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TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VII—War Food Administration (Agricultural Adjustment)

PART 721—CORN

PROCLAMATION AND DETERMINATION WITH RESPECT TO COMMERCIAL CORN-PRODUCING AREA FOR 1945, NATIONAL, STATE, COUNTY, AND FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS FOR 1945, AND CORN MARKETING QUOTAS FOR 1945-46 MARKETING YEAR

Whereas, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, provides for the proclamation of certain data concerning the supply and consumption requirements of corn, requisite to the establishment of a national acreage allotment and marketing quotas for corn, and

Whereas, said act further provides that the powers therein granted shall not be used to discourage the production of sufficient supplies of foods and fibers to maintain normal domestic human consumption, taking into consideration current trends in domestic consumption and exports and the quantities of substitutes available for domestic consumption, and that due regard must be given to the maintenance of a continuous and suitable supply of agricultural commodities from domestic production adequate to meet consumer demand at prices fair to both producers and consumers, and

Whereas, said act further provides that national marketing quotas shall be terminated if it is determined that such action is necessary in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act or to meet a national emergency, and

Whereas, an investigation has been made which reveals that it is necessary, in order to meet the present national emergency and to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to dispense with marketing quotas for corn for the marketing year beginning October 1, 1945, and with national, State, county, and farm acreage allotments for corn for 1945:

Now, therefore, it is hereby determined and proclaimed that:

§ 721.701 *Commercial corn-producing area for 1945.* No commercial corn-producing area will be established for 1945.

§ 721.702 *1945 acreage allotments for corn.* No national, State, county, or farm acreage allotments of corn will be determined for 1945.

§ 721.705 National marketing quota for corn for the 1945-46 marketing year. Corn marketing quotas will not be in effect for the marketing year beginning October 1, 1945.

(52 Stat. 39, 43, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 64; 53 Stat. 1125; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of January 1945.

MARVIN JONES,
War Food Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1008; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:12 a. m.]

Chapter XI—War Food Administration (Distribution Orders)

[WFO 63-1]

PART 1596—FOOD IMPORTS

REVISION OF APPENDIX

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of War Food Order No. 63 (9 F.R. 13280, 14877, § 1596.1 (d)), Appendix A to that order is revised to eliminate the following item therefrom:

Food:	<i>Commerce import class No.</i>
Tuna fish, in oil or oil and other substances	0065.200

This revision shall be effective on January 22, 1945.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783; WFO No. 63, 9 F.R. 13280, 14877)

Issued this 15th day of January 1945.

RALPH W. OLMSTEAD,
Acting Director of Supply.

[F. R. Doc. 45-988; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945;
3:22 p. m.]

TITLE 30—MINERAL RESOURCES

Chapter VI—Solid Fuels Administration for War

PART 602—GENERAL ORDERS AND DIRECTIVES

DIRECTION TO ALL PERSONS SHIPPING, AND TO ALL RETAIL DEALERS IN STATES OF ILLINOIS, IOWA, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA AND WISCONSIN RECEIVING, CERTAIN SIZES OF HIGH VOLATILE DOMESTIC COAL PRODUCED IN DISTRICT 8

Because the requirements for District 8 high volatile domestic coal other than stoker coal cannot be met in areas where alternative solid fuels are not available in large quantities, it is necessary to prohibit the shipment of such coal to retail dealers in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Accordingly, it is necessary, pursuant to SFAW Regulation No. 1, as amended, to issue the following direction:

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of § 602.519 of SFAW Regulation No. 23, as amended, from and after the effective date of this direction, and until further notice, no retail dealer in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin shall receive any District 8 coal that a person is prohibited from shipping by paragraph (2) below of this direction. (This paragraph does not apply to coal in transit on the effective date of this direction.)

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of § 602.505 of SFAW Regulation No. 23, as amended, from and after the effective date of this direction, and until further notice, no person shall ship to any retail dealer in the State of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin (1) any size of District 8 high volatile lump coal, and (2) any District 8 high volatile double screened coal with a top size larger than 1¼". (The designation of mines contained in the Minimum Price Schedule for District 8 of the former Bituminous Coal Division shall be the basis for determining whether coal is high volatile coal within the meaning of this direction.) This paragraph does not apply to ex-dock shipments.

(3) Within ten days after the effective date of this direction each person who is subject to the prohibition contained in paragraph (2) above of this direction shall file a statement with the Area Distribution Manager of SFAW in Cincinnati, Ohio, and a copy thereof with the Area Distribution Manager of SFAW in Chicago, Illinois, whose address is set forth in paragraph (5) below, containing the following information: (1) the names of the retail dealers in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin to whom he was required to ship by SFAW Regulation No. 23; (2) the amount by sizes of the coal that he was required by Regulation No. 23 to ship to each of such dealers during the period from the effective date of this direction through March 31, 1945, if his supply were adequate to ship to each of them 90 percent of base period receipts; and (3) the estimated total amount by sizes of coal that would have been shipped each month to retail dealers in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin in accordance with Regulation No. 23 during the remainder of January, February and March 1945 but for the application of the prohibition contained in paragraph (2) above of this direction.

(4) No person subject to the prohibition contained in paragraph (2) above of this direction shall accelerate, without the permission of the Area Distribution Manager of SFAW in Cincinnati, Ohio, his shipments of the District 8 coal specified in paragraph (2) above to retail dealers outside the States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin in order to absorb the tonnage released by virtue of this direction.

(5) Applications for exception from any provision of this direction shall be

filed in duplicate with the Area Distribution Manager of SFAW in Cincinnati, Ohio. Applications for exception shall set forth in detail the grounds for requesting relief and information supporting the request. The Area Distribution Manager in Cincinnati may grant or deny, in whole or in part, such applications: *Provided, however,* That before granting or denying any application for exception from the provisions of paragraphs (1) or (2) above of this direction, the Manager shall consult with either the Deputy Administrator or the Chief of the Bituminous Coal Distribution Division of SFAW.

SFAW will arrange, to the extent consistent with available coal supply, to locate alternative sources of supply for retail dealers prohibited from receiving District 8 coal by this direction. Such dealers should address their requests for assistance in obtaining alternative coal to Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick, 1161 Merchandise Mart, 222 West North Bank Drive, Chicago 54, Illinois.

(6) No person shall be held liable for damages or penalties under any contract for any default which shall result directly or indirectly from compliance with the provisions of this direction.

This direction shall become effective immediately.

(E.O. 9332, 8 F.R. 5355; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; Sec. 2 (a), 54 Stat. 676, as amended by 55 Stat. 236 and 56 Stat. 176)

Issued this 15th day of January 1945.

C. J. POTTER,
Deputy Solid Fuels
Administrator for War.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1000; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
10:48 a. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter VI—Selective Service System

[No. 270]

NOTICE OF CALL

ORDER PRESCRIBING AND REVISING FORMS

Pursuant to authority contained in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, I hereby prescribe the following change in DSS Forms:

Revision of DSS Form 10, entitled "Notice of Call (Regular)."¹ Upon receipt of the revised DSS Form 10, the use of the supply of DSS Form 10 (Revised 6/8/44) will be discontinued and all unused copies will be disposed of.

Addition of a new form designated as DSS Form 10-A, entitled "Notice of Call (Secondary)."¹

Revision of DSS Form 12, entitled "Notice of Call on State (Regular)."¹ Upon receipt of the revised DSS Form 12, the use of the supply of DSS Form 12 (Revised 6/8/44) will be discontinued and all unused copies will be disposed of.

Addition of a new form designated as DSS Form 12-A, entitled "Notice of Call on State (Secondary)."¹

The foregoing changes shall become a part of the Selective Service Regula-

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

tions effective within the continental United States immediately upon the filing hereof with the Division of the Federal Register and effective outside the continental limits of the United States on the 30th day after the date of filing hereof with the Division of the Federal Register.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY,
Director.

JANUARY 9, 1945.

[F. R. Doc. 45-995; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945;
4:22 p. m.]

[No. 271]

MONTHLY REPORT CARD
ORDER PRESCRIBING FORMS

Pursuant to authority contained in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, I hereby prescribe the following change in DSS Forms:

Addition of a new form designated as DSS Form 234, entitled "Monthly Report Card."¹

The foregoing addition shall become a part of the Selective Service Regulations effective within the continental United States immediately upon the filing hereof with the Division of the Federal Register and effective outside the continental limits of the United States on the 30th day after the date of filing hereof with the Division of the Federal Register.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY,
Director.

JANUARY 2, 1945.

[F. R. Doc. 45-996; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945;
4:22 p. m.]

[Amdt. 279]

PART 616—LATE REGISTRATION
ASSIGNMENT OF SERIAL NUMBERS

Pursuant to authority contained in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, Selective Service Regulations, Second Edition, are hereby amended in the following respect:

1. Reletter the present paragraph as paragraph (a) and add a new paragraph (b) to § 616.23 to read as follows:

§ 616.23 *Serial numbering; late registrants in Group 1, 2, 3, or 4.* * * *

(b) The first registration card (Form 1) completed or received by a local board for a late registrant in Group 3 after all serial numbers in the Third National Master List have been cancelled or assigned shall be assigned Serial Number T-7001, the second such registration card (Form 1) completed or received shall be assigned Serial Number T-7002, the third such Registration Card (Form 1) completed or received shall be assigned Serial Number T-7003, and so on.

2. Amend § 616.33 to read as follows:

§ 616.33 *Assigning order numbers to Group 3 registrants whose registration cards are received late.* (a) When a late

¹Filed as part of the original document.

registration card (Form 1) in Group 3 has been given a serial number of 7,000 or lower under the provisions of this part, the local board shall find from the Third National Master List what the registrant's order number would have been if his card had been received before the commencement of the Third National Lottery. The local board shall then assign such registrant the order number which precedes the order number which would have been assigned to such registrant if his card had been received prior to the commencement of the Third National Lottery and shall add a letter to it. For example: If his order number would have been 11,271, the local board shall give him Order Number 11,270A.

(b) When a late registration card (Form 1) in Group 3 has been given a serial number of 7,001 or higher under the provisions of this part, the local board shall assign the registrant an order number in the following manner: The local board shall first subtract the number 7,000 from the serial number assigned and obtain the remainder. For example: If the local board assigns a late registrant in Group 3 Serial Number T-7401, it shall subtract the numeral 7,000 from the Serial Number T-7401. The remainder is 401. The local board shall then assign the registrant the order number which precedes the order number which it has assigned to the registrant whose serial number is the same as such remainder and shall add a letter to it. For example: If the order number assigned to Serial Number T-401 is Order Number 12,512, the local board shall give the registrant Order Number 12,511A.

The foregoing amendments to the Selective Service Regulations shall be effective within the continental United States immediately upon the filing hereof with the Division of the Federal Register and shall be effective outside the continental limits of the United States on the 30th day after the date of filing hereof with the Division of the Federal Register.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY,
Director.

JANUARY 13, 1945.

[F. R. Doc. 45-994; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945;
4:22 p. m.]

Chapter VIII—Foreign Economic
Administration

Subchapter B—Export Control

[Amdt. 276]

PART 802—GENERAL LICENSES

SHIP AND PLANE STORES, SUPPLIES AND
EQUIPMENT

Section 802.13 *Ship and plane stores, supplies and equipment* is hereby amended in the following particulars:

Subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) is amended by adding thereto the following:

When presenting a requisition for cigarettes to Collectors of Customs the operators of vessels shall also submit an inventory of the total number of cigarettes on board such vessels at the time of arrival in port.

Group 10 of subparagraph (4) of paragraph (b) is amended to read as follows:

Group 10: Tobacco:
Cigarettes (1 package).

or

Other tobacco (not in excess of 4 oz.)
The total number of cigarettes on board at the time of arrival in port shall be deducted in computing the authorized allowance of cigarettes.

This amendment shall become effective on January 22, 1945.

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714; Pub. Law 75, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 238, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 397, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9361; 8 F.R. 9861; Order No. 1, 8 F.R. 9938; E.O. 9380, 8 F.R. 13081; Delegation of Authority No. 20, 8 F.R. 16235; Delegation of Authority No. 21, 8 F.R. 16320)

Dated: January 9, 1945.

S. H. LEBENSBERGER,
Director,
Requirements and Supply Branch,
Bureau of Supplies.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1004; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:07 a. m.]

[Amdt. 277]

PART 802—GENERAL LICENSES

TIRES AND TUBES OWNED AND USED IN MEXICO

Section 802.26 *General License "GLR"* is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph:

(f) Tires and tubes owned and used in Mexico which are imported into the United States for repair or recapping purposes may be returned to Mexico together with any material incorporated into such tires or tubes in the process of repair or recapping; *Provided*, Such tires and tubes are imported into the United States (1) under a six months' bond for exportation, or (2) under any other form of entry pursuant to which such tires and tubes are marked or recorded by the collector of customs at the port of importation so that they may be identified when exported.

This amendment shall become effective immediately on publication.

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714; Pub. Law 75, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 238, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 397, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9361, 8 F.R. 9861; Order No. 1, 8 F.R. 9938; E.O. 9380, 8 F.R. 13081; Delegation of Authority No. 20, 8 F.R. 16235; Delegation of Authority No. 21, 8 F.R. 16320)

Dated: January 12, 1945.

S. H. LEBENSBERGER,
Director,
Requirements and Supply Branch,
Bureau of Supplies.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1005; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:07 a. m.]

[Amdt. 278]

PART 811—BLANKET LICENSE "BLT"

GENERAL PROVISIONS

In § 811.2 *General provisions*, the first sentence of paragraph (f) preceding the list of commodities is amended to read as follows:

The blanket license procedure shall apply only to the following commodities for export to destinations in general license country group V or country group K, as set forth in § 802.3 (a) of this subchapter.

This amendment shall become effective upon publication.

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714; Pub. Law 75, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 238, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 397, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9361, 8 F.R. 9861; Order No. 1, 8 F.R. 9938; E.O. 9380; 8 F.R. 13081; Delegation of Authority No. 20, 8 F.R. 16235; Delegation of Authority No. 21, 8 F.R. 16320)

Dated: January 11, 1945.

S. H. LEBENSBERGER,
Director,
Requirements and Supply Branch,
Bureau of Supplies.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1006; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:07 a. m.]

[Amdt. 279]

PART 802—GENERAL LICENSES

MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES

Section 802.10 *General License GLV* is hereby amended in the following particulars:

1. Subdivision (iii) of subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) is amended by deleting the following from the commodities listed in said subdivision:

Commodity and Schedule B Number	Value Limits
Spices (including pepper, nutmeg, cloves, cassia, etc.), 1549.01 thru 1549.98	1.00
Vegetables and preparations:	
Asparagus, canned, 1241.00	* 10.00
Beans, baked, canned, 1242.00	
Beans, green, canned, 1249.00	
Beets, canned, 1249.00	
Carrots, canned, 1249.00	
Cider vinegar, 1253.00	
Corn, canned, 1243.00	
Peas, canned, 1244.00	
Soup, canned, 1245.00	* 15.00
Tomatoes, canned, 1246.00	
Vegetables, other, canned, 1249.00	
Tomato juice, 1248.00	
Tomato paste, puree, 1247.00	
Tomato table sauces, 1251.00	
Beans, dried, 1201.10	* 50.00
Peas, dried, 1202.10	* 100.00
Pickles, cucumber, 1250.00	* 10.00
*Yeast (except dry active), 1256.00	* 10.00
*Yeast, liquid, 1259.98	1.00

and by substituting therefor the commodities with the respective value limits

set opposite each commodity in the following list:

Commodity and Schedule B Number	Value Limits
Spices (include natural and imitation):	
Capsicum, 1549.01	1.00
Cinnamon, 1549.02	1.00
Cassia, 1549.03	1.00
Cloves, unground, 1549.05	1.00
Nutmegs, unground, 1549.07	1.00
Pepper, unground, 1549.11	1.00
Vanilla beans, 1549.15	1.00
Other spices (report mustard sauces in 1252.98), 1549.98:	
Black pepper, ground, 1549.98	1.00
Cloves, cracked or ground, 1549.98	1.00
Cummin seeds, 1549.98	1.00
Ginger, root, ground, or powdered, 1549.98	1.00
Mace, 1549.98	1.00
Nutmegs, ground, 1549.98	1.00
Tonka beans, ground or unground, 1549.98	1.00
West India nutmegs, ground 1549.98	1.00
White pepper, ground, 1549.98	1.00
Other spices, n. e. s., 1549.98	100.00
Vegetables and preparations:	
Asparagus, canned, 1241.00	* 10.00
Beans, baked, canned, 1242.00	* 10.00
Beans, green, canned, 1249.00	* 10.00
Beets, canned, 1249.00	* 10.00
Carrots, canned, 1249.00	* 10.00
Corn, canned, 1243.00	* 10.00
Peas, canned, 1244.00	* 10.00
Soup, canned, 1245.00	* 15.00
Tomatoes, Canned, 1246.00	* 10.00
Vegetables, other, canned, 1249.00	* 10.00
Tomato juice, 1248.00	* 10.00
Tomato paste, puree, 1247.00	* 10.00
Tomato table sauces, 1251.00	* 10.00
Beans, dried, 1201.10	* 50.00
Peas, dried, 1202.10	* 100.00
Pickles, cucumber, 1250.00	* 10.00
Vinegar, cider, 1253.00	* 10.00
Vinegar, other, 1253.00	1.00
*Yeast (except dry active) 1256.00	* 10.00
*Yeast, liquid, 1259.98	1.00

2. Subdivision (iii) of subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) is amended by placing an asterisk (*) before the commodity "Methyl methacrylate, fabricated", Schedule B Number 8261.03.

(3) Subparagraph (3) of paragraph (b) is amended by deleting the commodity "Cookers, pressure, iron or steel, enameled and not enameled."

This amendment shall become effective immediately upon publication.

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714; Pub. Law 75, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 238, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 397, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9361, 8 F.R. 9861; Order No. 1, 8 F.R. 9938; E.O. 9380, 8 F.R. 13081; Delegation of Authority No. 20, 8 F.R. 16235; Delegation of Authority No. 21, 8 F.R. 16320)

Dated: January 15, 1945.

S. H. LEBENSBERGER,
Director,
Requirements and Supply Branch,
Bureau of Supplies.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1007; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:07 a. m.]

Chapter IX—War Production Board

AUTHORITY: Regulations in this chapter, unless otherwise noted at the end of documents affected, issued under sec. 2 (a), 54 Stat. 676, as amended by 55 Stat. 236 and 56 Stat. 177; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; W.P.B. Reg. 1 as amended Dec. 31, 1943, 9 F.R. 64.

PART 1010—SUSPENSION ORDERS

[Suspension Order S-683]

ALEX O. MILLER

Alex O. Miller, 1611 North Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is engaged in the business of manufacturing and assembling lamp shades and parts therefor. During the period from January 1, 1944, to May 23, 1944, he produced at least 17,704 lamp shades and parts therefor containing iron and steel and which were not produced in fulfillment of preferred orders, in violation of General Limitation Order L-33. Alex O. Miller was familiar with the provisions of General Limitation Order L-33, and his actions constituted wilful violations of that order.

These violations have diverted critical material to uses not authorized by the War Production Board and have hampered and impeded the war effort of the United States of America. In view of the foregoing, it is hereby ordered, that:

§ 1010.683 *Suspension Order No. S-683.* (a) Alex O. Miller shall not for three months from the effective date of this order apply or extend any preference ratings or use any CMP allotment symbols, regardless of the delivery date named in any purchase order to which such ratings may be applied or extended or on which CMP allotment symbols are used.

(b) The restrictions and prohibitions contained herein shall apply to Alex O. Miller individually or doing business under any other name, his successors and assigns or persons acting on his behalf. Prohibition against the taking of any action include the taking indirectly as well as directly of any such action.

(c) Nothing contained in this order shall be deemed to relieve Alex O. Miller, individually or doing business under any other name, his successors or assigns, from any restriction, prohibition or provision contained in any other order or regulation of the War Production Board, except insofar as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

(d) This order shall take effect on January 15, 1945.

Issued this 8th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-993; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945;
4:22 p. m.]

PART 984—LEAD

[General Preference Order M-38, as Amended
Jan. 15, 1945]

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of lead 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:

§ 984.1 *General Preference Order M-38—(a) Scope of the order.* This order controls generally the use of lead. Under the order some uses are entirely prohibited, other uses are permitted free of any restriction, and still other uses are permitted but with a limitation on the amount of lead which may be used. Special restrictions may also be found in other orders of the War Production Board relating to particular articles or parts. In such case the more restrictive provision governs. In no case shall any person use, or purchase, or accept delivery of any lead in violation of this order.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this order:

(1) "Lead" means lead metal (including antimonial lead) in refinery shapes, whether produced from foreign or domestic ores, from scrap or drosses, or from any other lead-bearing material. It includes scrap lead and any alloy of lead in which the per cent of lead metal by weight is more than 50%.

(2) "Refiner" means any person who produces lead in refinery shapes, and includes any person who has such lead produced for him under toll agreement.

(3) "Dealer" means any person who procures lead either by importing or from domestic sources for sale or resale without change in form, whether or not such person receives title to or physical delivery of the material, and includes selling agents, warehousemen, and brokers.

(4) "Military order" means any purchase order or intra-company delivery order for lead which is to be delivered or used on or incorporated in material or equipment to be delivered to the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Veterans Administration, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration or Office of Scientific Research and Development.

(c) *Special directions.* The War Production Board may at any time issue special directions to any person respecting the production, distribution, delivery or acceptance of delivery of lead. Except for special directions, lead will be delivered in accordance with Priorities Regulation No. 1, giving preference to rated orders in their proper sequence.

(d) *Lead from Metals Reserve Company.* After February 1, 1945, any per-

son unable to obtain lead from the regular sources of supply and wishing to procure lead from the Metals Reserve Company must make application in writing to the War Production Board on Form WPB-95.

(e) *Inventory restrictions.* No person shall knowingly deliver to any person and no person shall accept delivery of any quantity of lead after January 15, 1945, if the total inventory in the hands of the person accepting delivery is, or by virtue of acceptance will become, in excess of his reasonably anticipated requirements for permissible uses in the next forty-five days (except where a minimum carload quantity requested by O. D. T. exceeds these restrictions). The restrictions of this paragraph do not apply to a refiner, dealer, or scrap dealer.

(f) *Prohibited uses. List A.* The use by any person of lead in the manufacture of articles on List A of this order, or parts for those articles, or for any purpose specified on List A is prohibited.

(g) *Unrestricted articles and uses. List B.* There are set forth in List B of this order certain articles and uses for which lead may be used with no restriction insofar as this order is concerned. This order does not limit the use of lead to produce items on List B provided other orders of the War Production Board are not violated.

(h) *Restricted uses. List C.* For articles and uses not on either List A or List B, the use of lead is permitted, but with the limitation on the amounts which may be used as set forth in List C of this order; namely, that in any calendar quarter no person shall use more lead than the percentage indicated in List C of the amount of lead used by him for the same product during the first six months of 1944. However, as indicated in List C, the percentage permitted to be used may be exceeded if it is less than the specific small amounts set forth. For example, a person using lead for the production of sheet lead may use in the first quarter of 1945 not more than 30% of the amount used by him for this purpose in the first six months of 1944. However, he may exceed his allowable quota for this purpose if he uses less than 15 tons of lead during the quarter. Persons using lead for more than one of the classes of uses in List C may not transfer unused quotas for one class of use to another class of use. In computing the amount of lead permitted to be used for the articles and uses shown in List C for the first quarter of 1945, each person shall include the amount of lead in any end products not fully fabricated on the first day of January 1945. Lead in any end products

fully fabricated on the first day of January 1945, shall not be included.

(i) *Restrictions on sales and deliveries of lead.* No person shall sell or deliver any lead to any person if he knows, or has reason to believe, such material is to be used in violation of the terms of this order.

(j) *Appeals.* Any appeal from the restrictions of paragraph (e), (f) or (h) of this order must be filed by letter in duplicate addressed to the War Production Board, Tin, Lead & Zinc Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. M-38, giving justification for the appeal with necessary supporting data. Such data should include:

1. Product in which the lead will be used.
2. Period of time, not exceeding one calendar quarter, for which relief is requested.
3. Monthly schedule of amount of lead to be used, and the portion of this which is in excess of the quota permitted by the order.
4. If the appeal covers uses for military orders, the procuring agency, end-use description, prime contract numbers and dates when the orders were received.
5. If the appeal is filed because the restrictions on use of lead will prevent the filling of non-military orders of extreme urgency, give exact information as to the use of the product in which the lead is used, the names of the customers, and preference ratings covering the orders.
6. In every case state the end-use and preference rating pattern covering the orders you have filled and expect to fill with the quota of lead you are permitted to use under this order.
7. Any other information pertinent to the appeal.

Ordinarily consideration will be given only to those appeals showing that the quota limits on consumption of lead will prevent the filling of "military orders" or orders of similar extreme urgency. Appeals to be filed from paragraphs (f) and (h) under such conditions must be received by the last day of the first month of the quarter for which a higher quota of lead consumption is required. (January 31, 1945 for first quarter 1945 appeals). Appeals on the grounds of undue hardship will not generally be considered favorably if they are based on the fact that the person affected will be unable to fill other than "military orders" in amounts as large as he had previously delivered, or that he will be unable to fill other than "military orders" to the same extent as other persons.

Attention is called to the requirement of Priorities Regulation No. 16 with respect to the statement of manpower requirements which must be submitted with the appeal.

(k) *Priorities Regulation No. 25.* Requests for exceptions from the restrictions of this order may not be made under the provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 25 after January 1, 1945. The

use of lead for production previously authorized under Priorities Regulation No. 25 will be subject to the restrictions of this order after January 1, 1945.

(1) *Records.* All persons affected by this order must maintain accurate and complete records of all transactions as required by Priorities Regulation No. 1, § 944.15. Such records must include complete statements of the amounts of lead consumed for each of the classes of use specified in Lists B and C of this order, and the amount of inventory on hand.

(m) *Required reports.* (1) After January 1, 1945, a report shall be filed on the 20th of each month on Form WPB-95 by any person who purchases or consumes ten tons or more of lead during the preceding calendar month, or had in his possession or under his control 20 tons or more of lead on the last day of the preceding month.

(2) The War Production Board may from time to time issue special directions requiring any refiner or dealer to file a report showing a schedule of his proposed deliveries of lead.

(3) All persons affected by this order shall execute and file with the War Production Board such other reports as may be required subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget.

(4) The reporting and record-keeping provisions of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(n) *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.

(o) *Communications to the War Production Board.* Except for appeals filed under paragraph (j), all communications and reports dealing with this order shall be addressed to: War Production Board, Tin, Lead and Zinc Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-38.

Issued this 15th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

LIST A

- (1) Motor Vehicle body solder (except for repair purposes).
- (2) Ballast or keels for pleasure boats.
- (3) Building supplies as follows (except as a coating material):
 - (a) Gutters and leaders.
 - (b) Ornamental work.
 - (c) Puttyless frames.
 - (d) Sash weights.
 - (e) Spandrels.
- (4) Buttons, badges, emblems and regalia (except for sale to the Army or Navy of the United States, the War Shipping Administration, the United States Maritime Commission or the Veterans Administration).
- (5) Costume jewelry, novelties and trophies.

(6) Caskets, except: Solder for soldering purposes (containing not more than 30% tin).

- (7) Casket hardware.
- (8) Glass for ornamental purposes.
- (9) Tennis court markers.
- (10) Games or toys.

(11) Foil for the following purposes:

- (a) Packaging cigarettes, tobacco, cigars, candy, gum, beverages or fluids (except cap inserts for medicinals).
- (b) Permanent wave hair pads.
- (c) Tinsel.
- (d) Seals and labels.

(12) Statuary and art goods (except church goods).

(13) Weights for bats, decoys, dresses, golf clubs, saddles, darts and arrows.

(14) Any decorative purposes.

(15) Sheet, pipe (including lead lined pipe), fittings and burning bars, except as permitted in List B and except where municipality and State regulations permit no substitutes.

(16) Lead powder (other than for military uses and powder metallurgy).

(17) Lead plating (for uses other than permitted in List B).

LIST B—UNRESTRICTED ARTICLES AND USES

Storage batteries.....	Military orders only.
Lead oxides for storage batteries.....	Do.
Cable covering.....	Do.
Ammunition.....	Do.
Tetra ethyl.....	Do.
Solder.....	All orders (see list A for restrictions on uses).
Bearing metal.....	All Orders.
Brass and bronze.....	Do.

Collapsible Tubes—Subject to the restrictions of Conservation Order M-115

Plating where lead is used in place of either cadmium or tin plating, or where the use of lead is for chemical resistance other than atmospheric corrosion. All orders.

Sheet, pipe (including lead lined pipe), fittings, burning bars, and processing equipment for use in chemical and industrial plants to the extent that corrosive or chemical action makes the use of any other material impractical. All orders.

For use to comply with safety regulations issued under Government authority which requires the use of lead to the extent employed, or in safety equipment where and to the extent the use of any less scarce material is impractical. All orders.

Heat treating and annealing..... All orders.

Lead powder for military uses and powder metallurgy. All orders.

Lead for caulking..... All orders.

Lead for repairing of existing plumbing lines. All orders.

Coating of copper wire..... All orders.

Plating anodes where lead is used in place of tin or cadmium or for chemical resistance other than atmospheric corrosion. All orders.

For Chemicals, subject to the restrictions of Conservation Order M-324.

Terne plate and terne metal, subject to restrictions of Conservation Order M-43.

Storage batteries, for original equipment of vehicles authorized for production under Order L-1-e.

LIST C—RESTRICTED ARTICLES AND USES

NOTE: List C amended Jan. 15, 1945.

Article or use	Percentage of the weight of lead used for the same purpose during the first 6 months of 1944 allowed for use in any calendar quarter	Minimum use restriction (see par. h)
Uses for other than military orders:		
Storage batteries (including lead content of oxide):	Percent	
(1) For industrial type storage batteries, including batteries for use in plants, railroads, airplanes, radio stations, and commercial boats, but not including batteries for use in gasoline propelled vehicles.	50	30 tons per quarter.
(2) For all other types of storage batteries.	30	30 tons per quarter.
Ammunition.....	30	None.
Tetra-ethyl.....	30	None.
Uses for all orders including military orders but excluding uses forbidden in list A:		
Foil.....	30	None.
Type metal (only as to lead to be added to old type).....	30	1 ton per quarter.
Weights.....	30	1 ton per quarter.
Ballast.....	30	1 ton per quarter.
Seals.....	30	None.
Nails.....	30	None.
Washers.....	30	None.
Castings and die castings.....	30	None.
Lead wool.....	30	None.
Wire coating.....	30	None.
Camels.....	30	None.
Alloys (not included on list A or B).....	30	None.
For refining platinum, gold and silver.....	30	None.
All other items or uses not in list A, B, or C.	(1)	None.

¹ 30% for the first quarter of 1945 and none for each quarter thereafter.

[F. R. Doc. 45-944; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 11:41 a. m.]

PART 1029—FARM MACHINERY

[Limitation Order L-257 as Amended Aug. 31, 1944, Amdt. 3]

Section 1029.15 *Limitation Order L-257*, paragraph (c) (2) (iii) is amended in the following respects:

a. Add to the list after "Power sprayers" the following item:

Portable milking machines requiring tires which are not allocated under Order R-1, and which are less than 2 1/4" cross-section.

b. Change the first line of the last item on the list to read:

Any item requiring farm implement-type tires (not automotive) to be mounted on

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1036; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 11:41 a. m.]

PART 1029—FARM MACHINERY

[Limitation Order L-257, Direction 2 as Amended Jan. 16, 1945]

SALES OF WHEEL-TYPE TRACTORS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE WITH CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY ATTACHMENTS

The following amended direction is issued pursuant to Limitation Order L-257:

(a) *Purpose and scope.* Paragraph (f) (2) of Limitation Order L-257 (§ 1029.15) prohibits the sale for non-farm use of most machinery and equipment covered by that order unless the buyer has a rating of AA-4 or higher. If the buyer has no rating, he usually must apply for one on Form WPB-541. This direction requires that any one who wants to buy a wheel-type tractor for use with construction machinery attachments listed on Schedule A of Order L-192 must apply on Form WPB-1319 for approval to buy it and any necessary rating; he should use the same Form WPB-1319 that he uses in applying for the attachments under Order L-192. "War agencies" are treated the same as they are under L-192.

This direction covers only sales and deliveries to the ultimate user who wants to buy wheel-type tractors plus construction machinery attachments for non-farm use. All other sales of wheel-type tractors for non-farm use are governed by paragraph (f) (2) of L-257.

(b) *Restrictions on sale.* Except where the buyer is a "war agency", on and after May 12, 1944, no person may sell or deliver, and no person may buy or accept delivery of, any new wheel-type tractor for use with new construction machinery attachments covered by Schedule A of Limitation Order L-192, without specific approval of the War Production Board. Application for this approval, including both the tractor and the construction machinery attachments, should be made by the prospective buyer on a single Form WPB-1319 (Ref: L-192) in accordance with the current instructions for the form. Forms are available at all WPB offices. This application when approved will state all conditions under which the purchase order may be placed with the seller, including the assignment of any necessary preference rating.

(c) *Sales to "war agencies".* If the buyer of the tractor is a "war agency", as defined in Order L-192, it does not have to get specific approval under this direction. However, when it files information copies of Form WPB-1319 under paragraph (c) (2) of L-192 covering its purchase of the construction machinery attachments, it must on the same form identify the tractor to be purchased.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1036; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
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PART 1226—GENERAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

[General Limitation Order L-298, as Amended Jan. 16, 1945]

RESISTANCE WELDING EQUIPMENT

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of certain materials and facilities used in the manufacture of resistance welding equipment 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:

§ 1226.107 *General Limitation Order L-298—(a) Definitions.* For the purpose of this order:

(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) "Resistance welding" means that process for the localized consolidation or joining of metals under pressure and heat, wherein the heat is generated within the metallic parts to be consolidated or joined by the resistance of those parts to the passage of an electric current.

(3) "Resistance welding equipment" means equipment manufactured for use in the operation of joining metals by the resistance welding process and includes resistance welding machines, resistance welding controls, and resistance welding electrodes.

(4) "Manufacturer" means any person engaged in the business of producing, fabricating or assembling resistance welding equipment, and shall include sales and distribution outlets owned by any such person.

(5) "Dealer" means any person engaged in the business of purchasing resistance welding equipment for resale.

(6) "Order" means any commitment or other arrangement for the delivery of resistance welding equipment whether by purchase, lease, rental or otherwise.

(7) "Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration" does not include any privately operated plant or shipyard financed by, or controlled by, any of those agencies or operated on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis.

(8) "Used resistance welding equipment" means resistance welding equipment that has been delivered to an ultimate consumer.

(b) *Operations reports.* Each manufacturer shall, on or before the 15th day of each month, commencing with the month of August, 1943, file with the War Production Board an operations report on Form WPB-2830, showing orders for new and rebuilt resistance welding equipment and repair parts unfilled, received, shipped and cancelled during the preceding month, in accordance with instructions accompanying the form: *Provided*, That this paragraph (b) shall not apply to orders for electrical circuit breakers or indicating or recording apparatus used with resistance welding equipment, or repair parts for such circuit breakers or indicating or recording apparatus.

