale of coal, the adjustments granted in this Order do not authorize any increase in the purchaser's resale price except in accordance with and subject to the conditions stated in Maximum Price Regulation No. 122:

(c) This Order No. 111 may be revoked or amended by the Administrator at any time.

(d) All prayers of the petition not herein granted are denied;

(e) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in § 1340.208 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 shall apply to the terms used herein.

(f) This Order No. 111 shall become effective December 21, 1942.

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13694; Filed, December 21, 1942; 2:56 p. m.]

[Order 1 Under MPR 125]

META-MOLD CASTING CO.

NONFERROUS FOUNDRY PRODUCTS

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, Executive Order No. 9250, Supplementary Order No. 9 and Procedural Regulation No. 6, *It is hereby ordered*:

(a) The maximum prices at which Meta-Mold Casting Company of Los Angeles, California may sell and deliver certain nonferrous castings to the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation pursuant to subcontracts let by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation on and after October 23, 1942, under contracts that Consolidated Aircraft Corporation has or may enter into with the United States or any agency thereof, or with the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States under the terms of the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act To Promote The Defense Of The United States" or any agency of such Government shall be the following:

Nonferrous castings identified by part No.:	Maximum price in cents per piece
29W3658-6.....	13
29W3658-7.....	22
29W3658-8.....	72
29W3658-10.....	17
29W3658-11.....	18
29W3658-12.....	18
29W3658-13.....	20
29W3658-14.....	19
29W3658-16.....	27
29W3658-17.....	19
29W3658-18.....	20
29W3658-19.....	17

(b) Any relief requested by Meta-Mold Casting Company in the maximum prices of its nonferrous castings not granted herein, is hereby denied.

(c) This Order No. 1 may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(d) This Order No. 1 shall become effective December 22, 1942.

Issued this 21st day of December 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13693; Filed, December 21, 1942; 2:58 p. m.]

[Suspension Order 173]

SIMEON MOTOR SALES CO., ET AL.

ORDER RESTRICTING TRANSACTIONS

Correction

In paragraph (h) appearing on page 10415 of the issue for Saturday, December 12, 1942, the reference to Rationing Board No. 273 should read Rationing Board No. 278.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION.

[Interpretative Order No. 1]

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Executive Orders Nos. 9139¹ and 9279,² dated April 18, 1942, and December 5, 1942, respectively, and having found that the provisions hereinafter set

¹ 7 F.R. 2919.
² 7 F.R. 10177.

forth are necessary to carry out and effectuate the purposes of and to provide for the proper construction of the provisions of said executive orders, it is hereby directed that the armed forces of the United States (including reserve components thereof) may enlist:

1. Any male person who presents himself at any point outside the continental United States, the Island of Puerto Rico and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, for enlistment into such armed forces or reserve components thereof; and

2. Any male person who, within 15 days immediately preceding the date upon which he presents himself for enlistment into such armed forces or reserve components thereof, had been a member of the armed forces of the United States or any reserve component thereof or of the armed forces of any of the United Nations.

PAUL V. McNUTT,
Chairman.

DECEMBER 19, 1942.

[F. R. Doc. 42-13732; Filed, December 22, 1942; 11:48 a. m.]