(c) *Authorization of purchase orders required.* (1) No manufacturer or dealer shall accept an order for or deliver any new resistance welding equipment, unless the transaction has been specifically authorized by War Production Board on Form WPB-1319. Any preference rating other than one assigned on Form WPB-1319 or by § 944.1b of Priorities Regulation 1 shall be disregarded. Application for an authorization and a preference rating is to be made by the purchaser by filing Form WPB-1319 with the War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the current instructions for that form.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (c) (1) shall not apply to (i) any order of \$200 or less for resistance welding equipment; (ii) any order for resistance welding electrodes; (iii) any order for resistance welding equipment for direct use by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration or for incorporation in or attachment to any resistance welding equipment to be used directly by such agencies; (iv) any purchase order bearing a preference rating assigned on Form CMPL-224, Form GA-1456 or under any order in the P-19 series: *Provided*, That the certificate applying or extending such rating shall state the source of the rating; or (v) any order placed by a manufacturer of, or dealer in, resistance welding equipment.

(d) [Deleted Apr. 17, 1944]

(e) *Miscellaneous provisions—(1) Applicability of regulations.* This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time, except as otherwise expressly provided herein.

(2) *Reporting provisions.* The reporting requirement of paragraph (b) and the form of application prescribed in paragraph (c) have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(3) *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.

(4) *Appeals.* Any appeals 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.

(5) *Communication.* All reports required to be filed hereunder, and all communications concerning this order, shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: War Production Board General Industrial Equipment Division, Washington 25, D. C., Ref.: L-298.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1037; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:42 a. m.]

PART 3208—SCHEDULED PRODUCTS

[General Scheduling Order M-293, Direction 3 as Amended Jan. 16, 1945]

PARTS FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

The following amended direction is issued pursuant to General Scheduling Order M-293:

(a) *Scope and purpose of this direction.* This direction covers all kinds of parts and sub-parts for internal combustion engines,

including all components attached to or required for the operation of such engines. These internal combustion engine components include, but are not limited to, the components listed in paragraph 3 of Table 4, Automotive Division, as amended September 25, 1944, to Order M-293, as amended October 14, 1944. All parts and sub-parts of internal combustion engines are by this direction classified as "M-293 products", and are subject to the scheduling provisions set forth in the next paragraph. The provisions of this direction are applicable to such engine parts and sub-parts whether manufactured by an engine manufacturer or a parts manufacturer. It is the purpose of this direction to describe and give public notice of the kinds of scheduling actions which may be applied by the War Production Board from time to time to any or all engine parts in the plants of any engine manufacturers or parts manufacturers. The extent to which such scheduling actions may be applied will be determined largely by the needs of the Army, Navy, Aircraft Resources Control Office, Maritime Commission, Office of Defense Transportation, and other essential programs for engine spare parts in any particular plant or plants. There is most urgent need for the maintenance of engines now in service, and scheduling actions taken under this direction will be taken primarily in such a way as to insure the satisfaction of that need, even at the expense of new engine production where that becomes necessary.

(b) From time to time the War Production Board may take any of the following kinds of action as to any manufacturer with respect to any parts or sub-parts of internal combustion engines:

(1) Direct the filing and freezing, or the preparation and freezing without filing, of production or shipping schedules, in whole or in part.

(2) Direct changes in the production or shipping schedules of any manufacturer. These actions may, among other things, relate to segments of production, segments of shipping capacity, specific purchase orders, or classes of purchase orders.

(3) Direct the inclusion of unrated purchase orders as a class in frozen schedules, or the exclusion of unrated purchase orders as a class from frozen schedules, and specify the manner of inclusion or exclusion.

(4) Direct the allocation and setting aside of specific percentages of parts on hand, produced, to be produced, or to be received for shipment as directed on specified purchase orders or classes of purchase orders; and change such percentages from time to time as to any part or parts.

(5) Direct the shipment of parts instead of engines by any engine manufacturer on specified orders, or classes of orders, and direct changes in any frozen schedule for internal combustion engines which may be deemed necessary to carry out directions for the shipment or setting aside of parts under this direction.

(6) Direct the return or cancellation of any purchase order on the books of a manufacturer.

(7) Direct the acceptance of purchase orders for parts, and direct a schedule of shipments for such purchase orders.

(8) Cancel purchase orders placed with one manufacturer and direct that they be placed with another manufacturer.

(9) Take such other action as it deems necessary with respect to the ordering, production or shipment of parts.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1029; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 11:40 a. m.]

PART 3208—SCHEDULED PRODUCTS

[General Scheduling Order M-293, Table 8, as Amended Jan. 16, 1945]

POWER DIVISION OFFICE OF WAR UTILITIES

§ 3208.9 Table for Power Division. (a) The following amended table is issued pursuant to the provisions of General Scheduling Order M-293:

NOTE: Item 10 (b) amended Jan. 16, 1945.

Type of M-293 product	Designation	Applicable forms columns			
		1 Operations report	2 Shipping schedule ¹	3 Application and authorization	4 Calendar months frozen ⁴
1. Steam turbines unless designed for ship propulsion or aircraft use	X		3003		8
2. Hydraulic turbines	X		3003		12
3. [Revoked Jan. 2, 1945.]					
4. Steam turbine generator sets for land use unless designed for locomotive headlight service	X		3003		12
5. Steam turbine generator sets for shipboard use unless designed for ship propulsion	X		3003		10
6. Generators designed to be propelled by a hydraulic turbine	X		3003		12
7. Generators designed to be propelled by a steam engine, a steam turbine, or a gas turbine, unless designed for ship propulsion, aircraft use or locomotive headlight service	X		3003		10
8. Generators designed to be propelled by a diesel or natural gas engine, 750 r. p. m. and less, excluding equipment for marine use	X		3003		10
9. Diesel and natural gas engines, 750 r. p. m. and less, excluding equipment for marine use	X		3003		10
10. Boilers and boiler units, exclusive of those for marine shipboard or locomotive use: ¹					
a. Boilers and boiler units (including such auxiliaries as superheaters, desuperheaters and water walls or water-cooled furnaces, when such auxiliaries are fabricated by the manufacturer who reports and fabricates the related boiler) of any type listed below if such boilers and boiler units are (i) designed for a steam pressure of more than 15 pounds per square inch, and (ii) have a boiler heating surface of 500 square feet or more, but less than boilers and boiler units listed in c. below:					
(i) Water tube					
(ii) Scotch marine					
(iii) Horizontal return tubular	X		1790		10
(iv) Refractory lined firebox					
(v) Oil country					
b. Boilers and boiler units designed for steam pressures over 15 pounds per square inch, all sizes, of the following types:					
(i) Waste heat					
(ii) Dowtherm	X		1790		10
(iii) Mercury					
(iv) Electric (electrode type only)					
c. Boilers and boiler units listed in a. above which have a combined boiler, water wall, economizer, and air heater heating surface of 3,000 square feet or more	XY		1790	2645	
d. Boiler auxiliaries, such as superheaters, desuperheaters, economizers, air heaters and water walls or water-cooled furnaces, (i) for a new boiler installation if fabricated by a manufacturer other than the manufacturer reporting and fabricating the related new boiler, or (ii) for a boiler unit already in use	X		1790		12
11. Pulverizers and related combustion equipment installed for the primary purpose of pulverizing solid fuel for firing any type of furnace, excluding those for marine shipboard and locomotive use	X		1790		12
12. Automatic stokers designed for burning solid fuel, with an active projected grate surface in excess of 36 square feet, excluding stokers for locomotive use. The term active projected grate surface means grate surface through which air is supplied to the fuel bed, either continuously or intermittently	X		1790		12
13. Soot blowers—any device using steam or air to blow soot, cinders, or slag from the heating surfaces of furnaces, boilers, stills and other types of direct-fired heat exchangers, excluding those for locomotive or marine use		732	3003		8
14. Steam condensers (surface, jet and barometric), inter and after condensers, and air ejectors, or any combination thereof, including marine condensers and air ejectors other than those produced for the United States Navy for use on ships	X		3003		8
15. [Revoked Jan. 2, 1945]					
16. [Revoked Jan. 2, 1945]					
17. Oil circuit breakers of 2,200 volts or higher	X		1790		5
18. Air circuit breakers except types AB, ET, or similar	X		1790		5
19. Metal clad switchgear containing oil or air circuit breakers listed in 17 and 18 above and power switchboards	X		1790		6
20. Liquid-filled and dry-type power or distribution transformers, 250 KVA and larger; unit substations and unit load centers containing such transformers		732	3003		6
21. Liquid-filled and dry-type power or distribution transformers, smaller than 250 KVA, having special features, design characteristics or accessories as defined in "NEMA Transformer Standards" Publication No. 42-73, Eighth Edition, May 1942		732	3003		6
22. [Revoked]					
23. [Revoked Jan. 2, 1945]					
24. Hydraulic governors except for aircraft application	X		3003		8

¹ See Table 14 of this order for listings of land boilers not included in this Table 8.

² A manufacturer of these products may file on Form WPB-3003 at his option.

³ Form WPB-3401 may be used instead of Form WPB-3003.

⁴ For explanation of time during which shipping schedule is frozen see paragraph (c) of M-293.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1030; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:40 a. m.]

PART 3270—CONTAINERS

[Conservation Order M-115, as Amended
Jan. 15, 1945]

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of materials entering into the manufacture of collapsible tubes 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.

§ 3270.39 *Conservation Order M-115*—(a) *What this order does.* This order controls the amount of tin that may be contained in collapsible tubes for packing various products. It also limits the amount of lead which may be used in the manufacture of collapsible tubes during the first calendar quarter of 1945. (The limitations on the use of lead for subsequent quarters will be prescribed in future amendments of this order.)

(b) *Definition of collapsible tubes.* For the purpose of this order, a "collapsible tube" shall mean any collapsible container in the shape of a tube made in whole or in part of tin or lead.

(c) *Restrictions on sales of tin or lead.* No person shall sell or deliver tin or lead to any tube or tube blank manufacturer or tube packer which he knows or has reason to believe will be accepted or used in violation of the terms of this order.

(d) *Restrictions on manufacture, sale or delivery*—(1) *General.* No person shall manufacture, sell or deliver any collapsible tubes or tube blanks which he knows or has reason to believe will be accepted or used in violation of the terms of this order.

(2) *Restrictions on use of lead.* During the first calendar quarter of 1945, no person shall use more than the following amount of lead (including that contained in blanks which he buys and converts into tubes) in the manufacture of collapsible tubes:

(i) 15% of the amount of lead which he used for making collapsible tubes in the first six months of 1944; plus

(ii) The amount of lead which he used during the period between January 1, 1945 and January 15, 1945, to make collapsible tubes to fill orders in connection with which he subsequently (but before February 1, 1945) receives the certification described in paragraph (d) (2) (iii) below; plus

(iii) The amount of lead which he uses (after January 15, 1945) during the first

calendar quarter of 1945, to make collapsible tubes to fill orders on hand bearing a certification in substantially the following form, signed manually by the purchaser or as provided in Priorities Regulation 7:

The tubes called for by this purchase order will be used to make deliveries to an agency or agencies listed in paragraph (d) (2) of Order M-115.

This certification shall constitute a representation to the seller and to the War Production Board (subject to the penalties of section 35 (A) of the U. S. Criminal Code) that the tubes covered by the certification will be (or have been) used to the best of the purchaser's knowledge and belief, for delivery of a product, directly or indirectly, to any of the following persons: U. S. Army or Navy (exclusive of post exchanges or ship's service departments located within the 48 states and the District of Columbia); the War Shipping Administration, the Maritime Commission, the Veterans Administration, or the Office of Scientific Research and Development. The standard certification of Priorities Regulation 7 may not be used instead of the certification described above. The tube manufacturer may not rely on the certification for the purpose of using lead under paragraphs (d) (2) (ii) or (iii) above if he knows or has reason to believe that it is false.

No person shall use a tube which he obtained on a purchase order bearing the above certification except for delivery of a product to an agency listed in this paragraph (d) (2), or to another person who certifies in writing that the packed tube will be so delivered.

(3) *Preferential treatment for medicinal tubes.* No manufacturer shall use his lead quota under paragraph (d) (2) (i) to make collapsible tubes for products other than those listed in items 1 through 5 of Schedule I of this order, if this would interfere with his acceptance and fulfillment, during the first quarter of 1945, of orders for at least as many tubes for such items as he made for the same purposes during the first calendar quarter of 1944.

(e) *Restrictions on packing tubes containing tin.* No person shall purchase, accept delivery of or use collapsible tubes containing tin for packing products except as specifically permitted in Schedule I at the end of this order. This schedule specifies the tin content for collapsible tubes for packing each product. These restrictions shall not apply to a lead tube containing not more than .5 per cent tin derived only from secondary sources.

(f) *Certification for delivery of tubes containing tin.* No manufacturer shall sell or deliver a collapsible tube (excluding a lead tube containing not more than .5 per cent tin derived only from secondary sources) unless he has received from the purchaser, a certificate signed manually or as provided in Priorities Regulation 7. This certificate shall be in substantially the following form; and once filed by a purchaser with a manufacturer, covers all future deliveries from the manufacturer to that purchaser:

The undersigned purchaser certifies, subject to criminal penalties for misrepresentation, that he is familiar with Order M-115 of the War Production Board, and that all purchases from you of items regulated by that order, and the use of the same by the undersigned, will be in compliance with the order, as amended from time to time.

(g) *Appeals.* Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made by filing a letter, referring to the particular provision appealed from and stating fully the grounds for the appeal.

(h) *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.

(i) *Communications to the War Production Board.* Communications concerning this order, shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: War Production Board, Containers Division, Washington 25, D. C. Ref: M-115.

Issued this 15th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

SCHEDULE I

Product:

Permitted tin content of tubes

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ointments and other preparations for ophthalmic use. | Unlimited. |
| 2. Sulfa drugs in ointment or jelly form. | Unlimited. |
| 3. Diagnostic extracts (allergens). | Unlimited. |
| 4. Morphine or hypodermic injection. | Unlimited. |
| 5. (a) Medicinal and pharmaceutical ointments. | Not to exceed 7½ per cent by weight of tube. |
| (b) Preparations which are intended for introduction into the body orifices (nasal, vaginal, rectal, surgical jelly, etc.). | Not to exceed 7½ per cent by weight of tube. |
| 6. Dental cleansing preparations. | Not to exceed 3 per cent by weight of tube. |

PART 3288—PLUMBING AND HEATING
EQUIPMENT

[Limitation Order L-107, Direction 1]

UNIT HEATERS

The following direction is issued pursuant to Limitation Order L-107:

(a) *What this direction does.* The purpose of this direction is to prohibit the shipment of unit heaters except on orders bearing a preference rating of AA-2X or higher. The direction is to be effective for a period of 90 days and is designed to permit the manufacturers of unit heaters to ship with a minimum of delay all unit heater orders which bear these high ratings.

(b) *Definition.* "Unit heater" as used in this direction means any extended surface heating equipment which is a factory made assembly and which consists of a heating element and a motor driven fan or blower (or fans or blowers) enclosed in a casing having an air inlet and an air outlet designed to be placed within or adjacent to a space to be heated and to heat such space by circulating air within it.

(c) *Restrictions on delivery.* During the period commencing January 16, 1945, and ending on April 16, 1945, no person shall make physical delivery of any unit heater except pursuant to an order bearing a preference rating of AA-2X or higher.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1034; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:41 a. m.]

PART 3290—TEXTILE, CLOTHING AND
LEATHER

[Conservation Order M-217, as Amended
Jan. 16, 1945]

FOOTWEAR

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of shoe manufacturing material 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:

§ 3290.191 *Conservation Order M-217*—(a) *Applicability of priorities regulations.* This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable regulations of the War Production Board and Conservation Order M-328, as amended from time to time, except as follows:

(1) Priorities Regulation 17 shall be inapplicable to footwear.

(2) Military footwear which has been rejected by Government inspectors and stamped to indicate its rejection may be sold without regard to Paragraph 944.11 of Priorities Regulation 1 or paragraph (e) (3) of Conservation Order M-328.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Put into process" means the first cutting of leather or fabric in the manufacture of footwear.

(2) "Footwear" includes house slippers, but does not include (i) rubber footwear or (ii) foot covering designed to be worn over shoes and utilizing no leather.

(3) "Work shoes" means any shoes or boots with unlined quarters which are designed to be worn at any form of work requiring specially heavy or substantially made footwear.

(4) "Horizontal quarter seams" means seams on quarters running at a predominantly horizontal direction (i. e. parallel to the sole).

(5) "Design and construction" of footwear means the make-up of the footwear in every detail, so that any two items of footwear of the same design and construction are necessarily identical, except in size; but does not refer to the means whereby the footwear is manufactured.

(6) "Cattle hide leather" means any leather (including splits) made from cattle hides, including hides of bulls, cows, and steers, and calf and kip skins (but excluding slunks) and shall also include buffalo hides.

(7) [Deleted Nov. 9, 1944.]

(8) "House slippers" means any footwear designed exclusively for indoor or house wear.

(9) [Deleted Mar. 9, 1944.]

(10) "Line" means footwear of any one of the following types:

Men's dress,
Men's work,
Youths' and boys',
Women's and growing girls',
Misses' and children's,
Infants',
House slippers,
Athletic,
Men's safety shoes, and
Women's safety shoes,

to the extent that such type of footwear is manufactured for sale by the manufacturer in the same price range; *Provided, That:*

(i) Footwear of identical kind and quality sold to different types of purchasers at different prices during the base period may be deemed one line, but only where the highest price for such footwear to any purchaser is not more than 15% above the lowest price for which this footwear is sold to another purchaser.

(ii) In case the sale by the manufacturer is at retail or to a purchaser which controls, is controlled by, or is subject to common control with, the manufacturer, then the applicable price range shall be the retail price range.

(iii) Up to a net wholesale price of \$1.75 a pair misses' and children's footwear (not including slippers) may be deemed one line, and youths' and boys' footwear (not including slippers) one line.

(11) "Price range" shall have the usual trade significance, provided that the highest list price in the range does not exceed the lowest in the range by more than ten (10%) per cent, or twenty-five (25) cents a pair, whichever is the greater, and that no range may overlap any other range.

(12) "Military footwear" means military type footwear purchased by the Army or Navy of the United States (excluding post exchanges and ship's serv-

ice stores, wherever situated), the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, the United States Maritime Commission, the Panama Canal, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Coast Guard, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the War Shipping Administration, the Government of any of the following countries; Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Free France, Greece, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Turkey, the United Kingdom (including its Dominions, Crown Colonies and Protectorates) and Yugoslavia; military type footwear purchased by any agency of the United States for delivery to or for the account of the Government of any country listed above, or any other country, including those in the Western Hemisphere, pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-Lease Act); and custom-made footwear delivered for personnel of the Army or Navy of the United States.

(13) "Civilian footwear" as used in paragraph (i) includes all footwear except military footwear and rubber footwear.

(14) "Six months' base period" means any consecutive six calendar months within the period from July 1, 1942 to April 30, 1943 selected by a manufacturer as his base period for the purposes of this order.

(15) "Civilian line quota" means the number of pairs of civilian footwear within a single line manufactured by a person during his six months' base period, as set forth on his base period report.

(16) "Safety shoes" means protective occupational footwear incorporating or purporting to incorporate one or more of the following safety features: steel box toe; electrical conductivity; electrical resistance; non-sparking and moulders' (Congress type) protection (shoes which can be quickly removed, worn to protect against splashing metals).

(17) "Long shield tip" means a shield tip having a horizontal measurement from the bottom of the curve to the upper end of the tip of more than 1 inch (using size 4B as a standard).

(18) [Deleted Nov. 9, 1944.]

(19) [Deleted Nov. 9, 1944.]

(c) *Curtailment in the use of materials and colors in the manufacture of footwear.* (1) No person shall manufacture, or put into process any leather or fabric for the manufacture of, any footwear with:

(i) Leather seam laps gauging over ½ inch in width.

(ii) Horizontal quarter seams, on lined low quarter shoes.

(iii) Wing or shield tips on men's shoes and boys' shoes over size 6, or wing tips or long shield tips on women's, girls', misses', youths', little gents' and children's shoes and boys' shoes of sizes 6 and under.

(iv) Full overlay tips or full overlay foxings, except on work shoes and footwear with fabric uppers.

- (v) Woven vamp or quarter patterns.
- (vi) Quarter collars, except on unlined shoes and house slippers.
- (vii) Bows or other ornaments, if made in whole or in part of leather (excluding scrap).
- (viii) Outside leather taps, on footwear other than men's high shoes, unless the middle sole is of synthetic composition material.
- (ix) Leather slip soles other than those cut from bellies or offal.
- (x) More than one full leather sole, in Goodyear welt footwear other than work shoes and safety shoes.
- (xi) Full breasted heels, except on hand-turned footwear.
- (xii) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (xiii) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (xiv) Men's one-piece leather uppers (i. e., vamp and quarter cut in one piece and seamed up the back).
- (xv) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (xvi) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (xvii) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (xviii) Any non-functional or decorative stitching except:
 - (a) Not more than four rows of non-functional stitching on imitation tips, foxings, saddles, mudguards and moccasin type vamps.
 - (b) Not more than an aggregate of four rows of functional and non-functional stitching parallel to the vamp, tip, foxing, saddle, and moccasin seams.
 - (c) Design stitching solely to permit direct non-stop stitching between cut-outs.
 - (d) Design stitching on utility work cowboy boots.
- (xix) Any leather lacings or overlays, except those serving a necessary functional purpose.
- (xx) Straps passing over, under or through a tongue or vamp.
- (xxi) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (xxii) Multiple straps, on Roman sandals.
- (xxiii) Kiltie or other ornamental tongues, if made of leather in whole or in part.
- (xxiv) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (xxv) Leather covered platforms or leather platform effects, on any footwear.
- (xxvi) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (xxvii) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (xxviii) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (xxix) Rawhide or other leather laces, except on work shoes.
- (xxx) Leather or part leather loops performing the function of eyelets.
- (2) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (3) No person shall put into process any leather for the manufacture of any boots except men's blucher high cut laced boots ten inches or under in height (measured from heel seat, using size 7 as the standard) and men's and women's utility work cowboy boots: *Provided, however, That upon letter application the War Production Board may permit any person to make boots higher than ten inches for use in specified hazardous occupations.*
- (4) No person shall put into process any material for the manufacture of footwear of more than one color (subject

to unavoidable deviations in shade normally experienced in finishing leathers or dyeing fabrics). This restriction shall not apply to the color of bows, metal findings, eyelets, stitching, lacing, bindings, linings, soles, safety shoes or shearling collars; nor shall it apply to footwear using no leather for outsoles, midsoles or taps. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent unavoidable discoloring of thread, leather, and perforations as a result of antiquing, or the use of:

- (1) Embossed leather or genuine reptile leather having slight variations in shade caused by normal finishing of such leathers, or
- (ii) A combination of two colors in part leather—part fabric uppers where the leather constitutes not more than 30% of the whole upper material (excluding linings.)
- (5) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (6) No person shall put into process any cattle hide upper leather (other than kip sides, kipskins and calf), including upper leather splits, gauging 4½ ounces or over for the manufacture of any footwear except work shoes, cowboy utility boots and lined police type high shoes.
- (7) No person shall put into process any cattle hide leather (including splits) for uppers or any cattlehide grain leather outsoles (except heads, bellies, shins and shanks of 5 iron or less), for the manufacture of house slippers or romeos.
- (8) No person shall attach any leather outsoles or outside leather taps to any footwear having raised or flat seam moccasin type vamps (including genuine moccasins utilizing soles) or mudguard vamps, any saddle-type footwear, or any footwear with imitation wing tips, imitation stitched moccasin types, imitation stitched mudguards and imitation stitched saddles; *Provided, however, That nothing in this subparagraph (c) (8) shall apply to footwear utilizing no leather except for split soles 2½ ounces or under or to women's and girls' shoes with heels 1½ inches and over in height, using size 4B as the standard.*
- (9) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (10) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]
- (11) No person shall manufacture any leather or part leather bows for use on footwear, except out of scrap.
- (12) No person shall attach any soles heavier than 4 iron cut from chrome, chrome retan, or any combination chrome tanned cattlehide or horse butt leather, excluding splits, to any footwear except infants' (excluding sizes 0 to 4 inclusive), misses' and children's shoes (excluding all sizes over size 3), youths' and boys' shoes (excluding all sizes over size 6), men's work shoes, and men's and women's safety shoes manufactured in accordance with paragraph (e-1) below. This provision does not apply to repair.
- (13) With respect to:
 - (i) Footwear especially designed for the physically maimed and deformed;
 - (ii) Misses' and children's (excluding all little gents' and all sizes over size 3); and

(iii) Infants' (excluding sizes 0 to 4, inclusive); no person shall utilize any upper leather or lining leather set aside by tanners for such footwear pursuant to Conservation Order M-310 or directions issued thereunder except in the manufacture of one of those types of footwear."

(d) *Restrictions on styling and types manufactured.* (1) No person shall put into process any leather or fabric for the manufacture of any footwear of a design and construction not utilized by him between September 1, 1940 and December 31, 1942, except that:

(i) In the case of footwear the soles of which are made wholly from materials other than leather or rubber (which may, however, utilize leather for hinges or for tabs, heel inserts or other non-skid or soundproofing features covering not more than 25% of the area of the bottom of the sole) designs and constructions utilized between September 1, 1940 and October 18, 1943 may be used:

(ii) Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the correction of patterns to the extent necessary to remove features prohibited by this order, the use of new bows (provided they are not an integral part of the upper), or the use of new designs, lasts and patterns which can be introduced without requiring additional employment.

(iii) The War Production Board may make exceptions in this paragraph in favor of patterns or designs which will conserve leather or other materials.

(iv) This paragraph shall not apply to new or additional production which has been authorized pursuant to paragraphs (1) (3) (v) and (1) (3) (vi).

(2) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]

(3) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]

(4) No person shall attach to any footwear (except infants' footwear, house slippers or women's gold or silver evening slippers) outsoles, other than wooden soles, not conforming to the specifications contained in Schedule I annexed to this order.

(e) *Exceptions to paragraphs (c) and (d) above.* The foregoing prohibitions and restrictions of this order shall not apply to:

(1) Footwear made wholly without leather except for leather top lifts if used. This exemption shall extend only to paragraph (c).

(2) Special types of footwear made for the physically deformed or maimed.

(3) Football, baseball, hockey, skating, bowling, track, and ski shoes and other similar footwear designed for use in active participation in sports which require specially constructed footwear for such use. This does not include golf shoes.

(4) Footwear forming part of historical or other costumes for theatrical productions.

(5) Infants' footwear up to and including size 4.

(6) Footwear made wholly or primarily of shearlings provided no other leather is used in their manufacture.

(e-1) *Restrictions on the manufacture of safety shoes.* No person shall manu-

facture any safety shoes which have leather uppers with leather or rubber (including synthetic rubber) compound bottoms, except those which comply with the safety features as to safety toe box, electric conductivity, electrical properties, non-sparking and moulders protection in the American War Standards Specifications for protective occupational footwear, men's safety shoes and women's safety shoes, Z41.1 to Z41.9 inclusive, 1944. Only those parts of the specifications relating specifically and solely to the safety features listed above and to the test requirements shall be applicable.

Upon letter application the War Production Board may authorize deviations from the above-mentioned standards when necessary to meet minimum civilian requirements for safety shoes.

(f) [Deleted Aug. 26, 1944.]

(g) **General exceptions.** None of the restrictions of this order shall apply to military footwear, or to footwear made as trials or pullovers but not sold.

(h) **Restrictions relating to sales and deliveries.** (1) No person shall sell or deliver any new footwear manufactured in the United States of America in violation of this order.

(2) No tanner or sole cutter shall deliver any leather to any shoe manufacturer if he knows or has reason to believe said leather is to be used in violation of the terms of this order.

(3) The prohibitions and restrictions of this paragraph shall not apply to:

(i) Deliveries of footwear or leather by or to, any person having temporary custody thereof for the sole purpose of transportation or public warehousing.

(ii) Any bank, banker, or trust company affecting or participating in a sale or delivery of footwear or leather solely by reason of the presentation, collection, or redemption of an instrument, whether negotiable or otherwise.

(4) In making sales or delivery of any footwear, no person shall make discriminatory cuts in quantity or quality between customers who meet such person's regularly established prices, terms and credit requirements, or between customers and his own consumption of said footwear. Reduction in sales or deliveries proportionate with any curtailment in supply available for nonmilitary use shall not constitute a discriminatory cut.

(5) With respect to:

(i) Footwear especially designed for the physically maimed and deformed;

(ii) Misses' and children's (excluding all little gents' and all sizes over size 3); and

(iii) Infants' (excluding sizes 0 to 4, inclusive):

no manufacturer shall accept delivery of any upper leather or lining leather reserved by tanners for such footwear pursuant to Conservation Order M-310 or directions issued thereunder if his supply

of leather suitable for such footwear and obtained on certificate pursuant to such direction shall thereby become larger than a 30-days' inventory. A 30-days' inventory shall be deemed to be the quantity of leather actually used for the production of shoes of these types during the preceding calendar month, unless no such footwear was produced in that month in which case a 30-days' inventory shall be deemed to be the leather required to manufacture his scheduled production of such shoes for the following thirty days.

(i) **Restrictions on production of lines of footwear.** (1) No person shall in any six months' period beginning March 1, 1943 complete the manufacture of more civilian footwear within any line than the percentage of his civilian line quota for such line shown on the following schedule:

Each line of youths' and boys' shoes.....	125
Each line of men's safety shoes.....	125
Each line of men's work shoes.....	115
Each line of men's dress shoes.....	100
Each line of women's and growing girls' shoes.....	100
Each line of house slippers.....	100
Each line of athletic shoes.....	100
Each line of women's safety shoes.....	100

With respect to (i) infants' footwear and (ii) misses' and children's footwear, no manufacturer may exceed 125% of his aggregate civilian line quotas for all lines of infants' footwear, and no manufacturer may exceed 125% of his aggregate civilian line quotas for all lines of misses' and children's footwear, but his production within each of these two types of footwear may be distributed among his established lines in any manner desired, except that the production in any line consisting of less than 50 pairs or 2% of the total production of that type of footwear (whichever is greater) during the base period may not be increased by more than 25%:

Provided, however, That to the extent that a manufacturer's production of military footwear shows a decrease below that during his six months' base period, his production within any line of civilian footwear may exceed the civilian line quota for such line by its proportionate part of such decrease; and to the extent that such manufacturer's production of military footwear shows an increase over that during the six months' base period, each civilian line quota of such manufacturer shall be diminished by its proportionate part of such increase."

(2) No person shall manufacture any line of footwear (except military foot-

wear) not manufactured by him in his six months' base period.

(3) **Exceptions to paragraphs (i) (1) and (i) (2).** (i) A lower priced line of the same type of civilian footwear may be substituted in whole or in part for a higher priced line.

(ii) The unused quota of any higher priced line may be added to a lower priced line of the same type of civilian footwear.

To the extent shown in the following schedule, any person may transfer the unused portion of any civilian line quota or quotas of men's dress or women's and growing girls' footwear to the production of the following types of footwear:

Type:	Percentage of unused quota permitted to
Men's work.....	115
Youths' and boys'.....	125
Misses' and children's.....	125
Infants'.....	125

Provided, however, That in no event shall any unused quota be added to a higher priced line, *And provided further,* That in no event shall a new line be added until authorization has been obtained under paragraphs (d) (1) above and paragraphs (i) (3) (vi) below.

(iii) A person may exceed his civilian line quota for any line of women's safety shoes if a pairage equal to such excess is deducted from some other line or lines of footwear.

(iv) During any six months' period, beginning March 1 or September 1 in any year, a manufacturer whose total production for the period will be less than \$250,000 (based on wholesale value) is not subject to paragraph (i) (1), provided that no new higher priced lines are added and provided the manufacturer does not exceed his aggregate production in pairs during his six months' base period by more than 50%. The exemption in this paragraph shall not apply to manufacturers affiliated, as a subsidiary or otherwise with another. This paragraph shall not authorize any manufacturer to increase his production by more than 50% in any line consisting of less than 50 pairs or 2% of his total production of that type of footwear (whichever is greater) during the base period. For the purpose of all computations under this exemption, footwear of the types and prices shown in the schedule in paragraph (i) (3) (v) shall be included.

(v) Paragraphs (i) (1) and (i) (2) shall not apply to footwear for the physically maimed or deformed on a custom-made basis and not for stock, to wood sole clogs utilizing no leather, or to footwear shown on the following schedule if manufactured for sale at or below the net wholesale prices shown opposite on said schedule and if their production will not require additional employment:

NOTE: Item 2 deleted from schedule Jan. 16, 1945.

Type:	Maximum net wholesale price per pair
Infants' sizes 0 to 4 (made without leather)-----	\$0.75
Infants' sizes 4½ to 8 (with or without leather)-----	1.35
Misses' and children's (with or without leather)-----	1.75
Youths' and boys' (without leather)-----	1.90
Youths' and boys' (utilizing leather)-----	2.00
Women's and growing girls' (including safety) (without leather)-----	1.90
Women's and growing girls' (including safety) (utilizing leather)-----	2.00
Men's work, dress and safety (without leather)-----	1.90
Men's work, dress and safety (utilizing leather)-----	2.50
House slippers (with or without leather)-----	1.60

NOTE: For the purposes of this schedule, footwear utilizing no leather except for heel top lifts shall be considered as having been made without leather.

However, any person wishing to take advantage of the exemption shown on the foregoing schedule shall advise the War Production Board by letter of the types of shoes to be made, the materials to be used, the price ranges, and his estimated six months' production. No such person shall begin manufacturing under this exemption until this report has been acknowledged by the War Production Board.

Where increased employment is necessary in connection with the proposed production of footwear on the foregoing schedule, an application must be filed as provided in paragraph (i) (3) (vi) below.

(vi) The War Production Board may authorize transfers of quotas from one type of footwear to another and new or additional production in each type. It will in general be the policy of the War Production Board to authorize new or additional production in lines of which there is a critical civilian shortage or lines of reasonably durable footwear where such production will not require materials, components, facilities or labor needed for war purposes, and will not otherwise adversely affect or interfere with production for war purposes. Authorization will not be dependent upon the applicant's having been engaged in the production of shoes during the base period.

Application for such authorization shall be made by letter, describing fully the footwear manufactured or proposed to be manufactured, listing in detail all the materials to be used, and stating the pairs desired to be made in each price range, the source of the manpower that will be required, whether production will be reduced in any other line or lines, and all other facts pertaining to the application. All applications shall be accompanied by original and two copies of Form WPB-3820 filled in to the end of section I. Authorization of production of new lines under this paragraph will be made only with the condition that production may not begin until evidence is furnished of conformity with applicable Office of Price Administration regulations.

Production in new price lines, or increased production in established lines, may be granted by the War Production Board to cover production of civilian footwear purchased by or on behalf of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration or any other agency for foreign relief purposes.

(vii) Manufacturers qualifying for an increase in price on footwear with non-marking synthetic rubber soles, or soles and heels, under Order No. 13 under § 1499.3 (e) (3) of General Maximum Price Regulations, issued by the Office of Price Administration, may disregard such increase for the purposes of this paragraph (i). However, where the increase results in production of shoes in a higher price line, the number of pairs so produced shall be reported separately on the manufacturer's production report at the actual price, as indicated in the revised directions to said form.

(4) The period selected by any person as his six months' base period shall apply to all lines and may not be subsequently changed. After July 11, 1944, lines manufactured by any person in his six months' base period as previously filed with the War Production Board may not be revised, except to bring them into conformity with this order. Manufacturers whose base period reports containing overlapping price ranges have been filed and accepted prior to June 27, 1944, may continue to use the ranges now on file only until September 1, 1944.

(j) 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.

(k) All persons affected by this order shall keep and preserve records concerning their operations in accordance with § 944.15 of Priorities Regulation 1.

(l) All persons affected by this order shall file such reports and questionnaires as may be requested by the War Production Board subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(m) Communications. All reports required to be filed hereunder, and all communications concerning this order, shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: War Production Board, Textile, Clothing and Leather Bureau, Washington 25, D. C., Ref.: M-217.

(n) 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.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

APPENDIX A: Superseded Nov. 9, 1944.

SCHEDULE I—SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOLES

Abrasion. The material shall have a resistance to abrasion of not less than 4000 revolutions to abrade 50% of the thickness of the material, when tested on the type of machine used by and following the procedure of the National Bureau of Standards. The material may be tested on any other abrasive testing machine, using an appropriate number of abrasive strokes of revolutions to give abrasive action equivalent to the above.

Crackiness. The material shall not crack, after conditioning for 4 hours, at 32° F. and testing at that temperature, when bent 180° over a 3-inch mandrel. The material shall not crack, after aging for 48 hours at 120° F. ± 2° F. and reconditioning at 65 per cent ± 2 per cent relative humidity and 120° F. ± 2° F. when bent 180° over a 3-inch mandrel.

Tackiness. The material shall not become tacky or flow when subjected to a temperature of 120° F. ± 2° F. for 4 hours.

Stitch tear. Material which is used for stitched soles shall have a stitch tear strength of not less than 30 pounds when tested dry, and not less than 25 pounds when tested immediately after soaking in water for 4 hours. When the outsole is cemented securely to a backer or midsole, the test shall be made of the combined assembly.

Effect of water. After submerging in water at 75° F. ± 2° F. for 4 hours, the material shall not show visual evidence of delamination or separation and shall not show an increase in thickness of more than 20 per cent.

INTERPRETATION 1

The word "manufacture" in line two of paragraph (c) (1) of § 3290.191 (Conservation Order M-217), refers to the operation whereby the features mentioned in subdivisions (1) to (xvii), inclusive, of said paragraph became a part of the footwear.

Illustration: Subdivision (iv) refers to full overlaid tips or full overlaid foxings except on work shoes. The order prohibits the placing of full overlay tips or full overlay foxings on dress shoes after October 31, 1942. But it does not prohibit the completion of the shoe if an overlaid tip or an overlaid foxing has been affixed prior to said date (Issued October 6, 1942.)

INTERPRETATION 2

FOOTWEAR

The reference to "leather outsoles or outside leather taps," in paragraph (c) (8) of § 3290.191 Conservation Order M-217 designates outsoles and outside taps the wearing qualities of which are derived primarily from leather. For example: An outsole composed primarily of leather but having a paper coating would constitute a "leather outsole," since, presumably the paper would soon disappear and the wearing quality of the sole would rest primarily upon the leather.

On the other hand, if a sole of durable substitute material were cemented on a thin leather sole so that the substitute material received the wear the leather sole would constitute a midsole rather than an outsole.

Similarly, a wooden sole having a leather heel insert to provide nonskid and sound-proofing features is not a "leather outsole," because the wear of the shoe is derived mainly from the wooden portion of the sole. (Issued Oct. 18, 1943.)

INTERPRETATION 3: Revoked August 26, 1944.

INTERPRETATION 4

DEFINITIONS

The definition of "price range" in paragraph (b) (11) of Conservation Order M-217 states that price range shall have the usual trade significance so long as the highest list price in the range does not exceed the lowest by more than 10% or 25¢ a pair.

whichever is the greater. The January 12, 1944 amendment in paragraph (b) (10) (iii) of the order allows manufacturers of misses' and children's and youths' and boys' footwear to consider their production in each type up to a wholesale price of \$1.75 a pair as one line. This does not, however, permit manufacturers to add 25¢ to the \$1.75 and consider all misses' and children's and youths' and boys' footwear up to \$2.00 as falling within the line. The exemption added by the amendment is one superimposed upon the existing treatment of price lines and cannot be construed to apply to any footwear having a net wholesale price of more than \$1.75. (Issued Feb. 28, 1944.)

INTERPRETATION 5

SHOES MANUFACTURED FOR DYEING BY RETAILERS OR CONSUMERS

Paragraph (c) (4) restricts the manufacture of footwear of more than one color. Where a manufacturer produces a line of footwear designed especially for taking dye on the tip, foxing, saddle or other portions, so that it can be converted into a two-tone shoe (such as a spectator or saddle oxford type), and he has reason to believe that it will be converted by retailers or consumers, he is putting material into process for the manufacture of footwear of more than one color. This is prohibited by the paragraph. (Issued Apr. 26, 1944.)

INTERPRETATION 6: Superseded Nov. 9, 1944.

INTERPRETATION 7: Superseded Nov. 9, 1944.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1027; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 11:40 a. m.]

PART 3293—CHEMICALS

[General Preference Order M-246, Revocation]

PHENOLIC RESINS AND PHENOLIC RESIN MOLDING COMPOUNDS

Section 3293.341 *General Preference Order M-246* is hereby revoked. This revocation does not affect any liabilities incurred under the order.

Phenolic resin and phenolic resin molding compounds are subject to allocation under General Allocation Order M-300 as Appendix A materials, subject to Schedule 87 issued simultaneously with this revocation.

Provision is made in Schedule 87 for transition from Order M-246.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1028; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 11:40 a. m.]

PART 3293—CHEMICALS

[General Allocation Order M-300, Schedule 87]

PHENOLIC RESIN AND PHENOLIC RESIN MOLDING COMPOUND

§ 3293.1087 *Schedule 87 to General Allocation Order M-300*—(a) *Definition*.

(1) "Phenolic reactant" means:

(i) Any of the synthetic phenols except resorcinol, of all grades and from whatever source derived.

(ii) Phenolic acids, either in pure or crude forms, comprised in whole or in

part of one or more of the following: phenol, ortho cresol, para cresol, xylenols and commercial grades of higher boiling cresylic acids, from whatever source derived.

(iii) Any of the substituted phenols, including para phenyl, para tertiary butyl phenol, para tertiary amyl phenol and bisphenol.

(2) "Aldehyde" means any organic compound containing the monovalent CHO radical.

(3) "Phenolic resin" means any synthetic reaction product of a phenolic reactant with an aldehyde or a derivative of an aldehyde such as, for example, formaldehyde, furfural, para formaldehyde or hexamethylenetetramine. Such term includes, but is not limited to phenolic resins, modified or otherwise in liquid, lump, spray dried, cast or pulverized form and in solutions commonly termed laminating varnishes and resin solutions as well as resin dispersions, emulsions and cement. The term does not include any reaction product of resorcinol, lignin, cashew nut shell liquid or cardinol unless enriched with another phenolic reactant.

(4) "Phenolic resin molding compound" means any combination of phenolic resin and bulk filler such as, for example, wood flour, asbestos, mica, cotton fibres, or macerated fabrics, which can be molded. Such term includes, but is not limited to, molding compound, molding board and molding blanks.

(5) "Products made from or treated with phenolic resin or phenolic resin molding compound" means the following products when made from or treated with phenolic resin or phenolic resin molding compound:

- (i) Molded products;
- (ii) Protective coatings (this means finished protective coatings only, and not phenolic resins as such);
- (iii) Plywood (including shaped plywood and shaped impregnated wood);
- (iv) Laminates (sheets, rods, tubes and molded shapes); and
- (v) Specialties which shall include all other products, such as abrasive wheels, friction elements and resin bonded insulation batting.

(6) "Product manufacturer" means any person who manufactures any product defined in paragraph (a) (5) above.

(7) "Coating Resin A" means any phenolic resin made with para-phenyl phenol or resin in which para-tertiary butyl phenol is 10% or more of the phenolic reactant.

(8) "Coating Resin B" means any phenolic resin for protective coatings which is not included in the definition of coating resin A above.

(b) *General provisions*. (1) Phenolic resin and phenolic resin molding compound are subject to allocation under General Allocation Order M-300 as Appendix A materials. The initial allocation date is December 1, 1942, when phenolic resin and phenolic resin molding compound were first put under allocation by Order M-246 (revoked). The allocation period is the calendar month. The small order exemption (which includes experimental quantities and free samples) per person per month is 50

pounds of cast phenolic resin and 50 pounds of the coating resin A. For all other phenolic resins and phenolic resin molding compounds in the aggregate the exempt small order quantity is 600 pounds per person per month.

(2) There shall be no limitation on duration of authorization for use under this schedule, notwithstanding Order M-300 (paragraph (v)), except in the case of authorizations for use of coating resins A and B.

(c) *Transition from M-246*. Regular and interim allocations issued under Order M-246 are effective under this schedule. Pending applications need not be refiled. However:

(1) Suppliers' authorizations issued under M-246 for deliveries to specifically named customers shall not be effective after February 28, 1945. Authorizations for use by these customers are not limited in duration.

(2) Suppliers' authorizations issued under M-246 for deliveries of aggregate quantities on exempt small orders, experimental orders, and "previously authorized" orders as specified in M-246, shall not be effective after January 31, 1945. Persons who receive or have received material under these exemptions may use the material under the applicable exemption conditions specified in M-246 (as amended May 9, 1944), without time limitation.

(d) *Suppliers' applications on WPB-2946*. Each supplier seeking authorization to deliver phenolic resin or phenolic resin molding compound shall file application on Form WPB-2946 (formerly PD-601). Filing date is the 23rd of the month before the requested allocation month. Separate sets of forms should be filed for each producing plant and for each class of customers' products; namely, molded products, protective coatings (file separate sets of forms for requests for coating resin A and for coating resin B), plywood, laminates, and specialties. Send three copies (one certified) to the War Production Board, Chemicals Bureau, Washington 25, D. C., Ref.: M-300-87. The unit of measure is pounds.

Table I may be left blank or filled in as indicated. An aggregate quantity may be requested, without specifying customers' names, for delivery on exempt small orders.

Fill in Table II, making one entry to cover all grades. Separate entries may be made to indicate specific production limitations on certain grades or types, and separate entries must be made for each grade of coating resin A.

(e) *Customers' applications on WPB-2945*. (1) Each person seeking authorization to receive and use phenolic resin or phenolic resin molding compound shall file application on Form WPB-2945 (formerly PD-600). No WPB-2945 application is required for exempt small orders, or for civilian uses which may be determined pursuant to paragraph (f) of M-300. Filing date is the 18th day of the month before the allocation month. File separate sets of forms for each supplier, and for each class of products; namely, molded products, coating resin A, coating resin B, ply-

wood, laminates, and specialties. Indicate the proper classification in the upper margin of the form. Send four copies (one certified) to the War Production Board, Chemicals Bureau, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-300-87, and one copy (reverse side blank) to the supplier. The unit of measure is pounds.

(2) In Table I, fill in Column 3 as follows:

For molded products, specify "aircraft radio condenser", "pump impeller", etc.

For protective coatings, specify primary product by its code number in WPBI-217 (Primary Product and End Use List) prepared by the Protective Coatings Branch, Chemicals Bureau, War Production Board.

For plywood, (including shaped plywood and shaped impregnated wood) specify "Plywood".

For laminates, specify "Sheets, rods, tubes and molded shapes".

For specialties, specify "Grinding wheels", "brake linings", etc.

"Inventory" (in original form).

"Resale" (in original form).

"Export" in original form. (In this case, specify the country of destination and the export license number.)

(3) In Column 4 specify end use as required by paragraph (11-a) of Appendix E of Order M-300. However, in the case of applications for coating resin A, end use shall be specified in terms of the individual end use codes in WPBI-217 (Primary Product and End Use List), and in the case of applications for coating resin B end uses shall be specified in terms of the end use groups in Direction 2 under order M-300. Fill in the balance of Table I as indicated.

(4) In Table II specify in Column 11 each grade listed in Column 1 of the application, and in addition specify "all grades for —" (specifying the general class of products covered by the application). Fill in the other columns of Table II as indicated for each different entry in Column 11. The report for "all grades" should include quantities reported for the grades listed specifically.

(5) Fill in Table III as indicated and leave Tables IV and V blank.

(f) *Special instructions for laminators.* (1) Laminators may, if they wish, vary the above procedure as follows: When it is not practicable for a laminator to give product end-use in Column 4 of his Form WPB-2945, he may write "subject to further authorization under M-300-87" in Column 4.

(2) The laminator shall then apply on Form WPB-2947 (formerly PD-602) for authorization to deliver the sheets, rods, tubes, and molded shapes for specific end-uses, and shall not deliver or use these items unless authorized in writing to do so by the War Production Board.

(3) Three copies of the WPB-2947 form shall be filled in and sent to the War Production Board, Chemicals Bureau, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-300-87. Filing date is the 23d day of the month before the requested allocation month. Fill in Table I as indicated, specifying names, proposed uses, and quantities requested for each use, by persons ordering for delivery during the next month. Leave Table II blank.

(g) *Supplementary use certificates from purchasers of products made from phenolic resin.*

(1) Each product manufacturer shall, if he is not sure of the end use of the product, require a certified statement of use from each purchaser of the product, unless the product is made from resin or compound received under the small order exemption provided in paragraph (b) (1) of this schedule. Each purchaser of these products shall, upon request of the product manufacturer, furnish a statement of end use followed by the certification "use certified—Ref: M-300" and authorized signature (as prescribed in Appendix D of Order M-300). Specify end use as shown in paragraphs (e) (2) and (3) above.

(2) The purchase order certificate required by Order M-382 for "critical coatings" (including coatings containing Coating Resin A) shall be filed as prescribed in Order M-382 instead of the certificate specified in paragraph (g) (1) above.

(h) *Communications to War Production Board.* Communications concerning this schedule shall be addressed to the War Production Board, Chemicals Bureau, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-300-87.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1031; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:41 a. m.]

PART 3293—CHEMICALS
[Conservation Order M-384]

LEAD CHEMICALS

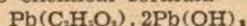
The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of lead chemicals for private account and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

§ 3293.641 *Conservation Order M-384—(a) Definitions.* For the purpose of this order:

(1) "Lead" means metallic lead or the lead content of the lead chemicals defined below in paragraphs (a) (2) through (a) (16) of this order.

(2) "Metallic lead" means the metal having the chemical formula Pb.

(3) "Lead acetate" means that lead chemical or compound having the approximate chemical formula



(Basic acetate) or



(Normal acetate).

(4) "Lead antimonate" means that lead chemical or compound having the approximate chemical formula $\text{Pb}_2(\text{SbO}_4)_3$.

(5) "Lead arsenate" means that lead chemical or compound produced for use as an agricultural insecticide and includes all arsenical lead salts.

(6) "Lead arsenite" means that lead chemical or compound having the approximate chemical formula $\text{Pb}(\text{AsO}_2)_2$.

(7) "Lead dioxide" means that lead chemical or compound having the approximate chemical formula PbO_2 .

(8) "Lead chloride" means that lead chemical or compound having the approximate chemical formula PbCl_2 .

(9) "Lead nitrate" means that lead chemical or compound having the approximate chemical formula $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

(10) "Lead silicate (mono)" means that lead chemical or compound having the approximate chemical formula $\text{PbO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.

(11) "Lead silicate (di)" means that lead chemical or compound having the approximate chemical formula $\text{PbO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$.

(12) "Litharge" means that lead chemical or compound having the approximate chemical formula PbO .

(13) "Red lead" means that lead chemical or compound having the approximate chemical formula Pb_3O_4 .

(14) "White lead" means either basic carbonate of white lead or basic sulphate of white lead as defined in this order.

(15) "Basic carbonate of white lead" means that lead chemical or compound having the approximate chemical formula $2\text{PbCO}_3 \cdot \text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$.

(16) "Basic sulphate of white lead" means that lead chemical or compound having the approximate chemical formula $2\text{PbSO}_4 \cdot \text{PbO}$.

(17) "Lead chrome pigments" means chrome yellow, chrome orange, chrome green and molybdate chrome orange as defined below.

(18) "Chrome yellow" and "chrome orange" mean the pigments which are reaction precipitates consisting of normal or basic lead chromates or mixtures of these with or without other insoluble compounds of lead.—Color Index 1270.¹

(19) "Chrome green" means the pigment consisting of a precipitated mixture of chrome yellow.—Color Index 1270¹—and iron blue.—Color Index 1288.¹

(20) "Molybdate "chrome orange" means a mixed crystal containing lead chromate, lead molybdate, and lead sulphate with or without other insoluble compounds of lead.

(21) "Preferred use" means any end use of lead chemicals (as defined in paragraphs (a) (2) through (a) (16) of this order) or products containing lead chemicals (i) where either the chemicals or the products are obtained by a purchase order rated under Preference Rating Order P-65, or (ii) where either the chemicals or the products are to be delivered to, or used on, or incorporated in material to be delivered to the United States Army, Navy, Veterans Administration, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, United States Government Printing Office, or the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-Lease Act).

¹ Society of Dyers, and Colourists "Colour Index," Bradford, Yorkshire, January 1924.

(22) "Civilian use" means any use other than a preferred use as defined herein.

(23) "Put into process" means the first change made by a person in the form of lead or a lead chemical (as defined herein) from that form in which it is received by him.

(b) *Restrictions on production of basic carbonate of white lead.* No person shall put into process in any calendar quarter for the production of basic carbonate of white lead, more than 15 percent of the lead he put into process for the same purpose during the first six months of 1944.

(c) *Restrictions on production of leaded zinc oxide.* No person shall put into process in any calendar quarter for the production of leaded zinc oxide more than 25 percent of the quantity of white lead (not the lead content) he put into process for the same purpose during the year 1944.

(d) *Restrictions on lead content of certain products.* No person shall put into process in any calendar quarter in the manufacture of any of the products listed below, a greater quantity of lead than is indicated opposite those products.

Commodity	Uses	Percentage of quantity of lead put into process for same purpose during first 6 months of 1944
Insecticides.....	All.....	45% or 1,000 lbs. of lead per cal. quarter whichever is greater.
Oil refining chemicals (not including tetraethyl lead).	All.....	50% or 1,000 lbs. of lead per cal. quarter whichever is greater.
Rubber compounding chemicals.	All.....	50% or 1,000 lbs. of lead per cal. quarter whichever is greater.
Optical, chemical, electrical (including radio, radar and X-ray) glass.	Civilian.....	50% or 1,000 lbs. of lead per cal. quarter whichever is greater.
Optical, chemical, electrical (including radio, radar and X-ray) glass.	Preferred.....	Unlimited.
All other glass.....	All.....	None.
Lead chrome pigments.*	All.....	Unlimited.

*NOTE: The use of all chrome pigments (including lead chrome pigments) is controlled by Order M-370; the distribution and use of bichromate for all chrome pigments is allocated under Order M-300, Schedule 62.

(e) *Restrictions on use of red lead for paints, etc.* No person shall put into process in any calendar quarter in the production of paints, varnishes and lacquers (including paste red lead) for civilian uses, more than 30 percent of the quantity of red lead (not the lead content) which he put into process for those products for civilian uses in the first six months of 1944, or 1,000 pounds per quarter, whichever is the greater. This paragraph is not applicable to red lead consumed for preferred uses.

(f) *Restrictions on use of white lead for paints, etc.* No person shall put into process in any calendar quarter in the production of paints, varnishes and lacquers (including paste white lead) for

civilian uses, more than 8 percent of the quantity of white lead (not the lead content) which he put into process for those products for civilian uses in the first six months of 1944, or 1,000 pounds per quarter, whichever is greater. This paragraph is not applicable to white lead consumed for preferred uses.

(g) *Restrictions on use of lead for ceramics.* No person shall put into process in any calendar quarter in the production of ceramics for civilian uses, more than 25 percent of the lead which he put into process for ceramics for civilian uses in the first six months of 1944, or 1,000 pounds per quarter, whichever is the greater. This paragraph is not applicable to any lead consumed for preferred uses.

(h) *Method of computing lead content of lead chemicals.* This order limits the amount of lead which a person may put into process in any calendar quarter for the production of certain products to a percentage of the lead which he put into process during the first six months of 1944. In order to determine this percentage in lead chemicals, the following table should be used:

Lead Chemicals:	Pounds of lead per 100 pounds of lead chemicals
Lead acetate (basic).....	60
Lead acetate (normal).....	55
Lead antimonate.....	63
Lead arsenate.....	60
Lead arsenite.....	50
Lead chloride.....	75
Lead dioxide.....	87
Lead nitrate.....	63
Lead silicate (mono).....	80
Lead silicate (di).....	61
Litharge.....	93
Red lead.....	91
Basic carbonate of white lead.....	80
Basic sulphate of white lead.....	75

(i) *Inventory restrictions on white lead.* No person whose use of white lead is restricted by this order, shall accept any delivery of white lead which shall result in his having an inventory at the time of such delivery in excess of the amount of lead he is entitled to put into process under the provisions of this order in that calendar quarter, for the production of paint, varnish, lacquers (including paste white lead) and ceramics. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "inventory" includes inventory at factory, as well as in transit to factory.

(j) *Special directives.* The War Production Board may from time to time issue special directives with respect to the use, production or processing of lead chemicals, notwithstanding the other provisions of this order.

(k) *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.

(1) *Communications to War Production Board.* All communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to the War Production Board, Chemicals Bureau, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-384.

Issued this 15th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-943; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 11:41 a. m.]

PART 3294—IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

[General Conservation Order M-126, as Amended Oct. 2, 1944, Amtd. 3]

Section 3294.63 *General Conservation Order M-126* is hereby amended as follows:

By amending the item "Fences of all kinds except: . . ." on List B to read:

- Fences of all kinds except:
- (1) Plain, barbed, or twisted wire; woven or welded wire fence (except lawn and other ornamental fence); wire netting; wire flooring.
 - (2) Chain link fence, including gates, for industrial plant protection only.

By amending the item "Fences, including chain link, . . ." on List C to read:

Fences.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1026; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 11:40 a. m.]

PART 4500—POWER, WATER, GAS AND CENTRAL STEAM HEAT

[Utilities Order U-9]

§ 4500.61 *Utilities Order U-9*—(a) *Purpose of this order.* War requirements have created a shortage in the supply of coal and other fuels. The purpose of this order is to save fuels used in the generation of electricity by prohibiting certain unnecessary uses of electricity.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this order:

(1) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, political subdivision, governmental agency or corporation or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not.

(2) "Electric supplier" means any person who generates, transmits or distributes electricity.

(c) *Prohibited uses.* No person shall use electricity for any of the following purposes:

- (1) Outdoor advertising and outdoor promotional lighting.
- (2) Outdoor display lighting except where necessary for the conduct of the business of outdoor establishments.
- (3) Outdoor decorative and outdoor ornamental lighting.

(4) Show window lighting except where necessary for interior illumination.

(5) Marquee lighting in excess of 60 watts for each marquee.

(6) White way street lighting in excess of the amount determined by local public authority to be necessary for public safety.

(7) Outdoor sign lighting except for:

(i) Directional or identification signs required for fire and police protection, traffic control, transportation terminals or hospitals; or directional or identification signs for any similar essential public services the lighting of which is specifically certified to be necessary by local public authority. Certification shall be made in writing to the appropriate electric supplier and need not be in any particular form;

(ii) Directional or identification signs using not more than 60 watts per establishment, for doctors and for hotels, and other public lodging establishments.

(d) *Exemptions.* (1) Any electric supplier who considers that compliance with this order by the persons whom it supplies directly and indirectly, will not reduce the consumption of coal or other scarce fuels may apply for exemption for the area it serves to the Office of War Utilities, War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C., Ref.: U-9.

(2) The War Production Board may from time to time issue directions exempting designated areas from this order if it finds that compliance within such areas will not reduce the consumption of coal or other scarce fuels in accordance with the purpose of this order.

(e) *Appeals.* Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance with this order will work an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him or who considers that compliance will endanger public health or safety may appeal for relief to the District Office of the War Production Board, for the area in which the consumer is located, Ref.: U-9.

(f) *Notices.* (1) Every electric supplier shall, as soon as practicable, notify by publication or otherwise all persons to whom it supplies electricity for uses prohibited by this order of the terms hereof.

(2) If any electric supplier has knowledge of a violation of this order by a person to whom it supplies electricity, it shall inform the person of the violation. If the violation is continued, the electric supplier shall notify the person in writing of the specific terms of the order which apply and of the penalties prescribed for violation and shall mail a copy of the notice to the District Office of the War Production Board, for the area in which the consumer is located, Ref.: U-9.

(g) *Violations.* If the War Production Board determines that any person is using electricity in violation of this order, it may direct the electric supplier serving such person to disconnect service and prescribe the conditions under which service may be reconnected. In addition, 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.

(h) *Effective date.* The effective date of paragraph (c) of this order shall be February 1, 1945.

Issued this 15th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-941; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945;
11:41 a. m.]

PART 4600—RUBBER, SYNTHETIC RUBBER,
BALATA AND PRODUCTS THEREOF

[Rubber Order R-1, Direction 10]

BUTYL FOR ADDITIONAL SIZES OF TRUCK TUBES

The following direction is issued pursuant to Rubber Order R-1:

Notwithstanding the provisions of List 25, Appendix II to Rubber Order R-1, GR-I (Butyl) synthetic rubber may be consumed after January 15, 1945, in the manufacture of truck tubes for both Government and Civilian orders in the following sizes: 6.00-17; 6.00-20; 6.50-17; 6.50-20. Butyl consumed for this purpose must, of course, come out of each consumer's allocation of Butyl synthetic rubber for the manufacture of tubes.

(Sec. 2 (a), 54 Stat. 676, as amended by 55 Stat. 236 and 56 Stat. 177; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; E.O. 9246, 7 F.R. 7379 as amended by E.O. 9475, 9 F.R. 10817; WPB Reg. 1 as amended Dec. 31, 1943, 9 F.R. 64)

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1032; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:41 a. m.]

PART 4600—RUBBER, SYNTHETIC RUBBER,
BALATA AND PRODUCTS THEREOF

[Rubber Order R-1, Direction 11]

PROHIBITIONS ON PURCHASE AND CONSUMPTION OF POLYISOBUTYLENE FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES

The following direction is issued pursuant to Rubber Order R-1:

Notwithstanding the provisions of Appendix I—General Permitted Uses, Rubber Order R-1, as amended November 9, 1944, the purchase and consumption of Polyisobutylene (Polybutene, Vistanex and Synthetic 100) are prohibited for experimental purposes. Appeals from the provisions of this Direction 11 shall be made by filing WPB Form 2242 with the Appeals Unit, Rubber Bureau, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., pursuant to § 4600.18 of Rubber Order R-1.

(Sec. 2 (a), 54 Stat. 676, as amended by 55 Stat. 236 and 56 Stat. 177; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; E.O. 9246, 7 F.R. 7379 as amended by E.O. 9475, 9 F.R. 10817; WPB Reg. 1 as amended Dec. 31, 1943, 9 F.R. 64)

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1033; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:41 a. m.]

Chapter XI—Office of Price Administration

PART 1377—WOODEN CONTAINERS

[RMPR 320, 1st Amdt. 2]

EASTERN AND CENTRAL WOODEN AGRICULTURAL CONTAINERS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Revised Maximum Price Regulation 320 is hereby amended in the following respects:

1. Section 5 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) The seller's average percentage mark-up over the f. o. b. factory price on all sales of Eastern and Central wooden agricultural containers during 1941.

A dealer who had no such mark-up for 1941 may apply, in writing, to the Lumber Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C. setting forth the nature and scope of his business and his requested mark-up. The Administrator will by order establish a mark-up for this dealer, based on the mark-ups used by his competitors.

2. Section 6 (c) is amended to read as follows:

(c) The seller's average percentage mark-up over the f. o. b. factory price on all sales of Eastern and Central wooden agricultural containers during 1941. Classes of sales are:

(1) Minimum truckload.

(2) 25 percent or less of minimum truckload.

(3) More than 25 percent but less than a minimum truckload.

A warehouseman who had no such mark-up for 1941 may apply, in writing, to the Lumber Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington 25, D. C. setting forth the nature and scope of his business and his requested mark-ups. The Lumber Branch will by letter or telegram notify him what mark-ups he may use. These mark-ups will be based on the mark-ups used by his competitors.

3. Section 4 (b) is amended by inserting the following paragraph after the first paragraph:

Overtime reports must be submitted as required in section 13 (b) below. If these overtime reports are not filed by the 10th day of February 1944 and subsequently by the 10th day of each following month, as specified, no overtime additions may be made on deliveries during the period of non-compliance.

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

¹ 9 F.R. 2821, 11007.

This amendment shall become effective January 22, 1945.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1018; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:33 a. m.]

PART 1388—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

[Hotels and Rooming Houses,² Corr. to
Amdt. 40]

**RENT REGULATION FOR HOTELS AND ROOMING
HOUSES**

In Amendment 40 to the Rent Regulation for Hotels and Rooming Houses in the first sentence of section 4 (h) the word "charged" is corrected to read "changed."

Issued and effective January 16, 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1021; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:34 a. m.]

PART 1388—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

[Housing,² Corr. to Amdt. 43]

RENT REGULATION FOR HOUSING

In Amendment 43 to the Rent Regulation for Housing in the first sentence of section 4 (k) the word "charged" is corrected to read "changed".

Issued and effective January 16, 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1020; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:34 a. m.]

PART 1389—APPAREL

[MPR 570]

**WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-
WEAR, NIGHTWEAR AND NEGLIGEE GAR-
MENTS**

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this Maximum Price Regulation 570 has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.* 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.

Sec.

1. Scope of this regulation.
2. Base periods.
3. Pricing chart.
4. Filing and amending pricing chart.
5. Highest price line limitation.
6. How to price garments—Rules 1, 2 and 3.
7. Reports required by manufacturers and manufacturing-retailers whose base period is between April 1, 1942 (or May 1, 1942 for manufacturing-retailers) and January 1, 1945.

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

¹ 9 F.R. 11322, 11540, 11610, 11787, 12414, 12866, 12967, 14059, 14357, 14238.

² 9 F.R. 11335, 11541, 11610, 11797, 12414, 12866, 12967, 14060, 14357.

Sec.

8. Persons who cannot price by Rules 1, 2 and 3.
9. Transfers of business.
10. Posting, invoice and record requirements.
11. Exception to highest price line limitation.
12. Prohibitions and enforcement.
13. Licenses required.
14. How this regulation may be amended.
15. Delegation of authority.
16. Relation of this regulation to other maximum price regulations.
17. Geographical applicability.
18. Definitions.
19. Appendix A: What garments are covered by this regulation.
20. Appendix B: Examples of pricing charts.
21. Appendix C: Records and direct cost calculations.
22. Appendix D: How manufacturers pricing under Rule 3 find their highest permissible selling price lines for new categories.
23. Appendix E: Maximum price-cost-ratios for selling price lines at discounts lower than 8%.
24. Appendix F: Suggested base period statement of manufacturing costs.

AUTHORITY: § 1389.606 issued under 56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566, Pub. Law 383; 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681.

SECTION 1. Scope of this regulation.

(a) This regulation tells manufacturers and manufacturing-retailers how to find their maximum prices for the women's, misses' and children's underwear, nightwear and negligee garments which are described and classified in categories in Appendix A (section 19). You should note carefully that when the word "garment" or "garments" is used in this regulation, it means only a garment or garments covered by this regulation.

(1) "Manufacturers." You are a manufacturer if you sell garments (i) fabricated by you from materials which you own or (ii) fabricated for you out of materials which you furnish.

(2) "Manufacturing-retailers." You are a manufacturing-retailer if you qualify as a manufacturer under the above definition, and customarily sell all or substantially all of your production to ultimate consumers. Unless the context requires otherwise, or unless special provision is made otherwise, the term "manufacturer," wherever used, shall include manufacturing-retailers.

(b) How to use this regulation. The purpose of this regulation is to establish for you a fixed relationship between the cost and the selling price of each garment you sell hereafter on the basis of your ratio of cost to selling price on the garments you delivered during your base period.

If you delivered garments between March 1, 1942 and November 1, 1944, you will find your base period in section 2, and Rules 1, 2 and 3 in section 6 will explain how to find your maximum prices and minimum costs on all garments.

If you did not deliver garments between March 1, 1942 and November 1, 1944, you will find your instructions in section 8.

SEC. 2. Base periods. Your base period is very important because you must figure your price-cost-ratio (i. e., your markup) from your deliveries of garments during that period.

(a) Manufacturers who delivered garments during both March and April 1942. If you delivered garments during both March and April 1942, your base period is March and April 1942.

(b) Manufacturers who delivered garments before November 1944 but not before April 1, 1942. If you did not deliver garments during both March and April 1942, but delivered garments after April 1, 1942, and prior to November 1, 1944, your base period is the two month period following the date of your first delivery of garments after April 1, 1942.

(c) Manufacturing-retailers. If you are a manufacturing-retailer who delivered garments to ultimate consumers in both April and May 1942, your base period for garments delivered to ultimate consumers is April and May 1942. If you did not deliver garments to ultimate consumers during both April and May 1942, but delivered garments to ultimate consumers after May 1, 1942, and prior to November 1, 1944, your base period is the two month period following the date of your first delivery to an ultimate consumer after May 1, 1942.

(d) Other manufacturers and manufacturing-retailers. If you are unable to find a base period under paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) above, you must follow the procedure set forth in section 8.

SEC. 3. Pricing chart—(a) Manufacturer's pricing chart. If you have found a base period under paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of section 2, you must prepare a pricing chart before you can determine the maximum price of any garment under this regulation. An example showing sample entries on a pricing chart is provided in Appendix B.

For purposes of this regulation, separate plants, in which all or most of the processes in the manufacture of a completed garment are carried on in each plant, shall be considered separate manufacturers although they may be owned by a single entity or person. A separate pricing chart shall be prepared for each such plant. If any of the manufacturing processes, for example, cutting, are performed in one plant for all garments, the cost of such process shall be allocated to each plant in proportion to the number of garments from that cutting which are completed in that plant. Any manufacturer who is in doubt about his status under this provision should seek advice from his nearest District Office of the Office of Price Administration.

The pricing chart shall contain:

(1) Column 1: Categories—(i) Base period categories. A list of the categories (by numbers) in which you delivered garments during your base period. For category numbers, see Appendix A (section 19).

(ii) Optional categories. If you wish, you may list in addition, any categories in which you delivered garments in October or November 1941 but did not deliver in your base period.

(2) Column 2: A list of the selling price lines delivered during your base period in each category. "Selling price line" means each separate price at which you delivered one or more styles in a

category to your general trade. If during your base period you delivered the same style at more than one price to the same class of purchaser, you must include that style in the highest selling price line at which it was delivered. Selling prices which differed from the prices at which you delivered to your general trade because of discounts, allowances, or price differentials for different classes of purchasers do not constitute separate selling price lines. Sample sales, special orders and accommodation sales do not establish selling price lines.

If these selling price lines were based on discount terms, you must convert all your selling price lines to your most usual set of terms for the purpose of listing them on your pricing chart.

For example: In preparing your pricing chart, suppose that you find that the selling price lines at which you delivered garments are the following:

Category:		
100-----	\$13.50	8/10/EOM
100-----	15.75	8/10/EOM
104-----	15.75	8/10/EOM
104-----	15.75	3/10/EOM

You are required to convert all of your prices to an 8/10 EOM basis inasmuch as that set of terms was used for the majority of selling price lines.

For Category 104, sold at \$15.75 3/10 EOM, you find the net price by subtracting 3% of \$15.75 from that figure, which results in \$15.28. ($\$15.75 \times 3\% = \47 . $\$15.75 - \$47 = \$15.28$.) Subtract the new discount percentage from 100%, and divide the net price by the result. ($100\% - 8\% = 92\%$. $\$15.28 \div 92\% = \16.61 .) \$16.61 8/10 EOM is the price line that appears on your chart instead of \$15.75 3/10 EOM.

(3) Column 3: Optional price lines—

(i) *Optional selling price line in each base period category.* If you delivered in October or November 1941 higher price lines in any category than you delivered during your base period in that category, you may, if you wish, enter in Column 3 on a separate line the highest selling price line delivered in October and November 1941 as an "optional price line" in that category. These selling price lines must also be converted to a single set of terms in the same way as you converted your base period selling price lines.

(ii) *Highest selling price line in each optional category.* If you entered any optional category in Column 1 as set forth above, you enter in Column 3, the highest selling price line delivered in such optional category during October and November 1941.

(4) Column 4: *The average base period cost of the styles in each selling price line listed in (2).* "Average base period cost" is figured by adding together the direct costs of the styles delivered during your base period in each selling price line within each category and dividing the total by the number of styles in the selling price line.

"Direct cost" means the total of the costs of materials, trimming and direct labor for the last cutting of the full size range of that style prior to the end of your base period, calculated in accord-

ance with the instructions contained in paragraph (c) of Appendix C (section 21). If you manufactured the same styles of garments in more than one plant during your base period and are therefore preparing a pricing chart for each plant, use the last cutting of the full size range of each style in each plant for the chart pertaining to that plant.

(5) Column 5: *The average base period dollar margin for each selling price line listed in (2).* This is computed by subtracting the average base period cost from the selling price line.

(6) Column 6: *The base period price-cost-ratio for each selling price line listed in (2).* The "base period price-cost-ratio" is the historical relationship between your selling price line and your average base period cost for that selling price line. It is determined by dividing the selling price line by the average base period cost.

(7) Column 7: *Minimum cost.* The minimum cost for each selling price line is the amount of direct cost which each garment in that selling price line must contain. All base period price-cost-ratios above 129% in categories 100-120 and above 134% in categories 200-226 are required to be adjusted as follows:

(i) *For each base period selling price line having an 8% or higher discount to the general trade.—(a) Categories 100-120.* If your base period price-cost-ratio is 129% or less, the minimum cost for that selling price line is the same as the average base period cost.

If the base period price-cost-ratio is more than 129% and less than 136% the minimum cost is determined by dividing the selling price line by 129%.

If the base period price-cost-ratio is 136% or more, add 15% of the average base period dollar margin to the average base period cost to arrive at your minimum cost: *Provided*, That the minimum cost must be at least the amount derived from dividing the selling price line by 162% except in the case of "couturier manufacturers". (See paragraph (b) Special provision for couturiers).

(b) *Categories 200-226.* If your base period price-cost-ratio is 134% or less, the minimum cost for that selling price line is the same as the average base period cost.

If your base period price-cost-ratio is more than 134% and less than 142.6% the minimum cost is determined by dividing the selling price line by 134%.

If the base period price-cost-ratio is 142.6% or more, add 15% of the average base period dollar margin to the average base period cost to arrive at your minimum cost: *Provided*, That, the minimum cost must be at least the amount derived from dividing the selling price line by 171% except in the case of couturier manufacturers. (See paragraph (b) Special provision for couturiers).

(ii) *For each base period selling price line having discount terms lower than 8%.* If your selling price lines have discount terms lower than 8%, you shall adjust the limitations set out above by following the instructions in Appendix E.

(iii) *For optional price lines—(a) Optional price lines in categories delivered*

during the base period. The minimum cost for your optional selling price line in each category is calculated by dividing the selling price line by the maximum price-cost-ratio for the highest base period selling price line in the category or by the average of the maximum price-cost-ratios for all the base period selling price lines in the category, whichever price-cost-ratio is higher. (The determination of maximum price-cost-ratios will be found in (8) below.)

For example: Suppose you have an optional price line of \$36.00 in category 104 (Women's regular size nightgowns) on your pricing chart and you wish to find the minimum cost for that selling price line. Then suppose your pricing chart shows base period selling price lines of \$12.00 with a maximum price-cost-ratio of 136%, \$15.75 with 140%, and \$22.50 with 131%. Thus, the average of the maximum price-cost-ratios is 135.7% which is higher than the ratio for your highest base period selling price line in the category. You divide \$36.00 by 135.7% and your minimum cost for that selling price line is \$26.53.

If the ratio for the highest base period selling price line had been more than 135.7% (the average) you could have divided the optional selling price line by that ratio instead.

(b) *Highest selling price lines in optional categories.* You find minimum cost for the highest selling price line in an optional category by dividing your selling price line by your average maximum price-cost-ratio. To find your average maximum price-cost-ratio add together all the maximum price-cost-ratios for all the base period selling price lines on your chart and divide the total by the number of selling price lines. (Do not include price-cost-ratios for optional price lines.)

For example: Suppose you delivered category 109 (Misses' pajamas) in October or November 1941 at \$31.50 but did not deliver misses' pajamas at all in March or April 1942. You want to find the minimum cost for that selling price line in category 109. You have on your pricing chart three base period selling price lines in category 100 with maximum price-cost-ratios of 137%, 135% and 143% and three base period selling price lines in category 104 with maximum price-cost-ratios of 136%, 140% and 131%. You average these six price-cost-ratios and divide \$31.50 by the average. Your minimum cost is \$22.99. ($137 + 135 + 143 + 136 + 140 + 131 = 822\%$. $822\% \div 6 = 137\%$. $\$31.50 \div 137\% = \22.99)

(8) Column 8: *Maximum price-cost-ratio.* This ratio expresses the maximum price as a percentage of cost.

To find the maximum price-cost-ratio divide the selling price line by the minimum cost for that selling price line.

The maximum price-cost-ratio shall not be higher than 162% for any selling price line in categories 100-120 or higher than 171% for any selling price line in categories 200-226, except for couturier manufacturers. (See paragraph (b) Special provision for couturiers.)

These limitations are based upon selling price lines having discounts of 8% or higher. If your pricing chart is based upon discount terms lower than 8%, you shall adjust the limitations set out above by following the instructions in Appendix E.

(9) At the bottom of your pricing chart list the following items:

(1) *Your customary allowances, discounts and trade differentials for each class of purchasers.* Although you have converted all your selling price lines to a single set of terms, you may have sold the same styles to different classes of purchasers at different net prices. If, during and prior to your base period, you customarily sold to retailers at 8/10 EOM and to wholesalers at 15% off or any other differential in terms or in class of purchasers, list each class of purchasers and the discounts or differentials pertaining to that class.

(ii) *First and last day of your base period.*

(b) *Special provision for couturiers.* You are a "couturier manufacturer" if you meet both of the following conditions:

(1) The average of all your base period price-cost-ratios listed on your pricing chart is higher than (i) 181.9% in categories 100-120, (ii) 195.5% in categories 200-226; and

(2) 70% of the base period selling price lines listed in your pricing chart are equal to or higher than the selling price lines listed in Group N of Table I of Appendix D (section 22).

If you are a couturier manufacturer as above defined, the limitation of all maximum price-cost-ratios stated in section 3 (a) (8) and the limitations on minimum cost requirements stated in section 3 (a) (7) (i) shall not apply to you.

(c) *Special pricing chart for manufacturing-retailers.* (1) If you are a manufacturing-retailer (as defined in paragraph (a) of section 1), you must prepare a manufacturer's pricing chart in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section for all garments which were delivered by you to persons other than ultimate consumers.

(2) In addition to the manufacturer's pricing chart, you must prepare a special pricing chart for garments sold to ultimate consumers.

Your special pricing chart shall be prepared according to the instructions set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, except that:

(i) You use November and December 1941 as the period for determining your optional lines and highest price lines in optional categories.

(ii) You determine the minimum cost for your base period selling price lines by adding 5% of your average base period dollar margin to your average base period cost for each selling price line.

(iii) The requirement that discount terms must be stated on the pricing chart does not apply to you.

(iv) The limitation of all maximum price-cost-ratios to 162% or 171% and the corresponding limitations on minimum cost do not apply to you.

NOTE: Throughout this regulation reference is made to categories, selling price lines, minimum costs and maximum price-cost-ratios listed on the seller's pricing chart. The expression "pricing chart" is intended to refer to a pricing chart correctly prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in this section. If a seller's pricing chart is improper or inaccurate, his maximum prices under Section 6 of this regulation shall be

prices calculated on the basis of a correct pricing chart.

SEC. 4. Filing and amending pricing chart. (a) *Filing your pricing chart.* Two copies of your pricing chart or charts must be filed on or before March 2, 1945, with the appropriate district office of the Office of Price Administration. This pricing chart shall be signed by an officer, owner or principal, and shall contain the address of the place where your records are maintained. You shall preserve an additional copy for your own use which shall be kept in the place where your records of cost are maintained. You may not sell or deliver any garments after March 17, 1945, unless you have received an acknowledgment of the filing of your pricing chart.

(b) *Amendments to pricing charts and correction of errors.* (1) On or before June 1, 1945, if you filed a pricing chart and then find that any of the entries on the chart was incorrect you must file two signed copies of a correct pricing chart with the district office of the Office of Price Administration with which the original chart was filed.

Until you have received an acknowledgment from the Office of Price Administration of the receipt of the corrected pricing chart, you may not use higher price-cost-ratios than those permitted by the pricing rules on the basis of your pricing chart previously filed, nor may you deliver a garment at a selling price line higher than the highest selling price line previously reported for that category.

(2) After June 1, 1945, if you wish to correct your pricing chart you must file two signed copies of an application for authorization to amend your pricing chart with the district office with which the original chart was filed containing the following:

(i) Your name and address;

(ii) Description of the errors which you wish to correct and the correct entries;

(iii) All available documentary evidence to substantiate the correction in your pricing chart.

Until authorization to amend a pricing chart has been received, you may not use price-cost-ratios or selling price lines higher than those permitted by the pricing rules on the basis of your pricing chart previously filed. When authorization to amend has been received, you must note on your own copy of the pricing chart and on your posted chart, as set forth in section 10 (a), the corrections authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

SEC. 5. Highest price line limitation. You may not deliver any garment at a price higher than your highest price line limitation, except as provided in section 11.

(a) *Highest price line limitation for categories which you delivered during your base period.*

(1) *Garments in categories 100-120 and children's and toddlers' garments in all categories.* Your highest price line limitation for a garment in categories 100-120 and children's and toddlers' garments in all categories is the highest

price properly listed for a garment of the same category in columns 2 or 3 of your pricing chart.

(2) *Garments in categories 200-226 except children's and toddlers' garments.* Your highest price line limitation for a garment in categories 200-226 except children's and toddlers' garments in those categories, is the highest price properly listed for a garment of the same category in column 2 of your pricing chart, except that if you have listed higher prices in column 3 of your pricing chart, your highest price line limitation for a garment which you deliver in the months of July to December, both inclusive, is the highest price properly listed in column 3 for a garment of the same category.

(b) *Highest price line limitation for categories not delivered during your base period.* Your highest price line limitation for a garment in a category not delivered during your base period is a selling price line determined pursuant to the instructions in Appendix D (section 22); except that if you have listed higher prices for that category in column 3 of your pricing chart, your highest price line limitation for a garment which you deliver in the months of July to December, both inclusive, is the highest price properly listed in column 3 for a garment of the same category.

SEC. 6. Pricing of garments by manufacturers and manufacturing-retailers. This section sets forth three pricing rules to be used by manufacturers and manufacturing-retailers. You must use the first of the rules which applies to the garment being priced. You may not change your customary discounts and price differentials from the discounts, terms and price differentials listed on your pricing chart if the change results in a higher net price.

(a) *Rule 1: Sales at selling price lines listed on your pricing chart for the same category.* You may sell any garment at a selling price line listed on your pricing chart for the same category provided it contains a direct cost equal to the minimum cost listed on your chart for that selling price line and provided the selling price line does not exceed your highest price line limitation described in section 5.

A garment containing the required minimum cost may, of course, be sold at a lower price than the selling price line listed on your chart.

For example: Suppose you have listed on your pricing chart a selling price line of \$8.50 for women's regular size slips, Category 100, having a minimum cost of \$6.19. You now wish to deliver a new style in the \$8.50 selling price line. Each slip you deliver in the \$8.50 selling price line must contain a direct cost of \$6.19 or more. Slips containing a direct cost of \$6.19 may, of course, be sold at any selling price lower than \$8.50.

(b) *Rule 2: Sales at selling price lines different from those listed on your pricing chart for base period categories.* You may sell any garment in a base period category at a selling price line different from any listed on your pricing chart for that category provided it contains a direct cost equal to the minimum cost corresponding to that selling price

line, and provided the selling price line does not exceed your highest price line limitation described in section 5.

(1) *Minimum cost.* The minimum cost of a garment in a selling price line different from any listed on your pricing chart for a particular category, is calculated by dividing the selling price line by the maximum price-cost-ratio listed on your pricing chart for either the next higher or the next lower selling price line listed for that category, whichever price-cost-ratio is lower.

For example: Suppose you wish to sell slips in Category 100 in a \$13.50 selling price line. In Category 100, your next lower selling price line listed on your pricing chart is \$10.50 with a maximum price-cost-ratio of 130% and your next higher selling price line is \$15.75 with a maximum price-cost-ratio of 143%. You divide \$13.50 by 130% and find \$10.38 is your minimum cost for the \$13.50 selling price line.

However, where the selling price line is lower than any listed on your chart for that category, you divide the selling price line by the average of all the maximum price-cost-ratios listed for base period selling price lines for that category on your pricing chart.

For example: Suppose you wish to sell nightgowns in Category 104 at \$10.50 per dozen. The lowest selling price line you delivered in your base period in that category was \$12.00. The maximum price-cost-ratios listed on your pricing chart for base period selling price lines in that category are 136%, 140% and 131%. Since you are selling a price line lower than the lowest on your pricing chart, you divide \$10.50 by 135.7% which is the average of your maximum price-cost-ratios. Your minimum cost for that selling price line is \$7.74. ($\$10.50 \div 135.7\% = \7.74 .)

(2) *Maximum prices for garments whose direct cost is known.* If you produce a garment whose direct cost is different from any minimum cost listed for the same category on your pricing chart, you calculate the maximum price of that garment by multiplying the direct cost by the price-cost-ratio for either the next higher or the next lower minimum cost for that category, whichever price-cost-ratio is lower. (Where the same minimum cost appears on your pricing chart for more than one selling price line in the same category, you use the lowest price-cost-ratio listed for that minimum cost.)

For example: Suppose you wish to calculate the maximum selling price for a nightgown in Category 104, having a direct cost of \$13.74. You find that the next lower cost in that category is \$11.29 with a maximum price-cost-ratio of 140%, and the next higher cost is \$17.19 with a maximum price-cost-ratio of 131%. You multiply \$13.74 by 131% and your maximum selling price for that garment is \$18.00.

However, if the direct cost is less than any minimum cost listed on your pricing chart for that category, you calculate your maximum price by multiplying the direct cost by the average of all the maximum price-cost-ratios for base period selling price lines listed on your pricing chart (in Column 8) for that category.

For example: Suppose you wish to calculate the maximum selling price for a nightgown having a direct cost of \$7.35 which is lower

than any minimum cost listed on your pricing chart for that category. You have maximum price-cost-ratios listed for your base period selling price line in that category of 136%, 140% and 131%. You multiply \$7.35 by 135.7% which is the average of the three maximum price-cost-ratios, and your maximum selling price for that garment is \$9.97. ($136 + 140 + 131 = 407$, $407 \div 3 = 135.7\%$, $\$7.35 \times 135.7\% = \9.97 .)

(c) *Rule 3: Sales of garments in a category not delivered during your base period.* You may sell any garment in a new category (a category not delivered during your base period) at any selling price line equal to or lower than your highest price line limitation for that category as described in section 5 (b) provided such garment contains a direct cost equal to the minimum cost for that selling price line.

The minimum cost for a garment of a new category is calculated by dividing the selling price line by your average maximum price-cost-ratio. The average maximum price-cost-ratio is found by adding together all the maximum price-cost-ratios listed on your pricing chart for base period selling price lines in all categories, and dividing the total by the number of base period selling price lines.

For example: Suppose you wish to find the minimum cost for a garment in Category 206, a category not delivered during your base period, to be sold in a \$31.50 selling price line. On your pricing chart you have listed maximum price-cost-ratios of 137%, 135%, 143%, 136%, 140% and 131% for your base period selling price lines. You divide \$31.50 by 137% which is the average of all your price-cost-ratios listed above. Your minimum cost is \$22.99.

If you know the direct cost of a garment in a new category, you calculate its maximum price by multiplying the direct cost by your average maximum price-cost-ratio.

For example: If you wish to calculate the maximum selling price of a garment in category 206 having a direct cost of \$16.42, and your average maximum price-cost-ratio is 137%, as in the example above, you multiply \$16.42 by 137% and find your maximum selling price for that garment is \$22.60.

Sec. 7. Reports required of manufacturers and manufacturing-retailers whose base period is between April 1, 1942 (or May 1, 1942 for manufacturing-retailers) and January 1, 1945. Except in the case of transfers of business as provided in Section 9, if you did not deliver garments during both March and April 1942 (or both April and May 1942 if you are a manufacturing-retailer) but delivered garments after April 1, 1942 (or after May 1, 1942 if you are a manufacturing-retailer) and prior to November 1, 1944, you must file in addition to your pricing chart, two copies of a statement setting forth the following:

- (a) Your name and address;
- (b) Date of commencement of business;
- (c) Names of all owners, officers, principals and key employees on January 16, 1945;
- (d) Previous business connections in needle work industries of all owners, of-

ficers, principals and key employees since 1940;

(e) Type of trade to which you distribute garments—e. g., retail stores, mail order houses, etc.;

(f) Methods of operation:

(1) Method of distribution—e. g., showroom sales, traveling salesmen, advertising, etc.;

(2) Methods of manufacturing—e. g., contractors, inside shop, section work, piece work, etc.;

(3) If contractors are used, a list of the names of the contractors and the other firms for whom they work or did work during March and April 1942;

(4) Methods of styling—e. g., number of designers, etc.

At any time after the filing of pricing charts, the Office of Price Administration may adjust your highest price line limitations and maximum price-cost-ratios if they are not in conformity with the previous business experience of the persons who were owners or key employees of your organization on January 16, 1945.

Sec. 8. Persons who cannot price by Rules 1, 2 and 3. (a) *Persons who are unable to establish a base period under section 2.* Except in the case of transfers of business as provided in section 9, if you did not deliver garments covered by this regulation between March 1, 1942 (or April 1, 1942 if you are a manufacturing-retailer) and November 1, 1944, you may not sell or deliver any garments until you have received authorization from the Office of Price Administration to establish maximum prices. However, if you made your first delivery of garments between November 1, 1944 and January 22, 1945 you may continue to deliver garments priced under General Maximum Price Regulation until an order has been issued to you under this section: *Provided,* That you file your application under this section on or before February 15, 1945.

If you do not file your application on or before February 15, 1945, you may not sell or deliver any garments subject to this regulation until an order has been issued to you under this section.

You must file with the appropriate district office of the Office of Price Administration two signed copies of an application for authorization to establish maximum prices setting forth the following:

- (1) Your name and address.
- (2) Date of commencement of business.
- (3) Names of all owners, officers and principals.
- (4) Previous business connections in needle work industries of all owners, officers and principals.
- (5) Categories you wish to sell.
- (6) Highest selling price line you desire for year around sales for each category. Such selling price lines should be chosen in accordance with the standards set out below. If you request prices higher than those listed in Group G on the ground that you will suffer substantial hardship, you must state in detail the nature and extent of the hardship.
- (7) If you desire to sell garments in the 200-226 categories, list also the highest selling price lines desired for delivery during the last 6 months of the year.
- (8) Price-cost-ratio and terms of sale you wish to use for each category.

(9) A list of the names and addresses of five manufacturers whose methods of operation are most nearly like the methods by which you intend to operate.

(10) Type of trade to which garments are to be distributed, e. g., retail stores, mail order houses, etc.

(11) Proposed method of operation:

(i) Method of distribution, e. g., showroom sales, traveling salesmen, advertising, etc.

(ii) Methods of manufacturing, e. g., contractors, inside shop, section work, week work, piece work, etc.

(iii) Methods of styling, e. g., number of designers, etc.

If the persons who own the applicant had experience in this industry as owners during the base period, highest price line limitations will be authorized to the applicant which are in line with their base period experience.

New sellers whose owners do not have base period experience in this industry, will be limited to the highest price line limitations appearing in Group G of Appendix D. In no event will highest price line limitations higher than Group G be authorized to these sellers except in those cases in which the Office of Price Administration believes substantial hardship will result from the restriction. Price-cost-ratios which are in line with the base period experience of other members of the industry of the same class will be authorized to all new sellers.

(b) *Other persons who cannot price by Rules 1, 2 and 3.* If you cannot prepare a pricing chart and determine your maximum prices under Rules 1, 2 and 3, for lack of records or for any other reason, you may not sell or deliver any garments until you have received specific authorization from the Office of Price Administration.

However, if you delivered garments between November 1, 1944 and January 22, 1945 you may continue to deliver garments priced under General Maximum Price Regulation until an order has been issued to you under this section: *Provided*, That you file your application under this section on or before February 15, 1945.

If you do not file your application on or before February 15, 1945, you may not sell or deliver any garments subject to this regulation until an order has been issued to you under this section.

You must file with the appropriate district office of the Office of Price Administration, two signed copies of an application setting forth in detail (1) the reasons why you cannot price under any of the rules set forth in this regulation, (2) the names and addresses of your 5 closest competitors, (3) a list of the categories you intend to sell, (4) the highest selling price line desired in each category, and (5) the maximum price-cost-ratios and terms of sale you wish to use for each category that you request permission to sell.

(c) *Pricing of additional categories.* If you have received an order authorizing establishment of maximum prices under this section you may not sell or deliver garments in any additional categories not listed in the order of authorization until you have been authorized to establish maximum prices for garments in such additional categories. Two signed

copies of an application for authorization to establish maximum prices for additional categories must be filed with the appropriate field office of the Office of Price Administration which issued the original order setting forth the following:

(1) Your name and address.

(2) Additional categories of garments you now wish to sell.

(3) Highest selling price line desired for each category listed in (2).

(4) Price-cost-ratio and terms of sale you wish to use for each category listed in (2).

(5) If the competitors named in the original application do not manufacture garments in the categories you now wish to sell, a list of five competitors who do manufacture those categories.

The standards set forth in paragraph (a) of this section are also applicable to this paragraph.

(d) *Changes in ownership of manufacturers and manufacturing-retailers who have been granted orders under this section.* If you have received an order under this section authorizing you to establish maximum prices you must report any change in ownership to the district or regional office of the Office of Price Administration which issued the order. This report shall include the names of any new owners or principals and their previous business connections.

(e) All orders issued pursuant to this section may be revised or revoked at any time by the Office of Price Administration.

SEC. 9. *Transfers of business.* (a) If a substantial part of the business, assets or stock in trade of any business shall be or shall have been sold or otherwise transferred after April 28, 1942, and the transferee carries on the business, or continues to deal in the same type of commodities or services, in an establishment separate from any other establishment previously owned or operated by him, the maximum prices of the transferee shall be the same as those to which his transferor would have been subject if no such transfer had taken place, except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such prices shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available, or turn over, to the transferee all records of transactions prior to the transfer, which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the provisions of this regulation.

(b) The transferee shall file a pricing chart based on his transferor's experience, using the proper base period which would have been used by his transferor if no transfer had occurred. If the transferor's records are not available to the transferee, the transferee may not sell or deliver garments after March 17, 1945, until he has received specific authorization from the Office of Price Administration under section 8 (b).

(c) No person shall buy, sell, transfer, lease or exchange the business, assets or stock in trade of a business for the purpose of securing higher or different selling price lines, higher or more ad-

vantageous price-cost-ratios, or for the purpose of securing any other benefit which may be prohibited to him by this regulation.

(d) If after April 28, 1942 two or more manufacturers or manufacturing-retailers merge, consolidate or combine and continue to operate as one manufacturer or manufacturing-retailer the manufacturer who continues to operate shall establish his price under this regulation as if he were the manufacturer who had the largest dollar volume of sales during the twelve months immediately preceding the combination or merger.

SEC. 10. *Posting, invoices, and record requirements.* (a) *Posting of selling price lines by manufacturers.* Within five days after receipt of acknowledgment of the filing of your pricing chart or within five days after receipt of authorization under section 8, you must post a statement in a prominent place in your showroom or the place where your sales are made which lists:

(1) Number of each category which you are offering for sale to persons other than ultimate consumers.

(2) Type of garment of each category (for example, slips, nightgowns, etc.).

(3) Highest selling price line for each category shown on your base period pricing chart or authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(4) Optional selling price line in categories being offered for sale at such selling price lines.

(5) Period during which garments at your optional selling price lines may be delivered.

(6) Selling price lines taken from Appendix D in categories you are offering for sale which were not delivered during your base period. If your selling price lines were authorized under Sec. 8, list only your authorized selling price lines.

(b) *Invoices, sales slips and receipts—*
(1) *Manufacturers selling to persons other than ultimate consumers.* Every manufacturer shall, in connection with every sale of garments to a person other than an ultimate consumer, including sales for cash, deliver an invoice showing: (i) the date of sale, (ii) the name and address of the seller and purchaser, (iii) the style number and category number of each of the different styles of garments sold, (iv) the quantity of each different style of garment sold, (v) the price contracted for or charged by the seller for each different style of garment sold, and (vi) all discounts, allowances, and other price differentials. Each style sold must be separately itemized. The manufacturer shall keep a duplicate copy of each invoice delivered.

(2) *Manufacturers selling to ultimate consumers.* Every manufacturer and manufacturing-retailer (selling to ultimate consumers) who has customarily given to the ultimate consumer a sales slip, receipt or similar evidence of purchase, shall continue to do so on all sales to ultimate consumers. Upon request from an ultimate consumer, any such seller, regardless of previous custom, shall give the purchaser a receipt showing (i) the date of sale, (ii) the name and address of the seller, (iii) the name or description of each garment sold, (iv)

category number of each garment sold, and (v) the price received for it.

Duplicate copies of all such sales slips, receipts, or similar evidence of sales shall be kept by the manufacturer.

(c) *Records.* (1) Every manufacturer and manufacturing-retailer shall maintain the records required by this regulation and keep them available for examination by the Office of Price Administration in the place where his manufacturing processes are carried on, or if he has no plant, in the place where his sales are made, for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect. Records shall include invoices, pricing chart, statement of base period costs, and the records required by Appendix C.

(2) Every manufacturer or manufacturing-retailer must also prepare from all records and information, preserve and make available for inspection by the Office of Price Administration, a statement of all costs in each selling price line in each category delivered during his base period, calculated in accordance with the instructions in paragraph (c) of Appendix C (section 19). A suggested form for this statement will be found in Appendix F (section 24) of this regulation.

(3) Every manufacturer or manufacturing-retailer must also maintain and keep available for inspection by the Office of Price Administration all the original records from which the information which appears on his pricing chart was derived.

(4) Every manufacturer and manufacturing-retailer shall preserve and make available to the Office of Price Administration the records required by the General Maximum Price Regulation for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect.

SEC. 11. Exception to highest price line limitation. If the highest selling price line listed on your pricing chart for any category is below the selling price line listed for that category in Group J of Appendix D, you may sell garments in that category in any selling price line up to the selling price line listed for that category in Group J: *Provided*, That the maximum price of such a garment shall be calculated in the following manner:

(1) Find the direct cost of the garment you intend to sell.

(2) Subtract from this figure the minimum cost of the highest selling price line (on a net basis) listed on your pricing chart for that category.

(3) Add to the highest selling price line on your pricing chart in that category 111% of the difference between the two costs. This is your maximum price unless the price-cost-ratio (selling price divided by cost) is reduced below 115%. In that event your maximum net price is calculated by multiplying your cost by 115%.

For example: Suppose your highest base period selling price line for slips (Category 100) is \$6.50 and the minimum cost is \$4.50. You now want to sell a slip which costs you \$6.30. You subtract \$4.50 from \$6.30 and find your cost difference is \$1.80. You add

\$1.80 and \$20 (11% of \$1.80 brought out to the nearest fraction of a cent) to \$6.50 and your maximum price for that slip is \$8.50. ($\$6.50 + 1.80 + .20 = \8.50).

If, however, your minimum cost for your \$6.50 selling price line had been \$5.65 and you wanted to make a garment costing \$6.30, you would find your calculated price was \$7.22 ($\$6.30 - \$5.65 = \$.65$, $\$.65 + \$0.72 + \$6.50 = \7.22). Dividing this by \$6.30 would give you a price-cost-ratio of 114.6% which is lower than 115%. Your maximum price for that garment would be \$7.25. ($\$6.30 \times 115\% = \7.25).

(4) If you sell on discount terms, you may convert this maximum price to contain your discount. An example of this type of conversion is found in section 3 (a) (2).

If the garment you wish to sell is in a category not listed on your pricing chart, you follow the same steps after first finding your highest selling price line in accordance with the instructions in Appendix D and then finding the minimum cost for that selling price line under Rule 3 of section 6.

SEC. 12. Prohibitions and enforcement—(a) Prohibitions. On and after January 22, 1945, regardless of any contract or other obligation, except as provided in sections 8 and 16 (d) (1) and (2):

(1) *Charging more than the highest price line limitation.* Except as provided in section 11 no manufacturer or manufacturing-retailer shall deliver any garments in a selling price line higher than the highest selling price line listed for a garment of the same category on his pricing chart, and in addition, between January 1 and June 30 of each year, no manufacturer or manufacturing-retailer may deliver garments in categories 200-226 except children's and toddlers' garments at a selling price line higher than the highest base period selling price line listed on his pricing chart for a garment of that category.

(2) *Obtaining more than the maximum price-cost-ratio.* No manufacturer or manufacturing-retailer shall sell or deliver garments on which he obtains a price-cost-ratio higher than the maximum price-cost-ratios permitted by this regulation on the basis of his own pricing chart.

(3) *Charging more than maximum price.* No manufacturer or manufacturing-retailer shall sell or deliver garments at a price higher than the maximum prices fixed by this regulation.

(4) *Changing customary terms.* No manufacturer shall change his customary discounts, allowances, or other price differentials if the change would result in a higher net price.

(5) *Combination sales.* No manufacturer or manufacturing-retailer shall make a sale of garments which is conditioned directly or indirectly on the purchase of any other commodity or service. However, any manufacturer or manufacturing-retailer may sell a garment consisting of two or more pieces which is listed in Appendix A (section 19) within a single category.

(6) *Buying for more than maximum price.* No person, in the course of trade or business, shall buy or receive any gar-

ment which was sold in violation of subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5) of this section.

(7) *Indirect violations.* No person shall agree, offer, solicit or attempt to do any of the acts prohibited in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of this section.

(8) *Changing business practice in order to evade.* No person who made manufacturers' sales between January 1, 1944 and December 31, 1944 shall, for the purpose of evading the price limitations set forth in this regulation, change his customary business practice and structure if the change results in the use of his manufacturing facilities in the fabrication of garments covered by this regulation, for which the manufacturer's selling price is higher than the highest selling price permitted to the fabricator by this regulation for his own manufacturer's sales.

(9) *Indirect price increases.* No person shall, for the purposes of evading the price limitations set forth in this regulation, sell, purchase, deliver, contract, deal or otherwise operate with or through any other person under common control with, controlled by, controlling or otherwise affiliated with the seller. No person shall do any other act which directly or indirectly increases the consideration paid for any garment. Any practice which is a device to secure the effect of a higher-than-maximum price is as much a violation as an outright sale above the maximum price. This applies to devices making use of commissions, services, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts, special privileges, tying agreements, trade understandings and all similar practices.

(b) *Enforcement.* Persons violating any provisions of this regulation are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, suits for treble damages and proceedings for suspension of licenses provided by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

SEC. 13. Licenses required. The provisions of Licensing Order No. 1,¹ licensing all persons who make sales under price control, are applicable to all sellers subject to this regulation. A seller's license may be suspended for violations of the license or of one or more applicable price schedules or regulations. A person whose license is suspended may not, during the period of suspension, make any sale for which his license has been suspended.

SEC. 14. How this regulation may be amended. Any person seeking an amendment of any provisions of this regulation may file a petition for amendment of general applicability in accordance with the provisions of Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1² issued by the Office of Price Administration.

SEC. 15. Delegation of authority. Any Regional Office of the Office of Price Administration, or such other offices as may be authorized by order issued by the appropriate Regional Office, may act on

¹ 8 F.R. 13240.

² 7 F.R. 8961; 8 F.R. 3313, 3533, 6173; 9 F.R. 8075.

all (a) pricing charts filed pursuant to section 3; (b) corrections and amendments thereto filed pursuant to section 4; (c) adjustments of maximum prices pursuant to section 7; (d) applications for authorization to establish maximum prices pursuant to section 8; and (e) reports on changes in ownership filed under section 8 (d).

Sec. 16. Relation of this regulation to other maximum price regulations—(a) *Maximum Price Regulation 157.*² Maximum Price Regulation 157, Sales and Fabrication of Textiles, Apparel and Related Articles for Military Purposes, shall apply and this regulation shall not apply to garments made according to military specifications and sold, directly or indirectly, to any War Procurement Agency of the United States.

(b) *Maximum Price Regulation 172.*⁴ Maximum Price Regulation 172, Charges of Contractors in Apparel Industry, shall apply and this regulation shall not apply to transactions for which maximum prices are established by Maximum Price Regulation 172.

(c) *Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation.*⁵ Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation shall apply and this regulation shall not apply to sales or deliveries for which maximum prices are established by Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation.

(d) *General Maximum Price Regulation.*⁶ (1) A manufacturer may, at his option, deliver prior to March 17, 1945, at prices no higher than the maximum prices established under the General Maximum Price Regulation, any garments which were put into process on or before January 22, 1945.

(2) *Special provisions for manufacturers who have garments fabricated outside the continental United States.* If you are a manufacturer who (i) ships out garments or piece goods yardage outside of continental United States, (ii) has some or all of the manufacturing processes performed there and (iii) sells and delivers these garments in the United States, you may deliver prior to August 1, 1945, at prices no higher than the maximum prices established under the General Maximum Price Regulation, any garments fabricated from materials which were consigned to a carrier on or before January 22, 1945, to be shipped outside the United States for fabrication, and which are listed in the statement described below.

This provision shall apply only if you file with the appropriate district office of the Office of Price Administration, together with your pricing chart, a signed statement listing (a) the number of pieces of cut garments or piece goods yardage which have been consigned for shipment on or before January 22, 1945, and which had not yet been returned on the effective date of this regulation,

(b) the number of garments of each category which are expected to be returned to the United States after the effective date of this regulation, (c) dates of shipment of all items listed in (a), (d) carrier's bill of lading numbers for all items listed in (a) which have not been returned before the effective date of this regulation, and (e) prices established under the General Maximum Price Regulation for each style in each category listed in (b).

Unless this statement is filed, the provisions of section 16 (d) (1) shall apply to all sales of the commodities covered by this regulation.

(3) Except as provided in (1) and (2) of this paragraph the General Maximum Price Regulation shall not apply and this regulation shall apply on and after January 22, 1945, to sales and deliveries of women's, misses' and children's underwear, nightwear and negligee garments for which prices are established by this regulation. However, the following section of the General Maximum Price Regulation is made a part of this regulation and each seller must comply with it: Federal and State Tax (§ 1499.7).

SEC. 17. Geographical applicability. This regulation applies to the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 18. Definitions. (a) "Appropriate district office" means the district office of the Office of Price Administration having jurisdiction over the area in which is situated the place where your records are required to be kept by this regulation.

(b) "Contractor" is defined as in Maximum Price Regulation 172.

(c) "Office of Price Administration." For the purposes of this regulation, where authorizations are to be granted, or prices are to be adjusted, the references to the Office of Price Administration shall mean any regional office of the Office of Price Administration, or such other office as may be authorized by order issued by the appropriate regional office of the Office of Price Administration.

(d) "Delivery." For purposes of this regulation, a garment shall be deemed to have been "delivered" only at the time that it is physically transferred to the purchaser or to any carrier for shipment to the purchaser, including a carrier owned or controlled by the seller.

(e) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in Section 302 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and in § 1499.20 of the General Maximum Price Regulation, shall apply to the terms used in this regulation.

SEC. 19. Appendix A: What garments are covered by this regulation. This regulation covers the garments listed below. The garments listed in paragraph (a) are covered when made of yard goods woven of cotton, synthetic, silk, wool or linen, or any combination of two or more of these fibers or yarns. The garments listed in paragraph (b) are covered when made of any fabrics, both woven and knitted.

(a) *Underwear and nightwear.*

(1) Slip—A one piece bodice top undergarment designed to be worn directly under outer apparel such as a dress, suit, etc.

Category:

- 100 Women's, Regular Size
- 100x Women's, Extra Size
- 101 Misses', Juniors'
- 102 Children's
- 103 Toddlers'

(2) Nightgown—A skirted sleeping garment.

Category:

- 104 Women's, Regular Size
- 104x Women's, Extra Size
- 105 Misses', Juniors'
- 106 Children's
- 107 Toddlers'

(3) Sleeping pajama—A one or two piece trousered garment designed as a sleeping garment, the two piece garment selling at one unit price. A child's sleeping pajama with two pairs of button-on trousers is also included.

Sleeper—A child's one piece trousered garment designed to be worn in bed as a sleeping garment.

Category:

- 108 Women's, Regular Size
- 108x Women's, Extra Size
- 109 Misses', Juniors'
- 110 Children's
- 111 Toddlers'

(4) Petticoat (half-slip)—A one piece undergarment extending from the waistline to slightly above the hemline of outer garment, designed to be worn directly under outer apparel such as a dress, suit, etc.

Category:

- 112 Women's, Regular Size
- 112x Women's, Extra Size
- 113 Misses', Juniors'

(5) Panty (pantie) (brief) (drawers) (bloomer)—A one piece undergarment extending from the waistline to any point above the knee, having a crotch or tab.

Category:

- 114 Women's, Regular Size
- 114x Women's, Extra Size
- 115 Misses', Juniors'
- 116 Children's
- 117 Toddlers'

(6) Chemise (combination) (step-in chemise)—A one piece bodice top undergarment extending from the shoulder to any point on the thigh down to the knee. It combines the features of a vest or singlet, and a panty or step-in, (having a crotch or tab).

Slackette.—A one piece bodice top undergarment serving the purpose of a slip to be worn under pants, trousers or slacks. It extends from the shoulder to approximately the knee, and is trousered.

Category:

- 118 Women's, Regular Size
- 118x Women's, Extra Size
- 119 Misses', Juniors'

(7) Dance set.—A two piece garment selling at one unit price comprising a separate panty and a matching brassiere.

Category:

- 120 All Sizes

(b) *Negligee garments.*

(1) Bed jacket (sacque) (weskit)—A one piece garment designed to be used as a negligee for resting in bed. It extends from the shoulder to approximately the waistline.

Category:

- 200 Women's, Misses', Juniors' and Children's—of quilted materials
- 201 Women's, Misses', Juniors' and Children's—of all unquilted material
- 202 Toddlers'—All Types

² 7 F.R. 4273, 4541, 4618, 5180, 5716, 6004, 6424, 8948; 8 F.R. 3948, 7507, 15609, 17374; 9 F.R. 1456.

³ 7 F.R. 4882, 6684, 8351, 8948, 10864; 8 F.R. 8063.

⁴ 8 F.R. 4132, 5987, 7662, 9998, 15193.

⁵ 9 F.R. 1385, 5169, 6106, 8150, 10193.

(2) Negligee, housecoat, bathrobe.—A one piece skirted garment designed for informal use indoors.

(1) Negligees, housecoats, bathrobes of cotton corduroy, cotton chenille, woven chenille, candlewick, knitted brushed rayon or suede

Category:

- 203 Ankle Length—Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 203A Shorter Than Ankle Length—Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 204 Children's
- 205 Toddlers'

(ii) Negligees, housecoats, bathrobes of quilted yardgoods

Category:

- 206 Ankle Length—Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 206A Shorter than Ankle Length—Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 207 Children's
- 208 Toddlers'

(iii) Negligees, housecoats, bathrobes of silk or 25% or more part wool

Category:

- 209 Ankle Length—Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 209A Shorter than Ankle Length—Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 210 Children's
- 211 Toddlers'

(iv) Negligees, housecoats, bathrobes of unquilted cotton materials

Category:

- 212 Ankle Length—Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 212A Shorter than Ankle Length—Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 213 Children's
- 214 Toddlers'

(v) Negligees, housecoats, bathrobes of 100% wool, velvet, velveteen, or individually quilted

Category:

- 215 Ankle Length—Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 215A Shorter than Ankle Length—Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 216 Children's
- 217 Toddlers'

(vi) Negligees, housecoats, bathrobes of materials other than those specifically named in this appendix

Category:

- 218 Ankle Length—Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 218A Shorter than Ankle Length—Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 219 Children's
- 220 Toddlers'

(3) Lounging pajamas—One or two piece trousered negligee garment designed for informal wear indoors.

Category:

- 221 Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 222 Children's

(4) Lounging slacks—A trousered negligee garment reaching from waist to ankle, designed for informal wear indoors.

Category:

- 223 Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 224 Children's

(5) Lounging tunics—A coat or jacket type negligee garment intended to be worn with slacks or trousers and designed for informal wear indoors.

Category:

- 225 Women's, Misses', Juniors'
- 226 Children's

NOTE: With the exception of fabrics containing 25% or more wool content, fabrics containing one or more fibers such as cotton, synthetic, silk, etc., are to be classified as that fiber which constitutes the largest percentage of its content.

SEC. 20. Appendix B: Examples of pricing charts—(a) Manufacturer's pricing chart. This is an example of a pricing

chart prepared by a manufacturer of women's slips, nightgowns and misses' sleeping pajamas.

MANUFACTURER'S PRICING CHART PER DOZEN GARMENTS

Category	Selling price line	Optional price line	Average base period cost	Average base period dollar margin	Base period price-cost-ratio	Minimum cost	Maximum price-cost-ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100.....	\$8.50 10.50 15.75		\$5.78 7.30 10.16	\$2.72 3.20 5.50	Percent 147 144 153	\$16.19 7.78 11.00	Percent 137 135 143
104.....	12.00 15.75 22.50	\$22.50	8.27 10.50 16.25	3.73 5.25 6.25	145 150 138	8.83 11.29 17.19	*143 136 140 131
109.....		36.00 31.50				26.53 22.99	*135.7 *137

9. Terms—8/10/EOM

10% to Chains
15% to Wholesalers

10. Base period—March 1, 1942—April 30, 1942

Firm name.....
By _____
(Signed—owner, partner or officer)

(b) Manufacturing—retailer's pricing chart—This is an example of a pricing chart prepared by a manufacturing—retailer of women's slips and nightgowns.

MANUFACTURING—RETAILER'S PRICING CHART—PER UNIT

Category	Selling price line	Optional price line	Average base period cost	Average base period dollar margin	Base period price-cost-ratio	Minimum cost	Maximum price-cost-ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100.....	\$1.95		\$0.95	\$1.00	Percent 205	\$1.00	Percent 185
100.....	2.95		1.40	1.55	211	1.48	199
100.....		3.95				1.98	*199
100X.....	3.50		1.80	1.70	194	1.89	185
104.....	2.95		1.45	1.50	203	1.53	193
104.....	3.95		2.10	1.85	188	2.19	180
104.....		4.50				2.41	*185.5

9. Base period—April 2, 1942—May 31, 1942

Firm name.....
By _____
(Signed—Owner, partner or officer)

SEC. 21. Appendix C. Records and direct cost calculations.—(a) Purchase record. A separate record shall be kept containing a list of all invoices covering purchases of material or trimming. The entries in this record must be numbered consecutively and the number of the entry must be put on each invoice. The entry in the purchase record shall indicate the following: (1) firm name of supplier of materials or trimming, (2) supplier's style number or designation, (3) date of invoice, and (4) invoice number, or if you do not wish to keep a separate purchase record, you must number consecutively all invoices covering purchases of material or trimmings, indicate on each invoice the information required above and keep the invoices in numerical order.

All invoices must have width of material noted for each piece billed.

(b) Cutting ticket. A separate cutting ticket shall be prepared for each cutting of each style which shall contain the following information: (1) date of cutting, (2) place of cutting if cutting is done in a place other than the place where the garments are completed, (3) style number of garment, (4) number of garments cut, (5) quantity of each size cut (as defined in paragraph (c) (7)), (6) actual yardage used and (7) number of the purchase record entry for the

materials cut, or if you do not keep a separate purchase record, the number which you have placed on the invoice on which the material was billed. If the invoice covers more than one material, you must also identify the material used by piece goods number, name or construction.

(c) Cost records and instructions for cost calculations. A separate cost record must be kept for each cutting of each style of any garment the sale of which is covered by this regulation. A "cutting" is considered a group of garments of the same style that are put into production as one lot, or on one order, and are completed at approximately the same time. Garments may be considered in the same cutting even though the size of the lot or order requires the fabric to be cut physically in two or more lays. On second and subsequent cuttings, detailed entries of cost data are not necessary except to specify changes from the cost record for the first cutting which result in a different cost per garment or per dozen garments for any item on the cost record.

Each cost record shall contain:

(1) Category number. State the number of the category which describes the garment. (For category number, see Appendix A (section 19)).

(2) *Maximum selling price.* This is to be determined in accordance with the applicable pricing provision.

(3) *Terms of sale.* State the customary discounts offered to each class of trade.

(4) *Minimum cost, and maximum price-cost-ratio.* These are to be determined in accordance with the applicable pricing provision.

(i) If a style is manufactured to sell in a size range, and if the average cost of the garments in a cutting of the full size range is equal to or greater than the minimum cost for that style, then on subsequent cuttings of that style garments, which are lower in cost only because more small sizes are cut than were cut in the cutting of the full size range, shall be considered to have the minimum cost. "Average" cost is determined by dividing the total direct cost of the garments in a cutting by the number of garments cut.

If any manufacturer has a consistent practice of cutting only smaller sizes than the full size range on which his minimum cost is based, the maximum price of such smaller garments must be calculated on the basis of the actual direct cost of such cuttings. More than three consecutive cuttings of smaller sizes only constitutes a consistent practice, unless within the next three cuttings he cuts enough of the larger sizes in the range to restore his balanced assortment, taking all cuttings of the style as a unit.

(ii) *Tolerance.* For the purpose of this regulation each garment in a cutting shall be deemed to have the minimum cost if the average direct cost of the materials cut, or if you do not keep a 97% of the minimum cost: *Provided,* That this tolerance shall not be applicable to any cutting to which paragraph (i) above applies.

For example: You are cutting a style in your \$10.50 selling price line in category 100 for which your minimum cost is \$7.33 and your full size range is 32-42. In all cuttings of your full size range, you will be considered to have met your minimum cost if your average cost for the cutting is \$7.11 or more ($\$7.33 \times 97\% = \7.11).

If you cut a size range of 32-38 in the same style and your average cost of the garments in that cutting is \$6.84, you will be considered to have met your minimum cost if the cost of the additional yardage required for a full size range is at least \$49 so that the actual cost plus the difference in material cost equals \$7.33. *Note* that in this situation you must meet the full minimum cost of \$7.33 and may not figure the 3% tolerance.

(5) *Pricing provision used.* This regulation provides three rules for pricing. Record the number of the pricing rule used.

(6) *Style number of garment and description.* This must include an identification of the style and the type of garment.

(7) *Quantity of each size cut.* You must indicate the number of garments of each size cut or you must indicate the proportion of each size and the number of ply you are cutting.

For example: You are cutting sizes 32-38 on a 36 ply lay. Your marker contains one

22, two 34s, two 36s, and one 38. You may record 3 doz. 32s, 6 doz. 34s, 6 doz. 36s and 3 doz. 38s; or you may record the quantity as 36 ply 1-2-2-1, 32-38.

(8) *Date first cut for stock or order.* This shall be the date of the cutting of the first garments of this style for which maximum prices are established under this regulation, excluding the cutting of samples or duplicate samples.

(9) *Date of cutting.*

(10) *Cost of materials.*

(i) The following data relating to material cost must be recorded: cutting ticket number or other identification of the cutting, description of materials used, total number of yards used, net cost per yard, total cost of materials in all garments cut, and the average cost per garment or per dozen garments.

In addition, the marker for each cutting must be kept, or if the marker is cut with the lay, patterns of all sizes in the size range must be kept. The style numbers cut from each pattern must be recorded on the pattern.

(ii) The following instructions relate to calculations of cost of materials:

(a) Total cost of materials shall be calculated at the actual net cost of materials, or the maximum price, at the time of purchase, that the regulations of the Office of Price Administration permit your customary source of supply to charge you for the materials, whichever of the two is lower.

(b) Only net cost of materials shall be used in your calculations. Net cost is the amount paid for the materials after deducting all available discounts. Incoming transportation on yard goods may be added to net cost if paid by you.

Storage, warehousing and insurance charges shall not be included in the cost of materials.

In no case shall you include in your cost any amount charged or expense established by means of or resulting from a fictitious sale, fictitious billing or fictitious valuation of materials.

On a cutting where materials consist of lots purchased at different costs, the quantities of materials at each cost shall be calculated in determining the net cost of materials used. Also where two or more styles are cut in one lay, materials must be allocated proportionately between the styles and a cutting ticket shall be prepared for each style. The sum of the allocated yardages must equal exactly the yardage used.

If you purchase any material in the greige and either finish it yourself or have it finished for your account you may add to the cost of the greige goods the actual net cost of finishing. If any materials shrink after purchasing, whether in the process of finishing, or shrinking and sponging, or any other processing such as quilting or embossing, you may calculate the cost per yard of the material by adding the cost of the unshrunk material to the cost of the processing and dividing the total by the number of yards remaining after shrinking. The result is your cost per yard of the shrunk material.

You must keep all invoices or bills on which the finishing or processing of materials was billed. These invoices or bills shall indicate (1) the number or

other identification of purchase record entry or number of invoice on which materials being processed were billed, (2) the number of yards sent, (3) number of yards returned, (4) net cost of finishing or processing performed on material.

(11) *Cost of trimmings.* (i) The following data relating to trimmings cost must be recorded: description and number of purchase record entry, or if you do not keep a purchase record, number you have placed on invoice on which each trimming and accessory used in the manufacture of the garments was billed, the total quantity used in yards, dozens or units, the net cost per yard, dozen or unit, the total cost of trimmings in all garments cut, and the cost per garment or dozen garments.

(ii) The instructions for calculating the net cost of materials shall apply to the calculation of net trimming cost. No trimming that does not become a component part of the garment shall be included as part of trimming cost.

(12) *Direct labor cost* shall be calculated on the basis of wage rates paid by you on the effective date of this regulation. No wage rates shall be calculated which are in excess of rates permitted under the Wage Stabilization Order of October 2, 1942, or permitted by an order of the War Labor Board which was effective on or before the effective date of this regulation.

NOTE: In calculating direct labor cost for each style in your base period selling price lines when preparing your pricing chart, you must use your actual direct labor cost for the last cutting of that style prior to the end of your base period if you manufactured that style in an inside shop; if you had that style fabricated by a contractor, you may use the contractor's actual direct labor cost or you may calculate direct labor cost for that style at 66% of the contractor's service charge.

(i) *Piece work labor.* If you pay any of your employees engaged in direct labor operations on a piece work basis you must record the actual amounts paid for each craft operation per garment or per dozen garments on the cost record for each cutting.

(ii) *Week work labor.* If you pay any of your employees engaged in direct labor operations on a week work basis the direct labor cost for such operations must be recorded and calculated in accordance with this subparagraph. You must prepare a week work chart and keep this chart with your cost records.

(a) The week work chart must be prepared in accordance with the following instructions:

(i) Select an accounting period of a specified length, beginning on the day you first put into process the first garments which will be priced under this regulation. This period may not be longer than 13 weeks but may be shorter if you prefer.

(ii) Then list the crafts you pay on a time basis and determine, by reference to your past experience, what a fair estimate of your direct labor cost per garment or per dozen garments would be during the period you have selected. For example, your experience may show that during that season your cutting averaged

6¢ per dozen, your sewing 65¢, your finishing 8¢ and your pressing 10¢.

(iii) This estimate may be determined by craft, regardless of style, selling price line or category; or it may be determined separately for each style, selling price line or category. For example, you may use 6¢ for all cutting; or you may, based on your experience, use 6¢ per dozen for slips; 10¢ for \$15.75 nightgowns and 15¢ for \$22.50 nightgowns.

(iv) List in your chart at the beginning of the accounting period your estimate of direct labor cost for each craft for the period. You may not include a greater amount than these estimates in determining whether your garments contain the minimum cost. If you find your estimates are too low, you may amend your chart by means of a notation showing the revised estimates and the date of the notation, but the revised estimates may not be regarded as effective for any period prior to the date of the notation.

For example: If your week work chart shows a 6¢ estimate for cutting and if your minimum cost on a certain selling price line is \$11.40, garments in that line must contain at least \$11.34 of direct cost in addition to the cutting cost. If you find that your estimate was too low, and that 8¢ would be a more accurate cost for cutting, you may not use 8¢ in your cost calculation until you have amended your chart by means of a notation, and you may then include an 8¢ cutting cost only for cuttings subsequent to the date of the notation.

(b) At the close of each accounting period you must calculate and record in the chart your actual direct labor cost, broken down into crafts or into price lines and categories within the same craft in the same way as your estimates.

If your total estimate for any craft is less than your actual direct labor cost for that craft, the estimate is the maximum amount which may be used in determining whether the garments contain the minimum cost.

If your total estimate for any craft is higher than your actual direct labor cost for that craft, your actual direct labor cost must be used in determining whether your garments contain minimum cost.

(i) If you used only one estimate for each craft you determine actual direct labor cost by dividing your total payroll during the accounting period for that

craft by the number of garments on which the operation of that craft has been performed.

For example: If your cutters' payroll was \$50.00 and 500 dozen garments were cut during the accounting period, your labor cost on cutting was 10¢ per dozen.

(ii) If you used separate estimates for different price lines or categories then you must allocate your actual direct labor cost during the accounting period to the various price lines or categories by multiplying the estimate for each category or price line by the percentage represented by dividing the total payroll per craft by the total estimate per craft.

For example: You estimated 10¢ per dozen for cutting slips, 15¢ for \$22.50 nightgowns and 20¢ for \$36.00 nightgowns. At the end of your accounting period, you have cut 200 slips, 200—\$22.50 gowns and 100—\$36.00 gowns. According to your estimates your payroll should have been \$70.00 (10¢×200+15¢×200+20¢×100=\$70). However, your payroll shows only \$50.00. Therefore, your actual cost was 71.4% of your estimate (\$50÷\$70=71.4%).

You take 71.4% of 10¢ or \$0.71 as your cutting cost per dozen slips, 71.4% of 15¢ or \$1.07 as your cutting cost per dozen gowns and 71.4% of 20¢ or \$1.43 as your cutting cost per dozen for \$36.00 gowns.

(c) At the close of each accounting period you must also record your estimate for the next accounting period on a different line in the chart, or on a new chart. If your payroll and production records for the old period show that your estimate for that period was too low or too high, you should revise your estimate for the new period accordingly.

(d) You may alter the length of your accounting period but the new period must begin on the day following the last day of the old period and may not exceed 13 weeks; and you must prepare a new chart. The old chart must be preserved.

(e) Your week work chart must be prepared in the following form: (Copies will not be furnished by the Office of Price Administration.)

Week Work Chart

Firm name.....
 Address.....
 Week-work estimates and actual labor costs per.....
 (garment or dozen garments)
 For accounting periods of.....weeks
 (specify)

Date estimates were prepared	Category number	Selling price line	CRAFTS PAID ON A TIME BASIS									
			Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual		

(iii) *Contract labor.* If you have garments fabricated by contractors you may calculate the direct labor cost of any cutting at 66 2/3% of the contractor's service charge (charge for direct labor and markup on direct labor) *Provided*, That if the contractor's service charge for any style shall be more than 110% of the service charge for the garment with the most comparable labor opera-

tions, made for you by any contractor during March and April 1942 (or April and May 1942 if you are a manufacturing-retailer), then you must ascertain from the contractor and use on your cost record the actual direct labor cost, and may not use the percentage.

If you are manufacturing garments of a category different from those delivered by you in March and April 1942 (or

April and May 1942 if you are a manufacturing-retailer) or if you were not delivering garments in March and April 1942 (or April and May 1942, if you are a manufacturing-retailer), or for any other reason have no garments of comparable labor operations with which to compare your current contractors' costs, you must ascertain from the contractor the actual direct labor and trimmings cost expended by him, for your use in preparing this cost record.

At the manufacturer's request, contractors are required to furnish all data on labor and trimmings cost necessary to enable manufacturers to prepare the records required by this regulation.

You shall maintain complete records showing the amount paid to each contractor employed by you for each style you delivered during your base period. You shall also keep all invoices, receipts or bills showing current payments to contractors by style number and description of the garment. The contractor's name shall appear on each cost record.

(iv) You may add to your direct cost on each cutting 40% of current ocean freight and marine insurance costs (not including air cargo or war risk insurance) if you ship cut garments or piece goods yardage outside continental United States, have some or all of the manufacturing processes performed there and sell and deliver these garments in continental United States.

If you include these costs in your direct cost, you must preserve all receipts for current payments for ocean freight and marine insurance and a record showing your allocation of such costs to each cutting.

(v) The following additional instructions relate to calculations of direct labor costs:

(a) The following operations are examples of what shall be considered direct labor: cutting, pattern grading, marking, assorting or dividing, operating or sewing, pressing or ironing, finishing by hand, factory examining of garments and similar costs.

(b) No make-up or overtime shall be included in calculating labor costs.

"Make-up" includes the amount paid to any worker who on the basis of his piece work rates has not earned the minimum hourly wage required by law or by contractual agreement, to bring up his wage to the required minimum.

"Overtime" includes only the additional premium over and above the rate paid per hour.

(c) Items of indirect labor shall not be included in calculating the direct labor cost of the garments. Examples of what shall be considered indirect labor are: foremen, floor men, supervisory examination of garments, repairing and maintenance personnel, designers, pattern makers, sample room employees, porters, watchman, piece goods clerk, buyers, receiving room employees, clerical employees, shipping room employees, etc.

(d) Items of overhead cost shall not be included in calculating direct cost. The following are examples of overhead costs: unemployment insurance, social security, pension contribution, vacation pay, contributions to welfare funds, va-

you wish to use other terms, you must use terms which are customary in the industry, and you may convert the selling price line to those terms, but you may not receive a higher net price than would be permitted on the basis of the terms on your pricing chart.

(b) *Special instructions for manufacturing-retailers.* In order to find the highest selling price line at which you may deliver a garment in a new category, you follow the instructions set forth below:

(1) Select any category which you delivered in your base period and locate, in column 1 of Table II of this Appendix, the highest price line at which you delivered garments of that category.

(2) Find the price line in column 2 opposite your column 1 price line. This

will be the corresponding manufacturer's price which customarily sells at your retail price line.

(3) Use the instructions in paragraph (a) of this Appendix to find the group in Table II which contains the same manufacturer's selling price line in the category which you delivered in your base period. Follow that group until you come to the category you now wish to deliver. The price line so found is the manufacturer's highest price line in that category.

(4) Convert to your retail price line by locating the manufacturer's price line in column 2. The opposite item in column 1 is your corresponding retail price line, and is the highest price line at which you may sell garments of the new category.

For example: Your pricing chart contains retail selling prices of \$1.95 and \$2.95 per unit in category 100. You now wish to find your highest selling price line in category 104, which you did not deliver before. You find \$2.95 in column 1 of Table II and see that \$22.50 appears opposite in column 2. You then follow the instructions for manufacturers in locating the group in which the \$22.50 price line appears in category 100 in Table I. You find the \$22.50 price line in Group L and run down the group until you come to category 104 containing a price line of \$31.50. You return to column 2 of Table II and locate \$31.50. The price line found in column 1 opposite \$31.50 is \$3.98 which is your highest selling price line in category 104.

The instructions set forth in paragraph (a) pertaining to the manufacturer's use of optional price lines, and to the exceptions also apply to you.

APPENDIX D—TABLE NO. 1
MANUFACTURERS' PERMISSIBLE SELLING PRICE LINES FOR NEW CATEGORIES
(All prices stated in units of one dozen)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
Slips:																	
100 Women's regular size	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.50	6.75	8.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	18.00	22.50	30.00	36.00	45.00	57.00	66.00
100x Women's, extra size	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.75	8.50	10.50	13.50	15.75	16.50	22.50	24.00	30.00	36.00	39.00	45.00	67.00	66.00
101 Misses', juniors	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.50	6.75	8.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	18.00	22.50	30.00	36.00	45.00		
102 Children's	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.50	5.50	6.75	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	22.50	24.00			
103 Toddlers'	2.25	2.75	3.50	3.75	4.50	5.50	6.75	7.50	8.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75				
Nightgowns:																	
104 Women's, regular size	5.50	6.75	8.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	18.00	19.50	22.50	24.00	31.50	36.00	45.00	57.00	66.00	81.00
104x Women's, extra size	6.75	8.50	10.50	13.50	15.75	18.00	21.00	22.50	24.00	30.00	31.50	36.00	45.00	48.00	57.00	66.00	81.00
105 Misses', juniors'	5.50	6.75	8.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	18.00	19.50	22.50	24.00	31.50	36.00	45.00	57.00		
106 Children's	3.75	4.50	6.75	8.50	10.50	12.00	12.75	13.50	15.75	16.50	22.50	24.00	30.00	31.50			
107 Toddlers'	2.25	2.75	3.75	4.50	6.75	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	12.75	13.50	15.75	22.50				
Sleeping pajamas and one-piece sleepers:																	
108 Women's, regular size	8.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	16.50	18.00	19.50	22.50	24.00	30.00	36.00	45.00	57.00	66.00	81.00	93.00
108x Women's, extra size	10.50	13.50	15.75	16.50	18.00	19.50	22.50	24.00	30.00	31.50	36.00	45.00	57.00	66.00	81.00	93.00	
109 Misses', juniors'	8.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	16.50	18.00	19.50	22.50	24.00	30.00	36.00	45.00	57.00	66.00		
110 Children's	4.50	6.75	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	12.75	13.50	15.00	15.75	22.50	24.00	30.00	36.00	45.00		
111 Toddlers'	3.75	4.50	6.75	7.50	8.50	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	22.50	24.00				
Petticoats:																	
112 Women's, regular size	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.75	7.50	8.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	16.50	22.50	30.00	36.00	45.00		
112x Women's, extra size	5.50	6.00	6.75	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	15.75	16.50	22.50	24.00	30.00	36.00	45.00			
113 Misses', juniors	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.75	7.50	8.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	16.50	22.50	30.00	36.00			
Panties, briefs, drawers:																	
114 Women's, regular size	2.25	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.50	6.75	8.50	10.50	9.75	12.00	13.50	15.75	22.50	24.00	30.00	36.00	
114x Women's, extra size	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.50	6.75	8.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	16.50	22.50	24.00	30.00	36.00		
115 Misses', juniors	2.25	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.50	6.75	8.50	10.50	9.75	12.00	13.50	15.75	22.50	24.00	30.00		
116 Children's	1.75	2.25	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.50	6.75	7.50	8.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	22.50			
117 Toddlers'	1.25	1.75	2.25	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.50	6.75	7.50	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	13.50			
Chemise and slackettes:																	
118 Women's, regular size	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.75	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	22.50	30.00	36.00	45.00	
118x Women's, extra size	5.50	6.00	6.75	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	12.75	13.50	15.75	16.50	22.50	30.00	36.00	39.00	45.00	
119 Misses', juniors	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.75	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	22.50	30.00			
Dance sets:																	
120 All sizes	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.75	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75					
Bed jackets, sacques, weskits:																	
200 Quilted materials—women's, misses', juniors', and children's	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	12.75	13.50	16.75	18.00	22.50	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	39.00	45.00	57.00	
201 Unquilted materials—women's, misses', juniors', and children's	5.50	6.75	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	12.75	13.50	15.75	16.50	18.00	22.50	24.00	30.00	36.00	45.00	
202 All types—toddlers'	2.25	2.75	3.50	4.50	5.75	6.75	7.50	8.50	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	18.00	22.50	30.00		
N negligees, housecoats, bathrobes of cotton corduroy, cotton chenille, woven chenille, candlewick, knitted brushed rayon or suede:																	
203 Ankle length—women's, misses', juniors'	22.50	24.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00	66.00	72.00	81.00	93.00	
203A Shorter than ankle length—women's, misses', juniors'	21.00	22.50	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	63.00	72.00	81.00	
204 Children's	12.00	13.50	15.75	16.50	18.00	22.50	24.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	48.00	51.00	57.00	66.00	
205 Toddlers'	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	16.50	18.00	21.00	22.50	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00		
N negligees, housecoats, bathrobes of quilted yard goods:																	
206 Ankle length—women's, misses', juniors'	33.00	36.00	39.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	57.00	60.00	66.00	72.00	75.00	81.00	87.00	93.00	105.00		
206A Shorter than ankle length—women's, misses', juniors'	27.00	30.00	33.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	57.00	60.00	63.00	66.00	69.00	72.00	81.00	93.00	
207 Children's	16.75	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00		
208 Toddlers'	12.00	13.50	15.75	18.00	19.50	21.00	22.50	24.00	24.00	30.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00			
N negligees, housecoats, bathrobes of 25% or more part wool or silk:																	
209 Ankle length—women's, misses', juniors'	45.00	48.00	51.00	57.00	60.00	66.00	72.00	75.00	78.00	81.00	87.00	93.00	99.00	105.00	111.00	117.00	
209A Shorter than ankle length—women's, misses', juniors'	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	57.00	63.00	66.00	69.00	72.00	75.00	81.00	87.00	93.00	99.00	105.00	
210 Children's	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	45.00	51.00	57.00	63.00	66.00	69.00	72.00	75.00	78.00	81.00		
211 Toddlers'	13.50	15.75	18.00	21.00	22.50	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00			
N negligees, housecoats, bathrobes of unquilted cotton materials:																	
212 Ankle length—women's, misses', juniors'	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	16.50	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	33.00	39.00	45.00	51.00	57.00	66.00	72.00	
212A Shorter than ankle length—women's, misses', juniors'	9.00	10.50	12.00	14.25	15.00	16.75	18.00	21.00	24.00	30.00	36.00	39.00	45.00	51.00	60.00	66.00	
213 Children's	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	13.50	14.25	15.75	18.00	21.00	22.50	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	39.00		
214 Toddlers'	4.50	6.75	7.50	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	12.75	13.50	15.75	18.00	21.00	22.50				

APPENDIX D—TABLE NO. 1—Continued

MANUFACTURERS' PERMISSIBLE SELLING PRICE LINES FOR NEW CATEGORIES

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
Negligees, housecoats, bathrobes of 100 percent wool, velvet, velveteen, or individually quilted:																	
215 Ankle length—women's, misses', juniors'	48.00	51.00	54.00	60.00	63.00	69.00	75.00	78.00	81.00	93.00	99.00	105.00	117.00	129.00	141.00	153.00	-----
215A Shorter than ankle length—women's, misses', juniors'	42.00	45.00	48.00	54.00	57.00	63.00	66.00	69.00	72.00	84.00	90.00	93.00	105.00	117.00	129.00	141.00	-----
216 Children's	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	51.00	57.00	63.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	81.00	84.00	87.00	93.00	-----	-----
217 Toddlers'	21.00	22.50	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	-----	-----	-----
Negligees, housecoats, bathrobes of materials other than those specifically named in this appendix:																	
218 Ankle length—women's, misses', juniors'	15.75	18.00	22.50	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	51.00	57.00	66.00	72.00	81.00	93.00	-----
218A Shorter than ankle length—women's, misses', juniors'	14.25	15.75	21.00	22.50	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	45.00	51.00	60.00	63.00	72.00	81.00	-----
219 Children's	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	18.00	21.00	22.50	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	42.00	45.00	-----	-----	-----
220 Toddlers'	5.50	7.50	8.50	9.75	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.75	16.50	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lounging pajamas:																	
221 Women's, misses', juniors'	24.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00	66.00	72.00	81.00	93.00	105.00	-----
222 Children's	18.00	21.00	22.50	24.00	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	57.00	66.00	-----	-----	-----
Lounging slacks:																	
223 Women's, misses', juniors'	8.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	27.00	31.00	35.00	-----
224 Children's	6.00	7.00	7.50	8.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	19.00	22.00	-----	-----	-----
Lounging tunics:																	
225 Women's, misses', juniors'	16.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00	44.00	48.00	54.00	62.00	70.00	-----
226 Children's	12.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	38.00	44.00	-----	-----	-----

APPENDIX D—TABLE NO. 2

Conversion table for manufacturing—retailers

Column I Manufacturing— retailers' price per single unit	Column II Converted to manufacturers' price per dozen units
\$0.19	\$1.25
.25	1.75
.29	2.25
.35	2.75
.39	3.00
.40	3.25
.45	3.50
.49	3.75
.55	4.00
.59	4.50
.65	5.00
.69	5.50
.70	5.75
.75	6.00
.79	6.75
.85	7.00
.95	7.50
1.00	8.00
1.09	8.50
1.19	9.00
1.25	9.75
1.29	10.00
1.39	10.50
1.45	11.00
1.50	12.00
1.59	12.75
1.65	13.00
1.69	13.50
1.79	14.00
1.85	14.25
1.89	15.00
1.98	15.75
2.00	16.00
2.25	16.50
2.29	17.00
2.39	18.00
2.49	18.50
2.50	19.00
2.59	19.50
2.65	20.00
2.75	21.00
2.89	22.00
2.95	22.50
3.25	24.00
3.39	26.00
3.50	27.00
3.59	28.00
3.75	30.00

Conversion table for manufacturing—retailers—Continued.

Column I Manufacturing— retailers' price per single unit	Column II Converted to manufacturers' price per dozen units
\$3.95	\$31.00
3.98	31.50
4.00	32.00
4.25	33.00
4.50	34.00
4.75	35.00
4.95	36.00
4.98	38.00
5.00	39.00
5.50	40.00
5.75	42.00
5.95	44.00
5.98	45.00
6.25	48.00
6.50	51.00
6.95	54.00
7.50	57.00
7.95	60.00
8.50	62.00
8.75	63.00
8.95	66.00
9.50	69.00
9.75	70.00
9.95	72.00
10.50	75.00
10.75	78.00
10.95	81.00
11.50	84.00
11.95	87.00
12.50	90.00
12.95	93.00
13.95	99.00
14.95	105.00
15.95	111.00
16.95	117.00
17.95	129.00
18.95	141.00
19.95	153.00

SEC. 23. Appendix E: Maximum price-cost-ratios for selling price lines at discounts lower than 8%. If the selling price line for which the maximum price-cost-ratio is being calculated is based on discount terms lower than 8%, the following tables are to be used to adjust the limitations set forth in section 4.

Terms	Basic price-cost-ratios	
	Categories 100-120	Categories 200-226
Net.....	120.55-125.08	125.29-131.15
1.....	121.5-126.3	126.3-132.5
2.....	122.6-127.6	127.4-133.8
3.....	123.6-129.0	128.4-135.2
4.....	124.6-130.3	129.5-136.6
5.....	125.7-131.7	130.6-138.1
6.....	126.8-133.1	131.7-139.5
7.....	127.9-134.5	132.8-141.0
8 and up.....	129.0-136.0	134.0-142.6

Locate the line containing the discount terms on which your pricing chart is based. If your base period price-cost-ratio is at or below the first figure, your minimum cost is the same as your average base period cost. If your base period price-cost-ratio falls between the first and second figure, your minimum cost is the selling price line divided by the first figure. If your base period price-cost-ratio is at or higher than the second figure, your minimum cost is your average cost plus 15% of your average base period dollar margin.

This instruction is applicable to each selling price line individually.

Terms	Maximum permissible price-cost-ratios	
	Categories 100-120	Categories 200-226
Net.....	151.99	160.61
1.....	153.2	161.8
2.....	154.4	163.1
3.....	155.6	164.4
4.....	156.8	165.6
5.....	158.1	167.0
6.....	159.4	168.3
7.....	160.7	169.6
8 and up.....	162.0	171.0

The price-cost-ratio listed on the same line as your own percentage discount is the highest price-cost-ratio you are permitted to use for any selling price line. Your minimum cost must be no less than your selling price line divided by your maximum price-cost-ratio.

SEC. 24. Appendix F: Suggested base period statement of manufacturing costs.

STATEMENT OF BASE PERIOD-MANUFACTURING COSTS

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, NIGHTWEAR AND NEGLIGEE GARMENTS

Firm name Street Period covered

(City) (State) Category of garments: Number Price line \$

Check whether computing by unit () or by dozen () Terms of sale

Style number	Description	Cost of manufacturing per garment or per dozen garments											Total cost (add cols. 6, 7 and 13)	
		Materials			Descriptions	Net cost	Direct labor costs					Total (cols. 8-12)		
		Number yards used	Net price per yd.	Net cost (col. 3 X col. 4)			Cut-ting	Sew-ing	Press-ing	Finish-ing	Other—see foot-note (A)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
													Total \$.....	

(A) List the types of "Other direct labor costs" that are reported in column No. 12

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

Computation of margin

(15) Price line \$

(16) Average cost—total of (14) + by number of styles \$

(17) Price-cost-ratio (15) + by (16)

This Maximum Price Regulation No. 570 shall become effective January 22, 1945.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1022; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 11:34 a. m.]

PART 1407—RATIONING OF FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

[Rev. RO 16, Amdt. 36]

MEAT, FATS, FISH AND CHEESES

A rationale for this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Section 15.11 (a) (7) is amended to read as follows:

(7) The number of points owed to the Office of Price Administration for outstanding loans (he must not include that portion of any loans to acquire butter or canned fish represented by butter or canned fish he has and which he is required to exclude from (1) above);

This amendment shall become effective January 16, 1945.

* Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

9 F.R. 6731, 7060, 7081, 7082, 7167, 7203, 7258, 7262, 7344, 7438, 7578, 7774, 8182, 8793, 9954, 9955, 10049, 10087, 10590, 10876, 12036, 12037, 12649, 12971.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1019; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 11:34 a. m.]

PART 1418—TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS [Restriction Order 11]

CIGARETTE RESTRICTION ORDER FOR PUERTO RICO

Preamble: According to all the information obtained, the stocks of cigarettes in the Island are very low. At the same time, the output and imports of said commodity are not sufficient to meet the normal demand. Cigarettes are a cost of living commodity, and because of the great demand for them, it is necessary to regulate their transfer in order to

avoid hoarding, black market sales and tying agreements.

By restricting the monthly deliveries of cigarettes to be made by importers, wholesalers and retailers in Puerto Rico, it is hereby hoped that an equitable and fair distribution will be assured, thus preventing the undesirable practices afore-mentioned.

ARTICLE I—HOW CIGARETTES ARE TRANSFERRED

- Sec. 1.1 Restriction on transfers of cigarettes.
- 1.2 Exceptions to limitation of transfers of cigarettes.

ARTICLE II—REPORTS

- 2.1 Importer or wholesaler's initial report.
- 2.2 Importer or wholesaler's monthly report.
- 2.3 Failure to file report.

ARTICLE III—PROHIBITED ACTS

- 3.1 Discrimination.
- 3.2 Transfers in violation of Restriction Order No. 11.
- 3.3 False statements or entries.
- 3.4 Offer, attempt or agreement to violate this order.

ARTICLE IV—ENFORCEMENT

- 4.1 Criminal Prosecution.
4.2 Suspension Order.

ARTICLE V—SCOPE OF ORDER

- 5.1 Territorial limitations.
5.2 Cigarettes covered by this order.

ARTICLE VI—DEFINITIONS

- 6.1 Terms explained.

AUTHORITY: § 1418.163 issued under Pub. Law 671, 76th Cong., as amended by Pub. Laws 89, 421, and 507, 77th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871, WPB Dir. 1, Supp. Dir. 1-J, 7 F.R. 562, 5043, 8731, 2nd Rev. Gen. Order 20, 8 F.R. 10917.

ARTICLE I—HOW CIGARETTES ARE TRANSFERRED

SECTION 1.1 *Restrictions on transfer of cigarettes.* (a) No importer or wholesaler shall transfer cigarettes to any person who was not his customer during any of the months of May and June of the year 1944 and shall not transfer to any one of his customers for any one given month more than 75% of the average monthly transfers made to that customer during the months of May and June of the year 1944, unless authorized in writing by the Office of Price Administration for Puerto Rico: *Provided, however,* That whenever the quantity of cigarettes received by an importer or wholesaler during any one given month is insufficient to permit the delivery of the maximum permissible percentage that may be transferred to each one of his customers under this order, the percentage that may be transferred shall be determined by the ratio of the amount of cigarettes received during that one given month and the average monthly transfers made to his customers during the months of May and June, 1944.

(b) No retailer shall transfer or offer to transfer to any person, and no person shall accept from a retailer a transfer of more than one package of (20) twenty cigarettes a day.

SEC. 1.2 *Exceptions to limitation of transfers of cigarettes—*(a) *Allocation of quota not delivered to customer.* When a customer for any reason fails to take delivery of any quantity of cigarettes which he is entitled to obtain during any one given month, the importer or wholesaler may transfer that customer's allocation to any one or more of his customers if such transfer will not result in the acquisition by such customer of more than 100% of the average monthly transfers of cigarettes made to him during the months of May and June, 1944: *Provided, however,* That no such transfer may be made by an importer or wholesaler unless he has received a written statement from the customer to the effect that he will not accept delivery of the cigarettes, or unless a written offer is made to a customer to transfer the permissible quota and said customer fails to answer same within the next five (5) days after receipt of offer.

(b) *Exempt agencies.* Nothing in Restriction Order No. 11 shall be construed to limit the quantity of cigarettes which may be transferred to the Army, and Navy of the United States; United States

Maritime Commission, Panama Canal, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Coast Guard, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics and the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

(c) *Judicial process.* Any person may acquire cigarettes pursuant to judicial process or under the supervision of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(d) *Return of lost or stolen cigarettes.* Any person may transfer cigarettes which have been lost, stolen or otherwise wrongfully or mistakenly acquired to the person rightfully entitled thereto.

(e) *Transfers of cigarettes by wholesaler to wholesaler and by retailer to retailer.* Transfers of cigarettes may be made by a wholesaler to another wholesaler, or by a retailer to another retailer upon written authorization of the Director. Application for authorization to make such transfers shall be made by the transferor in writing to the Director, stating the name and address of transferor and transferee, amount of cigarettes to be transferred and reason for the transfer.

ARTICLE II—REPORTS

SEC. 2.1 *Importer or wholesaler's initial report.* Every importer or wholesaler must file with the Office of Price Administration at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Form OPA-PR-R 202, an initial report indicating the name of its customers and the quantity of cigarettes transferred to each one during the months of May and June, 1944.

SEC. 2.2 *Importer or wholesaler's monthly report.* Every importer or wholesaler must file with the Office of Price Administration at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Form OPA-PR-R 203, not later than the tenth day of every month a monthly report indicating the name and address of its customers and the quantity of cigarettes transferred to each customer during the previous month.

SEC. 2.3 *Wholesaler may not acquire cigarettes if he does not file his initial or monthly report.* No wholesaler shall obtain his monthly allowable quota of cigarettes unless he files his initial and monthly reports.

ARTICLE III—PROHIBITED ACTS

SEC. 3.1 *Discrimination.* No importer, wholesaler or retailer shall discriminate in the transfer of cigarettes among customers entitled to receive transfers of cigarettes under this order.

SEC. 3.2 *Transfers in violation of Restriction Order No. 11.* No importer, wholesaler or retailer shall transfer cigarettes except in accordance with this order.

SEC. 3.3 *False statements or entries.* No person shall make any false statement or entry in any document or record required to be filed or kept by him under this order.

SEC. 3.4 *Offer, attempt or agreement to violate this order.* No person shall offer, solicit, attempt or agree to do or do any act in violation of this order.

ARTICLE IV—ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 4.1 *Criminal prosecution.* Any person who wilfully performs any act prohibited, or wilfully fails to perform any act required by any provision of Restriction Order 11 may, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, and shall be subject to such other penalties or action as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4.2 *Suspension order.* Any person who violates this order or any order issued hereunder by the Regional Administrator may, by Administrative suspension order be prohibited from receiving or making any transfer of cigarettes or in any way using or disposing of cigarettes or any other rationed commodity. Proceedings for the suspension orders shall be instituted and governed by the provisions of Procedural Regulation No. 4 of the Office of Price Administration.

ARTICLE V—SCOPE OF ORDER

SEC. 5.1 *Territorial limitations.* Restriction Order No. 11 shall apply to the Territory of Puerto Rico.

SEC. 5.2 *Cigarettes covered by this order.* The cigarettes covered by this order are cigarettes manufactured in Continental United States.

ARTICLE VI—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 6.1 *Terms explained.* (a) "Cigarette" means a small amount of finely cut tobacco rolled in thin paper.

(b) "Consumer" means any person acquiring cigarettes for consumption and not resale.

(c) "Importer" means any person who imports cigarettes into the Territory of Puerto Rico.

(d) "Wholesaler" means any person except an importer, who sells cigarettes to any person other than a consumer.

(e) "Retailer" means any person who sells cigarettes to the ultimate consumer.

(f) "Transfer" means sell, give, exchange, lend, deliver, supply, or furnish.

(g) "Director" means the Director of the Office of Price Administration for Puerto Rico, any person duly authorized to act in his place, or any person to whom he may delegate his authority to act hereunder.

This restriction order shall become effective as of January 2, 1945.

NOTE: The record keeping and reporting requirements of this Order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Acts of 1942.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

SAM GILSTRAP,
Territorial Director,
Puerto Rico.

Approved:

JAMES P. DAVIS,
Regional Administrator,
Region IX.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1017; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945;
11:33 a. m.]

PART 1418—TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

[RMPR 183, Amdt. 61]

GROCERY ITEMS IN PUERTO RICO

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.*

Revised Maximum Price Regulation is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 21, Table 4 is amended by adding a new category to read as follows:

Item and brand name	Unit	Price at wholesale	Price at retail (per unit)
Grape drink: Grapelane.....	cs. 24 /16 oz. bot.	\$3.35	\$0.18

2. Section 24, Table 8 is amended by adding a new item to read as follows:

Item and brand name	Unit	Price at wholesale	Price at retail (per unit)
Tomato paste: Firenze.....	cs. 100/6 oz. can.	\$7.75	\$0.10

3. Section 25, Table 10 is amended by changing the prices of the following items and by deleting the prices "to wholesaler" of same to read as follows:

Items and brand names	Unit	Price at wholesale	Price at retail (per unit)
Canned beets: Libby (sliced).....	Ctns. 24/#2 tin.....	\$3.45	\$0.18
Libby (whole).....	Ctns. 24/#2 tin.....	3.60	.19
Canned peas: Fancy #5 or #6 sieve sugar: Libby's Jumbo.....	Ctns. 24/#2 can.....	4.65	.23

4. Section 27, Table 12 is amended by adding a new brand to read as follows:

Brand	To wholesaler (per carton of 200)	At wholesale (per carton of 200)	At retail (per package of 20)
Rameses.....	\$1.86	\$1.90	\$0.22

5. Section 34, Table 20 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 34. Maximum prices for turkeys sold or delivered in the Territory of Puerto Rico.

TABLE 20—MAXIMUM PRICES FOR TURKEYS

	Price at wholesale	Price at retail		
		Live	Dressed	Drawn
Turkey, frozen Grade A (not eviscerated).....	\$0.52 lb.....			\$0.66 lb.
Turkey, frozen Grade B (not eviscerated).....	\$0.51 lb.....			\$0.66 lb.
Turkey, fresh.....	\$0.65 lb.....	\$0.80 lb.		\$1.05 lb.

6. Section 42, Table 33f is amended by adding a new category to read as follows:

Item and brand name	Unit	Price at wholesale
Liquid malt syrup: Diamalt.....	60 # keg..... 230 # bbl..... 600 # bbl.....	\$0.13 lb. .125 lb. .1125 lb.

*Copies may be obtained from the Office of Price Administration.

7. Section 42, Table 33 l is amended by changing the price of one item to read as follows:

Item and brand name	Unit	Price at wholesale	Price at retail (per unit)
Prunes: S & W 40/50.....	case 25 lbs.	\$5.45	\$0.28

This amendment shall become effective January 22, 1945.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1023; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 11:35 a. m.]

Chapter XIII—Petroleum Administration for War

PART 1545—PETROLEUM SUPPLY

[P. A. O. 1, Amdt. 6]

INVENTORY RESTRICTIONS

Section 1545.1 *Petroleum Administrative Order No. 1, as amended February 1, 1943* is hereby amended by changing paragraph (g) thereof to read as follows:

(g) *Inventory restrictions.* No person may deliver or otherwise supply motor fuel or fuel oil to any storage location (other than a refinery or bulk terminal) owned, operated or controlled by such person or by any other person, and no person may accept delivery of motor fuel or fuel oil at such a storage location where the amount of motor fuel or fuel oil at such storage location is equal to or exceeds the amount of motor fuel or fuel oil which would normally be

withdrawn from such storage location to meet rationed demands during the 10 days (30 days, in the case of any public utility) next following the date upon which the delivery is made: *Provided*, (1) That any single delivery of motor fuel or fuel oil by means of a transportation facility generally used in such delivery, which brings the amount of motor fuel or fuel oil at such a storage location to an amount equal to or in excess of the foregoing amounts, may be completed, and (2) that nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to apply to the delivery of motor fuel or fuel oil to any agency referred to in paragraph (h) (1), and (3) that nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to apply to the delivery of motor fuel to any retail filling station, or to the delivery of fuel oil to any private dwelling (as defined in Ration Order No. 11, as amended, issued by the Office of Price Administration).

(E.O. 9276, 7 F.R. 10091; E.O. 9319, 8 F.R. 3687; WPB Directive No. 30, 8 F.R. 11559; 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 January 1945.

RALPH K. DAVIES,
Deputy Petroleum
Administrator for War.

[F. R. Doc. 45-999; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 10:22 a. m.]

TITLE 46—SHIPPING

Chapter I—Coast Guard: Inspection and Navigation

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS; FIRE APPARATUS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by R.S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, 4470, 4488, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 1028 (46 U.S.C. 375, 391a, 404, 463, 481, 367, 463a), and Executive Order 9083, dated February 28, 1942 (3 CFR, Cum. Supp.), the following amendments to regulations are prescribed:

Subchapter G—Ocean and Coastwise: General Rules and Regulations

PART 61—FIRE APPARATUS; FIRE PREVENTION

Section 61.4 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 61.4 *Steam and inert-gas fire-extinguishing systems—(a) General requirements.* (1) All mechanically propelled vessels carrying combustible cargo in the holds, tween-decks, or other closed cargo compartments, except those engaged exclusively in the carriage of coal in bulk, shall be equipped with means for extinguishing fire in such compartments by the use of a steam fire-extinguishing system or by the use of any inert-gas fire-extinguishing system approved by the Commandant.

Subchapter H—Great Lakes: General Rules and Regulations

PART 77—FIRE APPARATUS; FIRE PREVENTION

Section 77.4 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 77.4 *Steam and inert-gas fire extinguishing systems.* (See § 61.4 of this chapter, which is identical with this section.)

Subchapter I—Bays, Sounds, and Lakes Other Than the Great Lakes: General Rules and Regulations

PART 95—FIRE APPARATUS; FIRE PREVENTION

Section 95.4 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 95.4 *Steam and inert-gas fire-extinguishing systems.* (See § 61.4 of this chapter, which is identical with this section.)

Subchapter J—Rivers: General Rules and Regulations

PART 114—FIRE APPARATUS; FIRE PREVENTION

Section 114.6 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 114.6 *Steam and inert-gas fire-extinguishing systems.* (See § 61.4 of this chapter, which is identical with this section.)

Subchapter O—Regulations Applicable to Certain Vessels and Shipping During Emergency

PART 153—BOATS, RAFTS, AND LIFESAVING APPLIANCES; REGULATIONS DURING EMERGENCY

Section 153.6 (m) (1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 153.6 *Additional equipment for lifeboats on self-propelled ocean and coastwise vessels.* * * *

(m) *Provisions.* * * *

(1) Fourteen ounces of biscuits known as Type C, Type I, or Type IV (without salt topping) rations covered by U. S. Army Specification.¹

Section 153.6a (a) (7) (1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 153.6a *Additional equipment for lifeboats on seagoing barges of 100 gross tons or over.* (a) * * *

¹ The size and number of biscuits in each package, as well as the general specifications for the package covering, are as follows:

Each biscuit should measure approximately 2⁹/₁₆" square by ⁹/₁₆" thick. The biscuits will be packed 12 to a box and heat sealed in moisture- and grease-resisting wax glassene paper; or four to a package covered by a wrapping or bag made from a sheet of duPont 450 MST-54 or Sylvania 450 PMCSX cellophane with securely fastened closures. The materials used for packaging shall be odorless and tasteless.

(7) *Provisions.* * * *
(1) Fourteen ounces of biscuits known as Type C, Type I, or Type IV (without salt topping) rations covered by U. S. Army Specification.¹

Section 153.7 (c) (1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 153.7 *Additional equipment for life rafts approved prior to March 15, 1943, for ocean and coastwise vessels.* * * *

(c) *Provisions.* * * *

(1) Fourteen ounces of biscuits known as Type C, Type I, or Type IV (without salt topping) rations covered by U. S. Army Specification.¹

Section 153.7a (aa) (1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 153.7a *Equipment for life rafts approved on and after March 15, 1943.* * * *

(aa) *Provisions.* * * *

(1) Fourteen ounces of biscuits known as Type C, Type I, or Type IV (without salt topping) rations covered by U. S. Army Specification.¹

Dated: January 15, 1945.

R. R. WAESCHE,
Vice Admiral, USCG,
Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 45-997; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 9:45 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION AND RAILROADS

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

PART 120—ANNUAL, SPECIAL OR PERIODICAL REPORTS

FORM PRESCRIBED FOR SMALL STEAM RAILWAYS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 1, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 9th day of January A. D. 1945.

The matter of annual reports from steam railway companies of Class III being under consideration:

It is ordered, That the order dated December 10, 1943, in the Matter of Annual Reports from Steam Railway Companies of Class III (§ 120.12, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations) be and it is hereby vacated and set aside, effective January 1, 1945, and the following order shall become effective:

§ 120.12 *Form prescribed for small steam railways.* All steam railway companies of Class III, excluding switching and terminal companies, subject to the provisions of section 20, Part I, of the Interstate Commerce Act, are hereby

required to file annual reports for the year ending December 31, 1944, and for each succeeding year until further order in accordance with Annual Report Form C (Small Roads), which is hereby approved and made a part of this order. The annual report shall be filed, in duplicate, in the Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., on or before March 31, of the year following the one to which it relates.

(24 Stat. 386, 34 Stat. 593, 35 Stat. 649, 36 Stat. 556, 41 Stat. 493, 54 Stat. 916; 49 U.S.C. 20 (1)-(8))

By the Commission, Division 1.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1003; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 10:52 a. m.]

PART 120—ANNUAL, SPECIAL OR PERIODICAL REPORTS

FORM PRESCRIBED FOR CARRIERS BY WATER

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 1, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 9th day of January A. D. 1945.

The matter of annual reports from carriers by water being under consideration:

It is ordered, That the order dated January 23, 1943, in the Matter of Annual Reports from Carriers by Water of Class A, and of Class B (§ 120.51, (a) and (b), Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations) be and it is hereby vacated and set aside, effective January 1, 1945, and the following order shall become effective:

§ 120.51 *Form prescribed for carriers by water of Class A and Class B.* All carriers by water of Class A and Class B subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, are hereby required to file annual reports for the year ended December 31, 1944, and for each succeeding year until further order, in accordance with Annual Report Form K-A (Large and Medium Carriers by Water), which is hereby approved and made a part of this order.¹ The annual report shall be filed, in duplicate, in the Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., on or before March 31, of the year following the one to which it relates.

(24 Stat. 386, 34 Stat. 593, 35 Stat. 649, 36 Stat. 556, 41 Stat. 493, 54 Stat. 916, 944; 49 U.S.C. 20 (1)-(8), 913)

By the Commission, Division 1.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1002; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 10:52 a. m.]

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

Notices

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION.

[Supp. Order ODT 3, Rev. 473]

COMMON CARRIERS

COORDINATED OPERATIONS BETWEEN NEW HAVEN AND POINTS IN CONNECTICUT

Upon consideration of a plan for joint action filed with the Office of Defense Transportation by the persons named in Appendix 1 hereof to facilitate compliance with the requirements and purposes of General Order ODT 3, Revised, as amended (7 F.R. 5445, 6689, 7694; 8 F.R. 4660, 14582; 9 F.R. 2793, 3264, 3357, 6778), a copy of which plan is attached hereto as Appendix 2,¹ and

It appearing that the proposed coordination of operations is necessary in order to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment, and to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, materials, and supplies, of the carriers, and to provide for the prompt and continuous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war, *It is hereby ordered*, That:

1. The plan for joint action above referred to is hereby approved and the carriers are directed to put the plan in operation forthwith, subject to the following provisions, which shall supersede any provisions of such plan that are in conflict therewith.

2. Each of the carriers forthwith shall file a copy of this order with the appropriate regulatory body or bodies having jurisdiction over any operations affected by this order, and likewise shall file, and publish in accordance with law, and continue in effect until further order, tariffs or supplements to filed tariffs, setting forth any changes in rates, charges, operations, rules, regulations, and practices of the carrier which may be necessary to accord with the provisions of this order and of such plan; and forthwith shall apply to such regulatory body or bodies for special permission for such tariffs or supplements to become effective on the shortest notice lawfully permissible, but not prior to the effective date of this order.

3. Whenever transportation service is performed by one carrier in lieu of service by another carrier, by reason of a diversion, exchange, pooling, or similar act made or performed pursuant to the plan for joint action hereby approved, the rates, charges, rules, and regulations governing such service shall be those that would have applied except for such diversion, exchange, pooling, or other act.

4. The provisions of this order shall not be so construed or applied as to require any carrier subject hereto to perform any service beyond its transportation capacity, or to authorize or require any act or omission which is in violation of any law or regulation, or to permit any carrier to alter its legal liability to

any shipper. In the event that compliance with any term of this order, or effectuation of any provision of such plan, would conflict with, or would not be authorized under, the existing interstate or intrastate operating authority of any carrier subject hereto, such carrier forthwith shall apply to the appropriate regulatory body or bodies for the granting of such operating authority as may be requisite to compliance with the terms of this order, and shall prosecute such application with all possible diligence. The coordination of operations directed by this order shall be subject to the carriers' possessing or obtaining the requisite operating authority.

5. All records of the carriers pertaining to any transportation performed pursuant to this order and to the provisions of such plan shall be kept available for examination and inspection at all reasonable times by accredited representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation.

6. Withdrawal of a carrier from participation in the plan for joint action hereby approved shall not be made without prior approval of the Office of Defense Transportation.

7. The provisions of this order shall be binding upon any successor in interest to any carrier named in this order. Upon a transfer of any operation involved in this order, the successor in interest and the other carriers named in this order forthwith shall notify, in writing, the Office of Defense Transportation of the transfer and, unless and until otherwise ordered, the successor in interest shall perform the functions of his predecessor in accordance with the provisions of this order.

8. The plan for joint action hereby approved and all contractual arrangements made by the carriers to effectuate the plan shall not continue in operation beyond the effective period of this order.

9. Communications concerning this order should refer to it by the supplementary order number which appears in the caption hereof, and, unless otherwise directed, should be addressed to the Highway Transport Department, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington 25, D. C.

This order shall become effective January 20, 1945, and shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of the present war shall have been duly proclaimed, or until such earlier time as the Office of Defense Transportation by further order may designate.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of January 1945.

J. M. JOHNSON,

Director,

Office of Defense Transportation.

APPENDIX 1

John E. Vallerie, Albert E. Vallerie and Stanley E. Dabrowski, copartners, doing business as Vallerie's Transportation Service, Norwalk, Conn.

Connecticut Transfer, Incorporated, New Haven, Conn.

[F. R. Doc. 45-983; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 2:10 p. m.]

[Supp. Order ODT 3, Rev. 485]

COMMON CARRIERS

COORDINATED OPERATIONS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN GEORGIA

Upon consideration of a plan for joint action filed with the Office of Defense Transportation by the persons named in Appendix 1 hereof to facilitate compliance with the requirements and purposes of General Order ODT 3, Revised, as amended (7 F.R. 5445, 6689, 7694; 8 F.R. 4660, 14582; 9 F.R. 2793, 3264, 3357, 6778), a copy of which plan is attached hereto as Appendix 2,¹ and

It appearing that the proposed coordination of operations is necessary in order to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment, and to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, materials, and supplies, of the carriers, and to provide for the prompt and continuous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war, *It is hereby ordered*, That:

1. The plan for joint action above referred to is hereby approved and the carriers are directed to put the plan in operation forthwith, subject to the following provisions, which shall supersede any provisions of such plan that are in conflict therewith.

2. Each of the carriers forthwith shall file a copy of this order with the appropriate regulatory body or bodies having jurisdiction over any operations affected by this order, and likewise shall file, and publish in accordance with law, and continue in effect until further order, tariffs or supplements to filed tariffs, setting forth any changes in rates, charges, operations, rules, regulations, and practices of the carrier which may be necessary to accord with the provisions of this order and of such plan; and forthwith shall apply to such regulatory body or bodies for special permission for such tariffs or supplements to become effective on the shortest notice lawfully permissible, but not prior to the effective date of this order.

3. Whenever transportation service is performed by one carrier in lieu of service by another carrier, by reason of a diversion, exchange, pooling, or similar act made or performed pursuant to the plan for joint action hereby approved, the rates, charges, rules, and regulations governing such service shall be those that would have applied except for such diversion, exchange, pooling, or other act.

4. The provisions of this order shall not be so construed or applied as to require any carrier subject hereto to perform any service beyond its transportation capacity, or to authorize or require any act or omission which is in violation of any law or regulation, or to permit any carrier to alter its legal liability to any shipper. In the event that compliance with any term of this order, or effectuation of any provision of such plan, would conflict with, or would not be authorized under, the existing inter-

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

state or intrastate operating authority of any carrier subject hereto, such carrier forthwith shall apply to the appropriate regulatory body or bodies for the granting of such operating authority as may be requisite to compliance with the terms of this order, and shall prosecute such application with all possible diligence. The coordination of operations directed by this order shall be subject to the carriers' possessing or obtaining the requisite operating authority.

5. All records of the carriers pertaining to any transportation performed pursuant to this order and to the provisions of such plan shall be kept available for examination and inspection at all reasonable times by accredited representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation.

6. Withdrawal of a carrier from participation in the plan for joint action hereby approved shall not be made without prior approval of the Office of Defense Transportation.

7. The provisions of this order shall be binding upon any successor in interest to any carrier named in this order. Upon a transfer of any operation involved in this order, the successor in interest and the other carriers named in this order forthwith shall notify, in writing, the Office of Defense Transportation of the transfer and, unless and until otherwise ordered, the successor in interest shall perform the functions of his predecessor in accordance with the provisions of this order.

8. The plan for joint action hereby approved and all contractual arrangements made by the carriers to effectuate the plan shall not continue in operation beyond the effective period of this order.

9. Communications concerning this order should refer to it by the supplementary order number which appears in the caption hereof, and, unless otherwise directed, should be addressed to the Highway Transport Department, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington 25, D. C.

This order shall become effective January 20, 1945, and shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of the present war shall have been duly proclaimed, or until such earlier time as the Office of Defense Transportation by further order may designate.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of January 1945.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Transportation.

APPENDIX 1

Fireproof Storage Company, Savannah, Ga.
L. T. Givens, Sr., doing business as Givens Transfer Company, Savannah, Ga.
W. E. Solomons, doing business as Solomons Transfer Co., Savannah, Ga.

[F. R. Doc. 45-982; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 2:10 p. m.]

[Supp. Order ODT 3, Rev. 486]

COMMON CARRIERS

COORDINATED OPERATIONS BETWEEN NEW YORK, N. Y., AND POINTS IN OTHER STATES IN MOVEMENTS OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Upon consideration of a plan for joint action filed with the Office of Defense Transportation by the persons named in Appendix 1 hereof to facilitate compliance with the requirements and purposes of General Order ODT 3, Revised, as amended (7 F.R. 5445, 6689, 7694; 8 F.R. 4660, 14582; 9 F.R. 2793, 3264, 3357, 6778), a copy of which plan is attached hereto as Appendix 2,¹ and

It appearing that the proposed coordination of operations is necessary in order to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment, and to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, materials, and supplies, of the carriers, and to provide for the prompt and continuous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war; *It is hereby ordered, That:*

1. The plan for joint action above referred to is hereby approved and the carriers are directed to put the plan in operation forthwith, subject to the following provisions, which shall supersede any provisions of such plan that are in conflict therewith.

2. Each of the carriers forthwith shall file a copy of this order with the appropriate regulatory body or bodies having jurisdiction over any operations affected by this order, and likewise shall file, and publish in accordance with law, and continue in effect until further order, tariffs or supplements to filed tariffs, setting forth any changes in rates, charges, operations, rules, regulations, and practices of the carrier which may be necessary to accord with the provisions of this order and of such plan; and forthwith shall apply to such regulatory body or bodies for special permission for such tariffs or supplements to become effective on the shortest notice lawfully permissible, but not prior to the effective date of this order.

3. Whenever transportation service is performed by one carrier in lieu of service by another carrier, by reason of a diversion, exchange, pooling, or similar act made or performed pursuant to the plan for joint action hereby approved, the rates, charges, rules, and regulations governing such service shall be those that would have applied except for such diversion, exchange, pooling, or other act.

4. The provisions of this order shall not be so construed or applied as to require any carrier subject hereto to perform any service beyond its transportation capacity, or to authorize or require any act or omission which is in violation

of any law or regulation, or to permit any carrier to alter its legal liability to any shipper. In the event that compliance with any term of this order, or effectuation of any provision of such plan, would conflict with, or would not be authorized under, the existing interstate or intrastate operating authority of any carrier subject hereto, such carrier forthwith shall apply to the appropriate regulatory body or bodies for the granting of such operating authority as may be requisite to compliance with the terms of this order, and shall prosecute such application with all possible diligence. The coordination of operations directed by this order shall be subject to the carriers' possessing or obtaining the requisite operating authority.

5. All records of the carriers pertaining to any transportation performed pursuant to this order and to the provisions of such plan shall be kept available for examination and inspection at all reasonable times by accredited representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation.

6. Withdrawal of a carrier from participation in the plan for joint action hereby approved shall not be made without prior approval of the Office of Defense Transportation.

7. The provisions of this order shall be binding upon any successor in interest to any carrier named in this order. Upon a transfer of any operation involved in this order, the successor in interest and the other carriers named in this order forthwith shall notify, in writing, the Office of Defense Transportation of the transfer and, unless and until otherwise ordered, the successor in interest shall perform the functions of his predecessor in accordance with the provisions of this order.

8. The plan for joint action hereby approved and all contractual arrangements made by the carriers to effectuate the plan shall not continue in operation beyond the effective period of this order.

9. Communications concerning this order should refer to it by the supplementary order number which appears in the caption hereof, and, unless otherwise directed, should be addressed to the Highway Transport Department, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington 25, D. C.

This order shall become effective January 20, 1945, and shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of the present war shall have been duly proclaimed, or until such earlier time as the Office of Defense Transportation by further order may designate.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of January 1945.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Transportation.

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

APPENDIX 1

Kew Gardens Storage Warehouse, Inc.,
Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Queensboro Storage Warehouse, Inc., Rich-
mond Hill, N. Y.

Henry J. Hagens, Henry J. Hagens, Jr., and
Joseph B. Hagens, copartners, doing business
as Hagens Van and Storage, Forest Hills, N. Y.

[F. R. Doc. 45-981; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945;
2:09 p. m.]

[Supp. Order ODT 3, Rev. 487]

COMMON CARRIERS

COORDINATED OPERATIONS BETWEEN FARM-
VILLE AND POINTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Upon consideration of a plan for joint action filed with the Office of Defense Transportation by the persons named in Appendix 1 hereof to facilitate compliance with the requirements and purposes of General Order ODT 3, Revised, as amended (7 F.R. 5445, 6689, 7694; 8 F.R. 4660, 14582; 9 F.R. 2793, 3264, 3357, 6778), a copy of which plan is attached hereto as Appendix 2,¹ and

It appearing that the proposed coordination of operations is necessary in order to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment, and to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, materials, and supplies, of the carriers, and to provide for the prompt and continuous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war; *It is hereby ordered, That:*

1. The plan for joint action above referred to is hereby approved and the carriers are directed to put the plan in operation forthwith, subject to the following provisions, which shall supersede any provisions of such plan that are in conflict therewith.

2. Each of the carriers forthwith shall file a copy of this order with the appropriate regulatory body or bodies having jurisdiction over any operations affected by this order, and likewise shall file, and publish in accordance with law, and continue in effect until further order, tariffs or supplements to filed tariffs, setting forth any changes in rates, charges, operations, rules, regulations, and practices of the carrier which may be necessary to accord with the provisions of this order and of such plan; and forthwith shall apply to such regulatory body or bodies for special permission for such tariffs or supplements to become effective on the shortest notice lawfully permissible, but not prior to the effective date of this order.

3. Whenever transportation service is performed by one carrier in lieu of service by another carrier, by reason of a diversion, exchange, pooling, or similar act made or performed pursuant to the plan for joint action hereby approved, the rates, charges, rules, and regulations governing such service shall be those that would have applied except for such diversion, exchange, pooling, or other act.

4. The provisions of this order shall not be so construed or applied as to re-

quire any carrier subject hereto to perform any service beyond its transportation capacity, or to authorize or require any act or omission which is in violation of any law or regulation, or to permit any carrier to alter its legal liability to any shipper. In the event that compliance with any term of this order, or effectuation of any provision of such plan, would conflict with, or would not be authorized under, the existing interstate or intrastate operating authority of any carrier subject hereto, such carrier forthwith shall apply to the appropriate regulatory body or bodies for the granting of such operating authority as may be requisite to compliance with the terms of this order, and shall prosecute such application with all possible diligence. The coordination of operations directed by this order shall be subject to the carriers' possessing or obtaining the requisite operating authority.

5. All records of the carriers pertaining to any transportation performed pursuant to this order and to the provisions of such plan shall be kept available for examination and inspection at all reasonable times by accredited representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation.

6. Withdrawal of a carrier from participation in the plan for joint action hereby approved shall not be made without prior approval of the Office of Defense Transportation.

7. The provisions of this order shall be binding upon any successor in interest to any carrier named in this order. Upon a transfer of any operation involved in this order, the successor in interest and the other carriers named in this order forthwith shall notify, in writing, the Office of Defense Transportation of the transfer and, unless and until otherwise ordered, the successor in interest shall perform the functions of his predecessor in accordance with the provisions of this order.

8. The plan for joint action hereby approved and all contractual arrangements made by the carriers to effectuate the plan shall not continue in operation beyond the effective period of this order.

9. Communications concerning this order should refer to it by the supplementary order number which appears in the caption hereof, and, unless otherwise directed, should be addressed to the Highway Transport Department, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington 25, D. C.

This order shall become effective January 20, 1945, and shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of the present war shall have been duly proclaimed, or until such earlier time as the Office of Defense Transportation by further order may designate.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of January 1945.

J. M. JOHNSON,

Director,

Office of Defense Transportation.

APPENDIX 1

J. W. Hardy, Farmville, N. C.

Hadley Bryant, Farmville, N. C.

[F. R. Doc. 45-985; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945;
2:10 p. m.]

[Supp. Order ODT 3, Rev. 489]

COMMON CARRIERS

COORDINATED OPERATIONS BETWEEN PLY-
MOUTH, AND POINTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Upon consideration of a plan for joint action filed with the Office of Defense Transportation by the persons named in Appendix 1 hereof to facilitate compliance with the requirements and purposes of General Order ODT 3, Revised, as amended, (7 F.R. 5445, 6689, 7694; 8 F.R. 4660, 14582; 9 F.R. 2793, 3264, 3357, 6778), a copy of which plan is attached hereto as Appendix 2,¹ and

It appearing that the proposed coordination of operations is necessary in order to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment, and to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, materials, and supplies, of the carriers, and to provide for the prompt and continuous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war, *It is hereby ordered, That:*

1. The plan for joint action above referred to is hereby approved and the carriers are directed to put the plan in operation forthwith, subject to the following provisions, which shall supersede any provisions of such plan that are in conflict therewith.

2. Each of the carriers forthwith shall file a copy of this order with the appropriate regulatory body or bodies having jurisdiction over any operations affected by this order, and likewise shall file, and publish in accordance with law, and continue in effect until further order, tariffs or supplements to filed tariffs, setting forth any changes in rates, charges, operations, rules, regulations, and practices of the carrier which may be necessary to accord with the provisions of this order and of such plan; and forthwith shall apply to such regulatory body or bodies for special permission for such tariffs or supplements to become effective on the shortest notice lawfully permissible, but not prior to the effective date of this order.

3. Whenever transportation service is performed by one carrier in lieu of service by another carrier, by reason of a diversion, exchange, pooling, or similar act made or performed pursuant to the plan for joint action hereby approved, the rates, charges, rules, and regulations governing such service shall be those that would have applied except for such diversion, exchange, pooling, or other act.

4. The provisions of this order shall not be so construed or applied as to require any carrier subject hereto to perform any service beyond its transportation capacity, or to authorize or require any act or omission which is in violation of any law or regulation, or to permit any carrier to alter its legal liability to any shipper. In the event that compliance with any term of this order, or effectuation of any provision of such plan, would conflict with, or would not be authorized under, the existing interstate or intrastate operating authority of any carrier subject hereto, such carrier forthwith shall apply to the appropriate regulatory body or bodies for the grant-

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

ing of such operating authority as may be requisite to compliance with the terms of this order, and shall prosecute such application with all possible diligence. The coordination of operations directed by this order shall be subject to the carriers' possessing or obtaining the requisite operating authority.

5. All records of the carriers pertaining to any transportation performed pursuant to this order and to the provisions of such plan shall be kept available for examination and inspection at all reasonable times by accredited representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation.

6. Withdrawal of a carrier from participation in the plan for joint action hereby approved shall not be made without prior approval of the Office of Defense Transportation.

7. The provisions of this order shall be binding upon any successor in interest to any carrier named in this order. Upon a transfer of any operation involved in this order, the successor in interest and the other carriers named in this order forthwith shall notify, in writing, the Office of Defense Transportation of the transfer and, unless and until otherwise ordered, the successor in interest shall perform the functions of his predecessor in accordance with the provisions of this order.

8. The plan for joint action hereby approved and all contractual arrangements made by the carriers to effectuate the plan shall not continue in operation beyond the effective period of this order.

9. Communications concerning this order should refer to it by the supplementary order number which appears in the caption hereof, and, unless otherwise directed, should be addressed to the Highway Transport Department, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington 25, D. C.

This order shall become effective January 20, 1945, and shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of the present war shall have been duly proclaimed, or until such earlier time as the Office of Defense Transportation by further order may designate.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of January 1945.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Director,

Office of Defense Transportation.

APPENDIX 1

Robert's Express, Inc., Manchester, N. H.
Carroll G. Lewis, doing business as Lewis' Express, Littleton, N. H.

[F. R. Doc. 45-984; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945;
2:10 p. m.]

[Supp. Order ODT 3, Rev. 490]

COMMON CARRIERS

COORDINATED OPERATIONS BETWEEN POINTS
IN GEORGIA

Upon consideration of a plan for joint action filed with the Office of Defense Transportation by the persons named in Appendix 1 hereof to facilitate compliance with the requirements and purposes

of General Order ODT 3, Revised, as amended (7 F.R. 5445, 6689, 7604; 8 F.R. 4660, 14582; 9 F.R. 2793, 3264, 3357, 6778), a copy of which plan is attached hereto as Appendix 2,¹ and

It appearing that the proposed coordination of operations is necessary in order to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment, and to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, materials, and supplies, of the carriers, and to provide for the prompt and continuous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war; *It is hereby ordered, That:*

1. The plan for joint action above referred to is hereby approved and the carriers are directed to put the plan in operation forthwith, subject to the following provisions, which shall supersede any provisions of such plan that are in conflict therewith.

2. Each of the carriers forthwith shall file a copy of this order with the appropriate regulatory body or bodies having jurisdiction over any operations affected by this order, and likewise shall file, and publish in accordance with law, and continue in effect until further order, tariffs or supplements to filed tariffs, setting forth any changes in rates, charges, operations, rules, regulations, and practices of the carrier which may be necessary to accord with the provisions of this order and of such plan; and forthwith shall apply to such regulatory body or bodies for special permission for such tariffs or supplements to become effective on the shortest notice lawfully permissible, but not prior to the effective date of this order.

3. Whenever transportation service is performed by one carrier in lieu of service by another carrier by reason of a diversion, exchange, pooling, or similar act made or performed pursuant to the plan for joint action hereby approved, the rates, charges, rules, and regulations governing such service shall be those that would have applied except for such diversion, exchange, pooling, or other act.

4. The provisions of this order shall not be so construed or applied as to require any carrier subject hereto to perform any service beyond its transportation capacity, or to authorize or require any act or omission which is in violation of any law or regulation, or to permit any carrier to alter its legal liability to any shipper. In the event that compliance with any term of this order, or effectuation of any provision of such plan, would conflict with, or would not be authorized under, the existing interstate or intrastate operating authority of any carrier subject hereto, such carrier forthwith shall apply to the appropriate regulatory body or bodies for the granting of such operating authority as may be requisite to compliance with the terms of this order, and shall prosecute such application with all possible diligence. The coordination of operations directed by this order shall be subject to the carriers' possessing or obtaining the requisite operating authority.

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

5. All records of the carriers pertaining to any transportation performed pursuant to this order and to the provisions of such plan shall be kept available for examination and inspection at all reasonable times by accredited representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation.

6. Withdrawal of a carrier from participation in the plan for joint action hereby approved shall not be made without prior approval of the Office of Defense Transportation.

7. The provisions of this order shall be binding upon any successor in interest to any carrier named in this order. Upon a transfer of any operation involved in this order, the successor in interest and the other carriers named in this order forthwith shall notify, in writing, the Office of Defense Transportation of the transfer and, unless and until otherwise ordered, the successor in interest shall perform the functions of his predecessor in accordance with the provisions of this order.

8. The plan for joint action hereby approved and all contractual arrangements made by the carriers to effectuate the plan shall not continue in operation beyond the effective period of this order.

9. Communications concerning this order should refer to it by the supplementary order number which appears in the caption hereof, and, unless otherwise directed, should be addressed to the Highway Transport Department, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington 25, D. C.

This order shall become effective January 20, 1945, and shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of the present war shall have been duly proclaimed, or until such earlier time as the Office of Defense Transportation by further order may designate.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of January 1945.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Director,

Office of Defense Transportation.

APPENDIX 1

R. V. Croft & H. W. Kilby, copartners, doing business as Coastal Transport Company, Brunswick, Ga.

A. E. Fiveash & C. O. Fiveash, copartners, doing business as Five Transportation Company, Brunswick, Ga.

[F. R. Doc. 45-986; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945;
2:11 p. m.]

[Supp. Order ODT 3, Rev. 491]

COMMON CARRIERS

COORDINATED OPERATIONS BETWEEN POINTS
IN ILLINOIS, INDIANA, KENTUCKY, AND
MISSOURI

Upon consideration of a plan for joint action filed with the Office of Defense Transportation by the persons named in Appendix 1 hereof to facilitate compliance with the requirements and purposes of General Order ODT 3, Revised, as amended (7 F.R. 5445, 6689, 7694; 8 F.R. 4660, 14582; 9 F.R. 2793, 3264, 3357, 6778) a copy of which plan is attached hereto as Appendix 2,¹ and

It appearing that the proposed coordination of operations is necessary in order to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment, and to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, materials, and supplies, of the carriers, and to provide for the prompt and continuous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war, *It is hereby ordered*, That:

1. The plan for joint action above referred to is hereby approved and the carriers are directed to put the plan in operation forthwith, subject to the following provisions, which shall supersede any provisions of such plan that are in conflict therewith.

2. Each of the carriers forthwith shall file a copy of this order with the appropriate regulatory body or bodies having jurisdiction over any operations affected by this order, and likewise shall file, and publish in accordance with law, and continue in effect until further order, tariffs or supplements to filed tariffs, setting forth any changes in rates, charges, operations, rules, regulations, and practices of the carrier which may be necessary to accord with the provisions of this order and of such plan; and forthwith shall apply to such regulatory body or bodies for special permission for such tariffs or supplements to become effective on the shortest notice lawfully permissible, but not prior to the effective date of this order.

3. Whenever transportation service is performed by one carrier in lieu of service by another carrier, by reason of a diversion, exchange, pooling, or similar act made or performed pursuant to the plan for joint action hereby approved, the rates, charges, rules, and regulations governing such service shall be those that would have applied except for such diversion, exchange, pooling, or other act.

4. The provisions of this order shall not be so construed or applied as to require any carrier subject hereto to perform any service beyond its transportation capacity, or to authorize or require any act or omission which is in violation of any law or regulation, or to permit any carrier to alter its legal liability to any shipper. In the event that compliance with any term of this order, or effectuation of any provision of such plan, would conflict with, or would not be authorized under, the existing interstate or intrastate operating authority of any carrier subject hereto, such carrier forthwith shall apply to the appropriate regulatory body or bodies for the granting of such operating authority as may be requisite to compliance with the terms of this order, and shall prosecute such application with all possible diligence. The coordination of operations directed by this order shall be subject to the carriers' possessing or obtaining the requisite operating authority.

5. All records of the carriers pertaining to any transportation performed pursuant to this order and to the provisions of such plan shall be kept available for examination and inspection at all reasonable times by accredited representa-

tives of the Office of Defense Transportation.

6. Withdrawal of a carrier from participation in the plan for joint action hereby approved shall not be made without prior approval of the Office of Defense Transportation.

7. The provisions of this order shall be binding upon any successor in interest to any carrier named in this order. Upon a transfer of any operation involved in this order, the successor in interest and the other carriers named in this order forthwith shall notify, in writing, the Office of Defense Transportation of the transfer and, unless and until otherwise ordered, the successor in interest shall perform the functions of his predecessor in accordance with the provisions of this order.

8. The plan for joint action hereby approved and all contractual arrangements made by the carriers to effectuate the plan shall not continue in operation beyond the effective period of this order.

9. Communications concerning this order should refer to it by the supplementary order number which appears in the caption hereof, and, unless otherwise directed, should be addressed to the Highway Transport Department, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington 25, D. C.

This order shall become effective January 20, 1945, and shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of the present war shall have been duly proclaimed, or until such earlier time as the Office of Defense Transportation by further order may designate.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of January 1945.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Transportation.

APPENDIX 1

Hancock Truck Lines, Inc., Lessee and Operator of L. J. Davidson, doing business as Stanley Truck Service, Evansville, Ind.

Hancock Truck Lines, Inc., Evansville, Ind.
Fred Bonifield, Alfred Bonifield and Reuben Bonifield, copartners, doing business as Bonifield Truck Lines, Metropolis, Ill.
Hayes Freight Lines, Inc., Mattoon, Ill.

[F. R. Doc. 45-987; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 2:11 p. m.]

[Supp. Order ODT 3, Rev. 492]

COMMON CARRIERS

COORDINATED OPERATIONS BETWEEN MANCHESTER AND LACONIA, N. H.

Upon consideration of a plan for joint action filed with the Office of Defense Transportation by the persons named in Appendix 1 hereof to facilitate compliance with the requirements and purposes of General Order ODT 3, Revised, as amended (7 F.R. 5445, 6689, 7694; 8 F.R. 4660, 14582; 9 F.R. 2793, 3264, 3357, 6778), a copy of which plan is attached hereto as Appendix 2,¹ and

It appearing that the proposed coordination of operations is necessary in

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

order to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment, and to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, materials, and supplies, of the carriers, and to provide for the prompt and continuous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war, *It is hereby ordered*, That:

1. The plan for joint action above referred to is hereby approved and the carriers are directed to put the plan in operation forthwith, subject to the following provisions, which shall supersede any provisions of such plan that are in conflict therewith.

2. Each of the carriers forthwith shall file a copy of this order with the appropriate regulatory body or bodies having jurisdiction over any operations affected by this order, and likewise shall file, and publish in accordance with law, and continue in effect until further order, tariffs or supplements to filed tariffs, setting forth any changes in rates, charges, operations, rules, regulations, and practices of the carrier which may be necessary to accord with the provisions of this order and of such plan; and forthwith shall apply to such regulatory body or bodies for special permission for such tariffs or supplements to become effective on the shortest notice lawfully permissible, but not prior to the effective date of this order.

3. Whenever transportation service is performed by one carrier in lieu of service by another carrier, by reason of a diversion, exchange, pooling, or similar act made or performed pursuant to the plan for joint action hereby approved, the rates, charges, rules, and regulations governing such service shall be those that would have applied except for such diversion, exchange, pooling, or other act.

4. The provisions of this order shall not be so construed or applied as to require any carrier subject hereto to perform any service beyond its transportation capacity, or to authorize or require any act or omission which is in violation of any law or regulation, or to permit any carrier to alter its legal liability to any shipper. In the event that compliance with any term of this order, or effectuation of any provision of such plan, would conflict with, or would not be authorized under, the existing interstate or intrastate operating authority of any carrier subject hereto, such carrier forthwith shall apply to the appropriate regulatory body or bodies for the granting of such operating authority as may be requisite to compliance with the terms of this order, and shall prosecute such application with all possible diligence. The coordination of operations directed by this order shall be subject to the carriers' possessing or obtaining the requisite operating authority.

5. All records of the carriers pertaining to any transportation performed pursuant to this order and to the provisions of such plan shall be kept available for examination and inspection at all reasonable times by accredited representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation.

6. Withdrawal of a carrier from participation in the plan for joint action hereby approved shall not be made without prior approval of the Office of Defense Transportation.

7. The provisions of this order shall be binding upon any successor in interest to any carrier named in this order. Upon a transfer of any operation involved in this order, the successor in interest and the other carriers named in this order forthwith shall notify, in writing, the Office of Defense Transportation of the transfer and, unless and until otherwise ordered, the successor in interest shall perform the functions of his predecessor in accordance with the provisions of this order.

8. The plan for joint action hereby approved and all contractual arrangements made by the carriers to effectuate the plan shall not continue in operation beyond the effective period of this order.

9. Communications concerning this order should refer to it by the supplementary order number which appears in the caption hereof, and, unless otherwise directed, should be addressed to the Highway Transport Department, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington 25, D. C.

This order shall become effective January 20, 1945, and shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of the present war shall have been duly proclaimed, or until such earlier time as the Office of Defense Transportation by further order may designate.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of January 1945.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Director,

Office of Defense Transportation.

APPENDIX 1

Roy B. Stewart, doing business as R. B. Stewart Trucking Co., Manchester, N. H.

Alvin R. Holmes, doing business as Holmes Transportation Service and/or Jones Express, Worcester, Mass.

Joseph E. Faltin, doing business as J. E. Faltin Motor Transportation, Manchester, N. H.

William Albert Stackpole, doing business as W. A. Stackpole Motor Transportation, Manchester, N. H.

[F. R. Doc. 45-979; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 2:09 p. m.]

[Supp. Order ODT 3, Rev. 493]

COMMON CARRIERS

COORDINATED OPERATIONS BETWEEN MANCHESTER AND OTHER POINTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Upon consideration of a plan, for joint action filed with the Office of Defense Transportation by the persons named in Appendix 1 hereof to facilitate compliance with the requirements and purposes of General Order ODT 3, Revised, as amended (7 F.R. 5445, 6689, 7694; 8 F.R. 4660, 14582; 9 F.R. 2793, 3264, 3357, 6778), a copy of which plan is attached hereto as Appendix 2,¹ and

¹ Filed as part of the original document.

It appearing that the proposed coordination of operations is necessary in order to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment, and to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, materials, and supplies, of the carriers, and to provide for the prompt and continuous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war; *It is hereby ordered, That:*

1. The plan for joint action above referred to is hereby approved and the carriers are directed to put the plan in operation forthwith, subject to the following provisions, which shall supersede any provisions of such plan that are in conflict therewith.

2. Each of the carriers forthwith shall file a copy of this order with the appropriate regulatory body or bodies having jurisdiction over any operations affected by this order, and likewise shall file, and publish in accordance with law, and continue in effect until further order, tariffs or supplements to filed tariffs, setting forth any changes in rates, charges, operations, rules, regulations, and practices of the carrier which may be necessary to accord with the provisions of this order and of such plan; and forthwith shall apply to such regulatory body or bodies for special permission for such tariffs or supplements to become effective on the shortest notice lawfully permissible, but not prior to the effective date of this order.

3. Whenever transportation service is performed by one carrier in lieu of service by another carrier, by reason of a diversion, exchange, pooling, or similar act made or performed pursuant to the plan for joint action hereby approved, the rates, charges, rules, and regulations governing such service shall be those that would have applied except for such diversion, exchange, pooling, or other act.

4. The provisions of this order shall not be so construed or applied as to require any carrier subject hereto to perform any service beyond its transportation capacity, or to authorize or require any act or omission which is in violation of any law or regulation, or to permit any carrier to alter its legal liability to any shipper. In the event that compliance with any term of this order, or effectuation of any provision of such plan, would conflict with, or would not be authorized under, the existing interstate or intrastate operating authority of any carrier subject hereto, such carrier forthwith shall apply to the appropriate regulatory body or bodies for the granting of such operating authority as may be requisite to compliance with the terms of this order, and shall prosecute such application with all possible diligence. The coordination of operations directed by this order shall be subject to the carriers' possessing or obtaining the requisite operating authority.

5. All records of the carriers pertaining to any transportation performed pursuant to this order and to the provisions of such plan shall be kept avail-

able for examination and inspection at all reasonable times by accredited representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation.

6. Withdrawal of a carrier from participation in the plan for joint action hereby approved shall not be made without prior approval of the Office of Defense Transportation.

7. The provisions of this order shall be binding upon any successor in interest to any carrier named in this order. Upon a transfer of any operation involved in this order, the successor in interest and the other carriers named in this order forthwith shall notify, in writing, the Office of Defense Transportation of the transfer and, unless and until otherwise ordered, the successor in interest shall perform the functions of his predecessor in accordance with the provisions of this order.

8. The plan for joint action hereby approved and all contractual arrangements made by the carriers to effectuate the plan shall not continue in operation beyond the effective period of this order.

9. Communications concerning this order should refer to it by the supplementary order number which appears in the caption hereof, and, unless otherwise directed, should be addressed to the Highway Transport Department, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington 25, D. C.

This order shall become effective January 20, 1945, and shall remain in full force and effect until the termination of the present war shall have been duly proclaimed, or until such earlier time as the Office of Defense Transportation by further order may designate.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of January 1945.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Director,

Office of Defense Transportation.

APPENDIX 1

Ralph Cormier, doing business as Manchester-Portsmouth-Dover Express, Manchester, N. H.

Joseph E. Faltin, doing business as J. E. Faltin Motor Transportation, Manchester, N. H.

[F. R. Doc. 45-980; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 2:09 p. m.]

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION.

[MPR 260, Order 500]

RENE URRA SUSS-HERNANDEZ CIGAR FACTORY

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Rene Urra Suss-Hernandez Cigar Factory, 1206 14th Avenue, Tampa 5, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the

appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Baby Sonia....	Breva Especial..	50	Per M \$161.50	Cents 21
	Corona Extra....	50	93.75	2 for 25
	Londres.....	50	75.00	10

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-905; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945; 4:19 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 501]

J. P. A. CIGAR FACTORY

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) J. P. A. Cigar Factory, 5301 East Broadway, Tampa 5, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
J. P. A.	Coronita.....	50	Per M \$78.75	Cents 2 for 21

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-906; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945; 4:19 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 502]

OSCAR HERNANDEZ CIGAR FACTORY

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Oscar Hernandez Cigar Factory, 918 19th Avenue, Tampa 5, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
La Lidia de Cuba.	Repeaters.....	50	Per M \$80	Cents 2 for 15
	Londres.....	50	90	12
	Brevas.....	50	154	20

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his

most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-907; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945; 4:19 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 503]

VALDES CIGAR FACTORY

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Valdes Cigar Factory, 1706 15th Avenue, Tampa 5, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Flor de Angellina-Valdes	Coronas.....	50	Per M \$60	Cents 2 for 15
	Petit Coronas.	50	48	6

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942

on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-908; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945; 4:20 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 504]

COAST CIGAR CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Coast Cigar Co., 360 Sixth Street, San Francisco, Calif. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maxi-

mum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
El Palencia.....	Perfectos.....	50	Per M \$78.75	Cents 2 for 21
	Epicures.....	50	78.75	2 for 21
Natividad.....	Chums.....	50	78.75	2 for 21
	Pals.....	50	78.75	2 for 21

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-909; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945;
4:20 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 505]

RAMON RODRIGUEZ & PEDRO NOVIEGA
AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Ramon Rodriguez & Pedro Noviega, 1823 13th Avenue, Tampa 5, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Seabreeze Cigar Factory.	Coronitas.....	50	Per M \$56	Cents 7
	57 Cadets.....	50	60	2 for 15

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which

maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-910; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945;
4:20 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 506]

RODRIGUEZ Y PENSADO

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Rodriguez y Pensado, 1904 Spruce Street, Tampa, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
La Avelina.....	Coronas.....	50	Per M \$60	Cents 2 for 15

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same

price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-911; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945;
4:23 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 507]

CLAUDE H. SITLER

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Claude H. Sitler, East Prospect, Pa. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Hy-Grade.....	Perfecto.....	50	Per M \$48	Cents 6
Noble Bird.....	.....do.....	50	48	6
La Editoria.....	.....do.....	50	48	6
Bittner's Special.....	.....do.....	50	48	6

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-912; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945; 4:23 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 509]

I. FONTE CIGAR FACTORY

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) I. Fonte Cigar Factory, 1704 Columbus Drive, Tampa 5, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Fonte.....	Brevas.....	50	Per M \$58	Cents 7

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-914; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945; 4:23 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 510]

ALBIN NELSON

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered, That:*

(a) Albin Nelson, 247 No. Concord Street, South, St. Paul, Minn. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
LaSalle Supreme	Perfecto.....	50	Per M \$75	Cents 10
Boston Strait.....	Londres.....	50	40	5
Hand Made.....	Perfecto.....	50	40	5
Takung.....	do.....	50	72	9

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-915; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945;
4:24 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 511]

HENRY L. SCHMIDT

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Henry L. Schmidt, 501 Main St., Red Bud, Ill. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
La Mo-Ran.....	Kings.....	50	Per M \$56	Cents 7

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class

to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-916; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945;
4:24 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 512]

FINMEL CIGAR FACTORY

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Finmel Cigar Factory, 1512 9th Avenue, Tampa 5, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Flor de Finmels..	Coronas.....	50	Per M \$56	Cents 7

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-917; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945;
4:24 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 508]

LUIS ALVADRO CIGAR CO.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant

to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Luis Alvarado Cigar Company 2912½ 16th Street, Tampa (5), (Fla.) (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum-list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size of frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Invasion.....	Cadets.....	50	Per M \$75	Cents 10

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 15, 1945.

Issued this 13th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-913; Filed, Jan. 13, 1945; 4:23 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 513]

CUESTA SANCHEZ & Co.

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Cuesta Sanchez & Company, 2103 E. Columbus Drive, Tampa 5, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
Cuesta Sanchez & Co.	Corona.....	50	Per M \$60	Cent 2 for 15

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the

same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 16, 1945.

Issued this 15th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-958; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 11:50 a. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 514]

M-G-H CIGAR FACTORY

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) M-G-H Cigar Factory, 1704 9th Avenue, Tampa 5, Fla. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
M-G-H.....	Coronas.....	50	Per M \$97.50	Cents 13

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding

sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 16, 1945.

Issued this 15th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-991; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 4:08 p. m.]

[MPR 260, Order 515]

ROLLA MCCONAHA

AUTHORIZATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion accompanying this order, and pursuant to § 1358.102 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260; *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Rolla McConaha, 108 West 3rd Street, Pittsburg, Kans. (hereinafter called "manufacturer") and wholesalers and retailers may sell, offer to sell or deliver and any person may buy, offer to buy or receive each brand and size or frontmark, and packing of the following domestic cigars at the appropriate

maximum list price and maximum retail price set forth below:

Brand	Size or frontmark	Packing	Maximum list price	Maximum retail price
McConaha's Hand Made	4 3/4	50	Per M \$40	Cents 5
McConaha's Commercial	4 3/4	50	40	5

(b) The manufacturer and wholesalers shall grant, with respect to their sales of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the discounts they customarily granted in March 1942 on their sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class, unless a change therein results in a lower price. Packing differentials charged by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class to purchasers of the same class may be charged on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order, but shall not be increased. Packing differentials allowed by the manufacturer or a wholesaler in March 1942 on sales of domestic cigars of the same price class shall be allowed on corresponding sales of each brand and size or frontmark of cigars priced by this order and shall not be reduced. If a brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order is of a price class not sold by the manufacturer or the particular wholesaler in March 1942, he shall, with respect to his sales thereof, grant the discounts and may charge and shall allow the packing differentials customarily granted, charged or allowed (as the case may be) in March 1942 by his most closely competitive seller of the same class on sales of domestic cigars of the same March 1942 price class to purchasers of the same class.

(c) On or before the first delivery to any purchaser of each brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars for which maximum prices are established by this order, the manufacturer and every other seller (except a retailer) shall notify the purchaser of the maximum list price and the maximum retail price established by this order for such brand and size or frontmark of domestic cigars. The notice shall conform to and be given in the manner prescribed by § 1358.113 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260.

(d) Unless the context otherwise requires, appropriate provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 260, shall apply to sales for which maximum prices are established by this order.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective January 16, 1945.

Issued this 15th day of January 1945.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-992; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 4:08 p. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 3288]

READE SCIENTIFIC CORP.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of MPR 188; *It is ordered*:

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of a table manufactured by Reade Scientific Corporation, 270 Rider Avenue, Bronx, New York.

(1) (i) For all sales and deliveries since the effective date of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, by the manufacturer to retailers, and by the manufacturer to persons, other than retailers, who resell from the manufacturer's stock, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	Maximum price to persons, other than retailers, who resell from manufacturer's stock	Maximum price to retailers
Table	101-A	Each \$7.23	Each \$8.51

These prices are f. o. b. factory, and are subject to a cash discount of two percent for payment within ten days, net thirty days, and are for the article described in the manufacturer's application dated October 27, 1944.

(ii) For all sales and deliveries by the manufacturer to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, the maximum prices shall be those determined by applying to the priced specified, the discounts, allowances, and other price differentials made by the manufacturer, during March 1942, on sales of the same type of article to the same class of purchaser and on the same terms and conditions. If the manufacturer did not make such sales during March 1942 he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., under the fourth pricing method § 1499.158, of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(2) (1) For all sales and deliveries on and after the effective date of this order to retailers by persons, other than the manufacturer, who sell from the manufacturer's stock, the maximum price set forth below, f. o. b. factory:

Article and Model No.:	Maximum price to retailers (each)
Table, 101-A	\$8.51

This price is subject to a cash discount of two percent for payment within ten days, net thirty days, and is for the article described in the manufacturer's application dated October 27, 1944.

(ii) For all sales and deliveries by persons who sell from the manufacturer's stock, to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, maximum prices shall be determined under the applicable provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

(b) At the time of or prior to the first invoice to each purchaser, other than a retailer, who resells from the manufacturer's stock, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser for resale of the maximum prices and conditions established by subparagraph (a) (2) of this order for such resales. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(c) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective on the 17th day of January, 1945.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

JAMES F. BROWNLEE,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1024; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 11:35 a. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 3290]

READE SCIENTIFIC CORP.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of MPR 188; *It is ordered:*

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries, of a child's chair, a customer and a youth's bed manufactured by Reade Scientific Corp., 270 Rider Avenue, Bronx, New York.

(1) (i) For all sales and deliveries since the effective date of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, by the manufacturer to retailers, and by the manufacturer to persons, other than retailers, who resell from the manufacturer's stock, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	Maximum price to persons, other than retailers, who resell from manufacturer's stock	Maximum price to retailers
Child's chair.....	8	Each \$2.12	Each \$2.50
Customer.....	10	2.11	2.49
Youth's bed.....	9	10.48	12.35

These prices are f. o. b. factory, and are subject to a cash discount of two percent for payment within ten days, net thirty days, and are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated August 24, 1944.

No. 12—7

(ii) For all sales and deliveries by the manufacturer to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, the maximum prices shall be those determined by applying to the prices specified, the discounts, allowances, and other price differentials made by the manufacturer, during March 1942, on sales of the same type of article to the same class of purchaser and on the same terms and conditions. If the manufacturer did not make such sales during March 1942 he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., under the fourth pricing method § 1499.158, of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(2) (i) For all sales and deliveries on and after the effective date of this order to retailers by persons, other than the manufacturer, who sell from the manufacturer's stock, the maximum prices are those set forth below, f. o. b. factory:

Article and Model No.:	Maximum price to retailers (each)
Child's chair, 8.....	\$2.50
Customer, 10.....	2.49
Youth's bed, 9.....	12.35

These prices are subject to a cash discount of two percent for payment within ten days, net thirty days, and are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated August 24, 1944.

(i) For all sales and deliveries by persons who sell from the manufacturer's stock, to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, maximum prices shall be determined under the applicable provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation.

(b) At the time of or prior to the first invoice to each purchaser, other than a retailer, who resells from the manufacturer's stock, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser for resale of the maximum prices and conditions established by subparagraph (a) (2) of this order for such resales. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(c) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

This order shall become effective on the 17th day of January 1945.

Issued this 16th day of January 1945.

JAMES F. BROWNLEE,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1025; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 11:36 a. m.]

Regional and District Office Orders.

[Region I Order G-1 Under RMPR 269, Amdt. 1]

POULTRY IN BOSTON REGION

For reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of Region I of the Office of Price Administration by § 1429.14 (e) of

Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 269 and the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended; *It is hereby ordered:*

(a) Paragraph (b) is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

During the month of January, the following table shall be substituted for the first table:

	Live	Dressed	Kosher killed	Kosher dressed plucked
Broilers and fryers.....	28	36.5	35.5	37
Roasters.....	28	36.5	35.5	37
Capons light.....	28	36.5	35.5	37
Capons heavy.....	31.5	39.5	38.5	40
Fowl.....	24.5	32.5	31.5	33
Stags and old roosters..	20.5	28	27	28.5

(b) This amendment shall become effective January 1, 1945.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 28th day of December 1944.

ELDON C. SHOUP,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-978; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:38 p. m.]

[Region I Order G-37 Under RMPR 122, Revocation]

SOLID FUELS IN STAMFORD-NORWALK, CONN., AREA

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of Region I of the Office of Price Administration by §§ 1340.259 (a) (1) and 1340.260 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 and the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, *It is hereby ordered*, That Region I Order No. G-37 under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 (Specified Solid Fuels—Stamford-Norwalk, Connecticut Area) be and it hereby is revoked.

This order shall become effective January 5, 1945.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871 and E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 5th day of January 1945.

FRANK D. O'NEIL,
Acting Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-977; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:38 p. m.]

[Region I Order G-56 Under RMPR 122, Amdt. 3]

JERMYN-GREEN COAL CO.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of Region I of the Office of Price Administration by §§ 1340.259 (a) (1) and 1340.260 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 and the

Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, Region I Order No. G-56 under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 is hereby amended in the following respects:

1. That portion of paragraph (e) relating to "Certain Named Pennsylvania Anthracite Coals" is hereby numbered subparagraph (4) of said paragraph (e) to read as follows:

(e) *Price Schedule III; yard sales to dealers.* * * *

(4) *Certain named Pennsylvania anthracite coals.*

2. Subparagraph (4) of paragraph (e) is amended by adding the following to the table set forth therein:

Kind and size	Amount of addition			
	Per net ton	Per ½ ton	Per ¼ ton	Per 100 lbs.
<i>Jermyn-Green: Broken, egg, stove, chestnut, pea, buckwheat and rice</i>	\$0.35	\$0.20	\$0.15	None

3. Subparagraph (13) of paragraph (f) is amended by adding thereto the following:

"Jermyn-Green".

4. Subparagraph (5a) is added to paragraph (f) to read as follows:

(f) *Definitions.* * * *

(5a) "Jermyn-Green" means that Pennsylvania anthracite which is produced by the Jermyn-Green Coal Company, Inc., from No. 14, No. 6 and Butler Collieries and prepared at No. 14 Breaker, and which meets the quality and preparation standards under Order No. 27 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 122.

This amendment No. 3 shall become effective December 28, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 3d day of January 1945.

ELDON C. SHOUP,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-973; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:37 p. m.]

[Region I Order G-70 Under RMPR 122, Amdt. 21]

SOLID FUELS IN HOLYOKE, MASS., AREA

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of Region I of the Office of Price Administration by §§ 1340.259 (a) (1) and 1340.260 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 and the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, subparagraph (5) of paragraph (c) of Region I Order No. G-70 under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 (Appendix 5—Holyoke, Massachusetts, Area) is hereby amended in the following respects:

1. To paragraph (a) of Appendix #5, a new paragraph is added as follows:

Deliveries of solid fuels to points located in South Chicopee (being that portion of Chicopee located south of the Chicopee River) when made from dealers' yards located in Springfield or West Springfield, Massachusetts, may be made at the specified maximum prices established in Appendix #4 for the Springfield, Massachusetts, Area.

This Amendment No. 21 shall become effective January 11, 1945.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 4th day of January 1945.

ELDON C. SHOUP,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-976; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:38 p. m.]

[Region I Order G-70 Under RMPR 122, Amdt. 22]

INDIAN HEAD COAL CO.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of Region I of the Office of Price Administration by §§ 1340.259 (a) (1) and 1340.260 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122, Region I Order No. G-70 under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 is amended in the following respects:

1. Subparagraph (2) of paragraph (e) is amended by adding the following to the table set forth therein:

Kind and size	Amount of addition			
	Per net ton	Per ½ ton	Per ¼ ton	Per 100 lbs.
<i>Indian Head: Broken, egg, stove, chestnut, pea, buckwheat and rice</i>	\$0.50	\$0.25	\$0.15	None

2. Subparagraph (9) of paragraph (1) is amended by adding the words "Indian Head."

3. Subparagraph (43) is added to paragraph (1) to read as follows:

(43) "Indian Head" means that Pennsylvania anthracite produced by the Indian Head Coal Company and prepared at its Indian Head Colliery located at Tremont, Pennsylvania, and which meets the quality and preparation standards established by Order No. 29 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 112.

This Amendment No. 22 shall become effective January 11, 1945.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 4th day of January 1945.

ELDON C. SHOUP,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-974; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:37 p. m.]

[Region I Order G-70 Under RMPR 122, Amdt. 23]

SOLID FUELS IN STAMFORD-NORWALK, CONN., AREA

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of Region I of the Office of Price Administration by §§ 1340.259 (a) (1) and 1340.260 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 and the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, subparagraph (13) containing Appendix 13, is hereby added to paragraph (c) of Region I Order No. G-70 under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 to read as follows:

(c) *Appendices establishing specific maximum prices.* * * *

(13) *Appendix 13; specified solid fuels—Stamford-Norwalk, Connecticut Area—(a) Maximum prices established by this Appendix 13.* This Appendix 13 establishes specific maximum prices for sales of Pennsylvania anthracite, Koppers and Stamford Coke and Cannel Coal in the Stamford-Norwalk, Connecticut Area by dealers in connection with the sale and handling of said solid fuels. Price Schedule I contains prices for sales on a delivered basis; Price Schedule II contains prices for yard sales to consumers; and Price Schedule III sets forth prices for yard sales to dealers. The Stamford-Norwalk, Connecticut Area shall include the following cities and towns in the State of Connecticut: Darien, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Stamford (including Stamford City), Weston, Westport and Wilton.

(b) *Price Schedule I; sales on a delivered basis.* (1) Base maximum prices for sales on a "direct delivery" basis to consumers at any point in the Stamford-Norwalk Area:

Kind and size	Net ton	½ ton	¼ ton	100lbs.
<i>Pennsylvania anthracite:</i>				
Broken, egg, stove & chestnut.....	\$15.85	\$8.20	\$4.35	\$0.90
Pea.....	14.35	7.45	4.00	.85
Buckwheat.....	12.65	6.60	3.55	.75
Rice.....	11.60	6.05	3.30	.70
Yard Screenings.....	3.50			
<i>Jeddo Highland:</i>				
Broken, egg, stove & chestnut.....	16.35	8.45	4.50	.95
Pea.....	14.85	7.70	4.10	.90
Buckwheat.....	13.15	6.85	3.70	.80
<i>Coke:</i>				
Koppers coke.....	15.25	7.90	4.20	.90
Stamford coke.....	12.75	6.65	3.60	.75
Cannel Coal.....	20.00	10.00	5.00	1.00

(2) *Maximum authorized service and deposit charges.* (a) The maximum prices per 100 pounds include carrying or wheeling to the buyer's bin or storage space. If the buyer requests such service of him, the dealer may make the following charges for carrying or wheeling of quarter ton and larger quantities to the buyer's bin or storage space:

	Per net ton	Per ½ ton	Per ¼ ton
For any carry or wheeling from a "direct delivery" point, exclusive of charges for carries up or down flights of stairs.....	Cents 50	Cents 25	Cents 15
For any carry up or down flights of stairs, per flight.....	50	25	15

(b) If the buyer requests that fuel delivered in burlap bags furnished by the dealer be left in the bags, the maximum amount which may be required by the dealer as a deposit on, or as predetermined liquidated damages for failure to return, the bags shall be 25 cents per bag.

(c) Price schedule II; yard sales to consumers. (1) Maximum prices for sales delivered at the yard of any dealer in the Stamford-Norwalk, Connecticut Area to consumers:

Kind and size	Net ton	1/4 ton	1/2 ton	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Broken, egg, stove and chestnut.....	\$15.35	\$7.95	\$4.25	\$0.85	\$0.45
Pea.....	13.85	7.20	3.85	.80	.45
Buckwheat.....	12.15	6.35	3.45	.70	.40
Rice.....	11.10	5.80	3.15	.65	.35
Yard screenings.....	2.50				
Jeddo Highland:					
Broken, egg, stove and chestnut.....	15.85	8.20	4.35	.90	.50
Pea.....	14.35	7.45	4.00	.85	.45
Buckwheat.....	12.65	6.60	3.55	.75	.40
Coke:					
Koppers coke.....	14.75	7.65	4.10	.85	.45
Stamford coke.....	12.25	6.40	3.45	.70	.40
Cannel coal.....	20.00	10.00	5.00	1.00	.50

(2) Maximum authorized bagging and deposit charges. (a) The maximum prices per 50 and 100 pounds are for 50 and 100 pounds bagged, exclusive of deposit charges for bags furnished by the dealer. If the buyer requests such a service of him, the dealer may make the following charges for bagging quarter-ton and larger quantities, exclusive of deposit charges on bags furnished by the dealer:

	Cents
Per net ton.....	50
Per half ton.....	25
Per quarter-ton.....	15

(b) The maximum amount which may be required by the dealer as a deposit on, or as predetermined liquidated damages for failure to return, burlap bags furnished by the dealer shall be 25 cents per bag.

(d) Terms of sales. If payment is made by the buyer within 10 days after receipt of the fuel, the maximum prices set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c) above shall, except in the cases of Cannel Coal and Pennsylvania anthracite yard screenings, be reduced by the following amounts:

	Per net ton	Per 1/4 ton
Pennsylvania anthracite and Koppers coke:		
Entire area except New Canaan.....	\$1.00	\$0.50
New Canaan.....	.50	.25
Stamford coke: Entire area.....	.50	.25

which reductions are "cash discounts." No further discount is required for cash on delivery, and no "cash discount" is required on sales of Cannel coal, Pennsylvania anthracite yard screenings, or on any sales of less than a half-ton. If payment is not required or made at the time of delivery or (except in cases of

Cannel coal, yard screenings and less than half-ton lots) within 10 days thereafter, terms shall be net 30 days.

(e) Price Schedule III; yard sales to dealers. (1) Maximum prices for sales delivered at the yard of any dealer in the Stamford-Norwalk area to dealers in fuels who resell them.

Kind and size	Per net ton	Per 1/4 ton	Per 1/2 ton
Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Broken, egg, stove, and chestnut.....	\$13.10	\$6.55	\$3.30
Pea.....	11.60	5.80	2.90
Buckwheat.....	9.90	4.95	2.50
Rice.....	8.85	4.45	2.25
Yard Screenings.....	2.50		
Jeddo Highland:			
Broken, egg, stove, and chestnut.....	13.60	6.80	3.40
Pea.....	12.10	6.05	3.05
Buckwheat.....	10.40	5.20	2.60
Coke:			
Koppers coke.....	12.50	6.25	3.15
Stamford coke.....	10.50	5.25	2.65

(2) Terms of sale. Terms of sale may be net cash, but no additional charge shall be made for extension of credit terms of net 30 days or net 10 days E. O. M.

(3) Maximum authorized bagging and deposit charges. (a) If the buyer requests such service of him, the seller may make the following charges for bagging, exclusive of any deposit charges on bags furnished by the seller:

	Cents
Per net ton.....	50
Per half-ton.....	25
Per quarter-ton.....	15

(b) The maximum amount which may be required by the seller as a deposit on, or as predetermined liquidated damages for failure to return, burlap bags furnished by the seller shall be 25 cents per bag.

(f) Definitions. (1) "Stamford coke" means the retort gas coke produced by the Connecticut Power Company, Stamford Division, Stamford, Connecticut.

This Amendment No. 23 shall become effective January 5, 1945.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Pub. Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871 and E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 5th day of January 1945.

FRANK D. O'NEIL,
Acting Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-975; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:37 p. m.]

[Region IV G-32 Under 18 (c), Amdt. 1]

FLUID MILK IN DALE AND COFFEE COUNTIES, ALA.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator, Region IV, of the Office of Price Administration by § 1499.75 (a) (9) (ii) (Supplementary Regulation 15) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, Order G-32 is amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (a), after the heading and prior to the table, is amended to read as follows:

On and after August 30, 1943, and in the case of Pike County on and after December 27, 1944, the maximum price for approved pasteurized fluid milk sold and delivered by any person within the boundaries of Dale, Coffee and Pike Counties, Alabama, at wholesale or retail in glass containers of one quart or less, shall be the prices set out below:

2. Paragraph (d) (1) is changed to read as follows:

"Dale, Coffee and Pike Counties" shall mean the area included within the established boundaries of such counties.

This amendment to order G-32 shall become effective December 27, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; Public Law 151, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued: December 30, 1944.

ALEXANDER HARRIS,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-970; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:35 p. m.]

[Region VI Order G-16 Under RMPR 122, Appendix 12]

SOLID FUELS IN ROCKFORD, ILL., AREA

(a) Applicability. This Appendix No. 12 applies to sales of solid fuels delivered within the limits of the Township of Rockford, Illinois, including the city of Rockford, Illinois.

(b) Price schedule. Immediately below and as a part of this section (b) is a price schedule that sets forth maximum prices for delivered sales in lots of 1/2 ton and 1 ton or more by dealers of specified kinds and sizes of solid fuels. Service charges are set forth in section (c). Charges for treatment of coal are set forth in section (d). Discounts are set forth in section (e). Definitions are set forth in section (f).

PRICE SCHEDULE

	Delivered 1 ton	Delivered 1/2 ton
I. Low volatile bituminous coal from District No. 7 (Southern West Virginia and Northwestern and Central Virginia):		
1. Egg, size group No. 2 (all egg coal, top size larger than 3"; bottom size no limit) in price classification A:		
A. Forked or screened.....	\$14.65	\$7.85
B. Shovelled or bin run.....	13.15	7.10
2. Stove, size group No. 3 (all stove coal, top size larger than 1 1/4" but not exceeding 3"; bottom size smaller than 3") in price classification A:		
A. Forked or screened.....	14.20	7.60
B. Shovelled or bin run.....	13.10	7.05
3. Nut, size group No. 4 (top size larger than 3/4" but not exceeding 1 1/4"; bottom size smaller than 1 1/4" in price classification A:		
A.....	12.15	6.60
4. Pea or dedusted screenings, size group No. 5 (top size not exceeding 3/4"; bottom size smaller than 3/4") in price classification A.....		
A.....	11.80	6.40

PRICE SCHEDULE—Continued

	Delivered 1 ton	Delivered ¾ ton
II. High volatile bituminous coal from District No. 8 (Eastern Kentucky, Southwestern West Virginia, Western Virginia, Northern Tennessee and North Carolina):		
1. Lump, size group No. 1 (all single-screened block, bottom size larger than 4") in price classification E through K.....	\$12.40	\$6.70
2. Egg, size group No. 5 (all double screened egg coals, top size larger than 3" but not exceeding 6" and bottom size larger than 2" but not exceeding 3"; and top size larger than 6" and bottom size 2" and smaller) in price classifications B through K.....	12.10	6.55
3. Stoker, size group No. 10 (all double screened stoker coals, top size not exceeding 1¾" and bottom size less than 1¾") in price classifications B through E.....	12.05	6.55
III. High volatile bituminous coal from district No. 10 (Illinois):		
A. Southern subdistrict, price group Nos. 1, 2 and 8:		
1. Lump, size group No. 1 (all lump coals, bottom size larger than 4", washed or raw).....	9.70	5.35
2. Egg, size group No. 3 (all egg coal, bottom size larger than 2" but not exceeding 3", washed or raw).....	9.40	5.20
3. Nut and stove, size group Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 8 (all egg and stove coals, bottom size 2" and smaller, washed or raw).....	9.05	5.05
4. Nut, washed or raw, size group Nos. 9-12 inc. and 17-20 inc. (all raw, washed or air-cleaned nut and pea coal, bottom size larger than 10 mesh or ¾" and top size not exceeding 2").....	8.00	4.50
5. Special stoker, size group Nos. 21, 22 and 28 (washed or air-cleaned nut and pea coal, bottom size larger than 1 millimeter, top size not exceeding 2"; and dry dedusted special stoker, bottom size larger than 28 mesh and top size, not exceeding ¾").....	8.50	4.75
6. Dedusted Screenings, size group Nos. 26 and 27 (dry dedusted screenings, top size not exceeding 2").....	7.90	4.45
7. Raw screenings, size group Nos. 13 and 14 (raw screenings larger than ¾" x 0 but not exceeding 2" x 0).....	7.60	4.30
B. Southern subdistrict price group No. 7:		
1. Washed nut and pea, size group 17-20 inc. (washed or air-cleaned nut and pea coal, bottom size larger than 10 mesh or ¾" and top size not exceeding 2").....	7.75	4.40
2. Washed screenings, size group Nos. 23 and 24 (washed or air-cleaned screenings, top size not exceeding 2").....	7.60	4.30
C. Belleville and Duquoin subdistricts, price group 10 and 16-22 inc.:		
1. Lump and egg, size group Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (all lump or egg coals, bottom size larger than 2" washed or raw).....	8.60	4.80
2. Washed nut, size group Nos. 17-20 inc. (washed or air-cleaned nut and pea coals, bottom size larger than 10 mesh or ¾" and top size not exceeding 2").....	7.70	4.35
3. Washed screenings, size group Nos. 23 and 24 (washed or air-cleaned screenings, top size not exceeding 2").....	7.45	4.25
IV. High volatile bituminous coal from district No. 11 (Indiana):		
1. Lump, size group No. 1 (all lump coal, bottom size larger than 4") price group Nos. 6, 14, 15 and 16.....	9.80	5.40
2. Egg, size group Nos. 2 and 3 (all egg coal, bottom size larger than 2" but not larger than 4") price group Nos. 6, 14, 15 and 16.....	9.35	5.20
3. Egg, size group Nos. 2 and 3 (all egg coal, bottom size larger than 2" but not larger than 4") price group Nos. 7, 18 and 19.....	8.60	4.80
4. Nut, size group No. 5 (all nut coal, top sizes larger than 2" but not larger than 4"; bottom size larger than 1½" but not larger than 2") price group Nos. 7, 18 and 19.....	8.25	4.65

PRICE SCHEDULE—Continued

	Delivered 1 ton	Delivered ¾ ton
IV. High volatile bituminous coal from district No. 11 (Indiana)—Continued.		
5. Raw nut and pea, size group 9-12 inc. (raw nut and pea coal, bottom size larger than 10 mesh or ¾" and top size not exceeding 2") Price group Nos. 6 and 14.....	\$8.50	\$4.75
6. Washed screenings, size group Nos. 23 and 24 (washed or air-cleaned screenings, top size not exceeding 2").....	7.80	4.40
V. Briquettes (low volatile from district No. 7 coal):		
1. Barwind and Glen Rogers.....	14.65	7.85
VI. Pennsylvania anthracite:		
1. Egg, stove, nut.....	18.60	9.80
2. Pea.....	17.05	9.05
VII. By-product coke:		
1. Rockford Koppers.....	14.10	7.55
2. Solvay or Koppers other than Rockford.....	15.25	8.15

The above prices include the 2% Illinois Retailer's Occupational Tax.

(c) *Service charges.* Immediately below and as a part of this section (c) is a Schedule of Charges which a dealer may make for the special services described when rendered in connection with sales of solid fuels covered by this Appendix. These charges may be made only if the buyer requests the service and dealer renders it pursuant to the request. The charges must be separately stated on the dealer's invoice.

SCHEDULE OF SERVICE CHARGES

	Per ton
Wheel or carry from curb.....	85¢
Carrying up stairs (each flight above street level).....	60¢

(d) *Charge for treatment of coal.* Whenever a dealer has been charged by his supplier for the chemical or oil treatment of coal at the mine he may add such treatment charge to the applicable maximum price set by this Appendix No. 12: *Provided*, That the treated coal is kept separate and is not mixed with untreated coal. When a treatment charge is made pursuant to this section the dealer need not separately state the amount of such service charge if he clearly indicates on the invoice that such coal is so treated.

(e) *Discounts.* The maximum prices for "delivered" sales and "at yard" sales shall be the prices set forth in section (b) less the following discounts.

DELIVERED SALES

	Per ton
1. On "delivered" sales paid for on delivery or within 10 days thereafter.....	\$0.50
2. On "delivered" sales to purchasers whose customary annual requirements are 25 tons or more.....	.50

AT YARD SALES

If physical delivery to a purchaser in any quantity is made at the yard of the dealer.....	1.00
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(f) *Definitions.* (1) "Delivered" means dumping or chuting the fuel from the seller's truck directly into the buyer's bin or storage space; but, if this is physically impossible, the term means discharging the fuel directly from the seller's truck at the point nearest and most accessible to the buyer's bin or storage space.

(2) Except as otherwise provided herein or as the context may otherwise require, all terms used in this Appendix shall bear the meaning given them in Order No. G-16 of which this Appendix is a part and in Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 or the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; if not therein defined, they shall be given their ordinary and popular trade meaning.

(56 Stat. 23, 675; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.—E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871, E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

This Appendix No. 12 to Order No. G-16 shall be effective January 10, 1945.

Issued this 29th day of December 1944.

RAE E. WALTERS,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-866; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:34 p. m.]

[Region VI Order G-50 Under MPR 329]

FLUID MILK IN BLOOMINGTON AND NORMAL, ILL.

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration by § 1351.408 (b) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 329, it is ordered:

(a) *Maximum producer prices.* The maximum price which distributors in Bloomington and Normal, Illinois, may pay to producers for milk sold for human consumption in fluid form shall be \$2.90 per cwt. f. o. b. purchaser's plant for milk having a butterfat content of 3.5%, plus not more than 5¢ for each 1/10 of a pound of butterfat in excess of 3.5% and minus not less than 5¢ for each 1/10 of a pound of butterfat below 3.5%.

(b) *Applicability of producer prices.* Paragraph (a) of this order shall apply to all purchases of milk from producers for resale for human consumption in fluid form by distributors whose bottling plants are located within Bloomington and Normal, Illinois, or who sell within those cities 50% or more of the milk sold by them.

(c) *Addition of transportation charges.* (1) The maximum price established in paragraph (a) is the maximum price for milk f. o. b. purchaser's plant. Where the transportation charge or any part thereof is paid by the purchaser, the total amount paid for transportation plus the amount received by the producer shall not be in excess of the maximum price set forth in paragraph (a).

(2) Where the purchaser hauls the milk to his plant in a conveyance owned, leased or operated by him, he shall deduct from the maximum price set forth in paragraph (a) of this order the cost of such transportation. The "cost of such transportation" shall be the maximum price which may be charged by milk haulers or other transportation companies for the hauling of milk to the purchaser's plant.

(d) *Relation of this order to Office of Price Administration regulations.* Except as modified by this order, the provisions of the Maximum Price Regulation No. 329 shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be evaded by any change in business or trade practices in effect during that month.

(e) *Definitions.* Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in Maximum Price Regulation No. 329 and the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, shall be applicable to the terms used herein.

(f) *Revocability.* This order may be revoked, amended or corrected at any time.

This order has been approved by the Midwest Field Representative, Dairy & Poultry Branch, Office of Distribution of the War Food Administration.

This order shall be effective the 15th day of December, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; and E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 3d day of January 1945.

RAE E. WALTERS,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-967; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:34 p. m.]

[Region VII Order G-10 Under 18 (c), Amdt. 7]

FLUID MILK IN UTAH

Pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and § 1499.75 (a) (9) (1) (a) (1) (iv) of Supplementary Regulation 15 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, and for the reasons set forth in the accompanying opinion, this Amendment No. 7 is issued.

1. Subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 is amended by deleting from the price table therein set forth the wholesale price of 3½¢ for a half-pint and substituting therefor a wholesale price of 4¢ per half-pint for milk in a glass or paper container.

2. *Effective date.* This Amendment No. 7 shall become effective on the 30th day of December, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871, and E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 30th day of December 1944.

RICHARD Y. BATTERTON,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-971; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:36 p. m.]

[Region VII Order G-53 Under 18 (c), Amdt. 1]

FIREWOOD IN GALLATIN COUNTY, MONT.

Pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and § 1499.18 (c) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, and for the reasons set forth in the accompanying opinion, this Amendment No. 1 to Order No. G-53 is issued.

1. All that part of paragraph (a) preceding the colon at the end of the fourth line is hereby amended to read as follows:

(a) *Maximum prices for firewood sold at wholesale and at retail in Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson Counties, Montana.* On and after the effective date of this Order No. G-53, the maximum prices for firewood sold and delivered at wholesale and retail in Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson Counties, Montana, shall be as follows:

2. *Effective date.* This Amendment No. 1 to Order No. G-53 shall become effective retroactively, as of December 22, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871, and E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 30th day of December 1944.

RICHARD Y. BATTERTON,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-972; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:36 p. m.]

[Region VII Rev. Order G-54 Under 18 (c)]

PULPWOOD IN MONTANA

Pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and § 1499.18 (c) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, and for the reasons set forth in the accompanying opinion, this Revised Order No. G-54 is issued.

(a) *What this revised order does.* By this Revised Order No. G-54 the Regional Administrator, of his own motion, adjusts the prices for pulpwood sold delivered at the loading-out rail shipping point and sold f. o. b. car at such point in the State of Montana to industrial consumers or to dealers.

(b) *Adjusted maximum prices.* On and after the effective date of this Revised Order No. G-54 the maximum prices for pulpwood sold by any person delivered at the loading-out rail shipping point or sold f. o. b. car at such point in the State of Montana to industrial consumers or dealers shall be as follows:

Kind of wood	Description of cuts	Price per cord	
		Delivered at loading-out point	Delivered f. o. b. car at loading-out point
Spruce, white and true fir.....	In 100-inch lengths or shorter.....	\$9.50	\$11.25
Larch, lodgepole pine, hemlock, or Ponderosa pine.....	In 100-inch lengths or shorter.....	8.00	9.75
Any species.....	In lengths of 10 feet or longer, 2 cords to 1 M log scale.....	8.50	10.25

(c) *Loading charge.* If the seller elects to deliver at the railroad loading-out point instead of f. o. b. car at such point, the purchaser can, at his option, himself load the pulpwood on the car or pay any person performing that service for him a price not to exceed \$1.75 per cord therefor.

(d) *Definitions.* (1) "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or the legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any other government, or any political subdivision or any agency of the foregoing.

(2) "Pulpwood producer" or "seller" includes any person who sells pulpwood in accordance with paragraph (2) hereof.

(3) "Industrial consumer" includes any person who purchases pulpwood for his own industrial use or consumption.

(4) "Pulpwood" means spruce, white or true fir, larch, lodgepole pine, hemlock, or ponderosa pine wood, when sold for manufacture into wood pulp.

(5) "Spruce wood" includes Montana or Engelmann spruce (*Picea Englemanni*) and white or true fir (*Abies*).

(6) "Hemlock wood" includes hemlock (*Tsuga Heterophylla*).

(7) "Larch wood", also called tamarack, includes *Larix Occidentalis*.

(8) "Lodgepole pine wood" includes *Pinus Contorta*.

(9) "Ponderosa pine wood", also called bull pine, includes *Pinus Ponderosa*.

(10) "A cord of pulpwood" means an amount of pulpwood which, when properly prepared and stacked, contains not

less than 133 cubic feet less a tolerance of five cubic feet trimming allowance or, when measured log scale, two cords per 1 M.

(11) "Dealer" means any person who sells to an industrial consumer pulpwood not cut or prepared by such person, but purchased by such person in the condition in which it is to be delivered to the industrial consumer.

(12) "Trader" means any person other than a dealer who purchases pulpwood in the same condition in which the wood is to be delivered to an industrial consumer and sells the same to a dealer.

(13) "Culls" means decayed sticks of wood, or sticks otherwise unsuited for manufacture into wood pulp.

(14) "Sale" or "Sold" includes sales and deliveries, sales, and contracts to sell pulpwood.

(15) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in section 302 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and as set forth in the General Maximum Price Regulation, as amended, shall apply to the terms used herein.

(e) *Allowances.* The prices established herein are for sound wood of top quality. All trade practices and customs with respect to allowances for culls, for firekills, or for defective wood of any kind must be observed by the seller.

(f) *Commission allowed dealers and traders.* (1) If an industrial consumer of pulpwood buys pulpwood through a dealer, as defined in paragraph (d) (11), such industrial consumer may pay such dealer, in addition to the maximum prices provided in paragraph (b), a commis-

sion not to exceed \$1.00 per cord. If a dealer buys pulpwood through a trader, as defined in paragraph (d) (12), such dealer may pay such trader, in addition to the maximum prices provided in paragraph (b), a commission not to exceed 50¢ per cord: *Provided*, That in no case shall the aggregate amount of commissions paid to dealers or traders on any one cord of pulpwood exceed \$1.00.

(2) In no event shall a person receive a dealer's or trader's commission, or the proceeds of any such commission, on pulpwood cut by him or by his own operations. In no event shall a person receive a dealer's or trader's commission on the cut of another person pursuant to any contract, agreement or understanding of any sort whatsoever between the two whereby each is to sell and charge a commission on the pulpwood cut by the other. In no event shall the dealer's or trader's commission be split or divided with any other person, except that a dealer may pay a trader a trader's commission out of the dealer's commission. In addition to the price paid by the industrial consumer, a dealer may receive a dealer's commission only from an industrial consumer, and this only if the dealer fulfills all of the following requirements (i) through (vii), inclusive, pertinent to him with respect to the transaction. In addition to the price paid by his vendee, a trader may receive a trader's commission only if the trader fulfills all of the following requirements (i) through (vii), inclusive, except (ii), pertinent to him with respect to the transaction.

(i) Copies are kept of all contracts or settlement sheets in which a dealer's or trader's commission is charged;

(ii) The sale is made by the dealer to an industrial consumer;

(iii) The pulpwood sold by the dealer to the industrial consumer or sold by the trader to his vendee has been completely prepared for delivery by a person other than the dealer or trader;

(iv) The dealer or trader guarantees the merchantable quality of the pulpwood and that the pulpwood is free from all liens and incumbrances;

(v) The dealer's and/or trader's commission in such transaction is shown as a separate item on the settlement sheet; such settlement sheet must contain a statement that the dealer or trader has had no part in the preparation of the pulpwood, and that the charges are not in excess of those specified in paragraph (f) (1) above;

(vi) The dealer's allowance is not split or divided with any other person, except as hereinbefore provided, or that the trader's allowance has not been split or divided with any person whomsoever;

(vii) All pertinent provisions of this Revised Order No. G-54 are strictly complied with.

(g) *Relation to other orders.* Except insofar as it is herein provided otherwise, all persons selling pulpwood in the State of Montana shall remain subject to all of the applicable terms and provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, and must continue to comply therewith.

(h) *Licensing.* The provisions of Licensing Order No. 1, licensing all persons who make sales under price control, are applicable to all sellers subject to this regulation or order. A seller's license may be suspended for violation of the license or of one or more applicable price schedules or regulations. A person whose license is suspended may not, during the period of suspension, make any sale for which his license has been suspended.

(i) *Right to revoke or amend.* This order may be revoked, modified, or amended at any time by the Price Administrator or the Regional Administrator.

Effective date. This Revised Order No. G-54 shall become effective on the 4th day of January 1945.

NOTE: The record-keeping and reporting provisions of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871, and E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 4th day of January 1945.

RICHARD Y. BATTERTON,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-964; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:36 p. m.]

[Region VIII Order G-3 Under 18 (c), Corr. to Amdt. 43]

FLUID MILK IN SPRAGUE, WASH.

Amendment No. 43 to Order No. G-3 issued under § 1499.18 (c) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, as amended, issued December 8, 1944, and effective December 12, 1944, setting adjusted maximum prices for Sprague, Washington, is redesignated Amendment No. 44.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 27th day of December, 1944.

CHARLES R. BAIRD,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-965; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:34 p. m.]

[Region VIII Order G-5 Under MPR 188, Amdt. 1]

READY MIX CONCRETE IN CERTAIN COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA

For the reasons set forth in an accompanying opinion and pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Regional Administrator by § 1499.161 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, the above-named order is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Paragraph (a) of such order is amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a semicolon and adding the following:

Provided, however, That this allowance of 5¢ per sack of cement shall apply only to the extent to which the acquisition cost of such cement has increased on or after October 14, 1944.

This amendment shall become effective December 29, 1944.

Issued this 29th day of December 1944.
(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

CHAS. R. BAIRD,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-968; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:35 p. m.]

[Region VIII Order G-12 Under 3 (e)]

IMPROVED PRODUCTS, INC.

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in the accompanying opinion and pursuant to the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration by § 1499.3 (e) (2) of the General Maximum Price Regulation, *It is hereby ordered:*

(a) For sales by persons who are unable to establish prices therefor under Section 1499.2 of the General Maximum Price Regulation, the maximum delivered prices of plastic tooth powder dispensers sold by Improved Products, Inc., 9327 Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, shall be as follows:

Sales	Delivered price
To jobbers or wholesalers	\$2.64 per dozen
To retailers	3.10 per dozen
To consumers	.38 each

(b) This order shall apply to sales in the following counties in the State of California: Inyo, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura.

(c) This order shall be subject to revocation or amendment at any time hereafter, either by special order or by any price regulation issued hereafter, or by any supplement or amendment hereafter issued as to any price regulation, the provisions of which may be contrary hereto.

(d) This order shall become effective December 28, 1944.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 28th day of December 1944.

CHAS. R. BAIRD,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 45-969; Filed, Jan. 15, 1945; 12:35 p. m.]

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

[Vesting Order 4363]

M. KOBAYASHI STORE

Under the authority of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9095, as amended, and pursuant to law, the undersigned, after investigation, finding:

1. That M. Kobayashi Store, whose principal place of business is Kahului, Maui, T. H.,

is a sole proprietorship owned by Motoichi Kobayashi and is a business enterprise within the United States;

2. That Motoichi Kobayashi, whose last known address is Japan, is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and determining:

3. That M. Kobayashi Store is controlled by Motoichi Kobayashi and is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

4. That to the extent that such nationals are persons not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and having made all determinations and taken all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, and deeming it necessary in the national interest,

hereby vests in the Alien Property Custodian all right, title and interest of Motoichi Kobayashi in and to M. Kobayashi Store, a sole proprietorship, and all property of any nature whatsoever situated in the United States, owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, or held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to the M. Kobayashi Store, including but not limited to the property described in Exhibit A hereto attached and made a part hereof, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States, and hereby undertakes the direction, management, supervision and control of said business enterprise, and all property of any nature whatsoever situated in the United States, owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, or held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to said business enterprise, to the extent deemed necessary or advisable from time to time by the Alien Property Custodian.

Such property and any or all of the proceeds thereof shall be held in an appropriate account or accounts, pending further determination of the Alien Property Custodian. This order shall not be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to vary the extent of or terminate such direction, management, supervision or control, or return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Any person, except a national of a designated enemy country, asserting any claim arising as a result of this order may, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as may be allowed, file with the Alien Property Custodian on Form APC-1 a notice of claim, together with a request for a hearing thereon. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to constitute an admission of the existence, validity or right to allowance of any such claim.

The terms "national", "designated enemy country" and "business enterprise within the United States" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order No. 9095, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 28, 1944.

[SEAL]

JAMES E. MARKHAM,
Alien Property Custodian.

EXHIBIT A

I. Interest of Motoichi Kobayashi in the following described leases between Kahului Railroad Co., Ltd., Lessor and M. Kobayashi, Lessee:

Lot 1, Blk. H, described as lease number 242, Puunene Ave., Kahului, Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

Lot 9, Blk. A, described as lease number 250, Kinau Ave., Kahului, Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

478-80 Kinau Ave., described as lease number 250, Kahului, Maui, Territory of Hawaii. 415 Puunene Ave., described as lease number 260, Kahului, Maui, Territory of Hawaii. 723; 727; 729; 731 Kilauea Street, described as lease number 258, Kahului, Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

493 Kinau Ave., described as lease number 259, Kahului, Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

II. Savings account in the Bishop National Bank, Kahului, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, in the name of Motoichi Kobayashi.

[F. R. Doc. 45-1001; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 10:50 a. m.]

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

APPROVAL OF EQUIPMENT

By virtue of the authority vested in me by R. S. 4405, 4417a, 4426, and 4491, as amended, 49 Stat. 1544 (46 U.S.C. 375, 391a, 404, 489, 367), and Executive Order 9083, dated February 28, 1942 (3 CFR, Cum. Supp.), the following approval of equipment is prescribed:

APPROVAL OF EQUIPMENT

LUMINOUS MARKING FOR INTERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS

Luminous marking, designated Lumanize A, submitted by the Lunex Corp., Davenport, Iowa.

Luminous marking, designated Conti-Glo 61P90B, submitted by the Continental Lithograph Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dated: January 15, 1945.

R. R. WAESCHE,
Vice Admiral, USCG,
Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 45-998; Filed, Jan. 16, 1945; 9:45 a. m.]

