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TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter III—Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter A—Administration

PART 300—GENERAL

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY PROVIDING CERTAIN INTERIM AUTHORITY FOR OPERATIONS OF FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Paragraph (d) of § 300.1a of Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations (11 F. R. 13011; 6 CFR, 1946 Supp., 300.1a), as revised (12 F. R. 4090; 6 CFR, 1947 Supp., 300.1a), is further revised as follows:

§ 300.1a *Temporary authority of existing delegations, instructions, procedures, forms.*

(d) This section shall have no effect after December 31, 1948.

(60 Stat. 1062; Pub. Law. 249, 80th Cong.; Order, Sec. Agric., Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 12520, 7 CFR, 1946 Supp.; Order, Acting Sec. Agric., Oct. 30, 1947, 12 F. R. 7137, 7 CFR, 1947 Supp.)

Dated: June 25, 1948.

[SEAL] DILLARD B. LASSETER,
Administrator,
Farmers Home Administration.

Approved: June 25, 1948.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5866; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter I—Production and Marketing Administration (Standards, Inspections, Marketing Practices)

[Interpretation 3]

PART 162—REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS INCLUDED IN DEFINITION OF ECONOMIC POISON

(a) *Economic poison.* (1) The term "economic poison" includes all substances and preparations intended for use as insecticides, fungicides (including disinfectants except those for use only

on or in living man or other animals), rodenticides and herbicides.

(2) A preparation is considered to be an economic poison if it is intended for use as an economic poison after dilution or after mixture with other substances, such as carriers or baits. These procedures are ordinarily very simple and can be done by the user of the economic poison or by a small operator with little or no special equipment. Examples of this type of economic poison include pyrethrum extract which is intended to be used as a fly spray after dilution with deodorized kerosene, lime sulfur solution intended to be diluted with water before use, calcium arsenate which may be mixed with hydrated lime before being applied as a dust, alpha naphthyl thio-urea (antu) which may be mixed with a bait for use against brown rats, and numerous others.

(b) *Insecticide.* The term "insecticide" includes any preparation intended for use in the control of insects including closely allied classes such as spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes and wood lice. It includes not only those preparations which kill or destroy insects, but also those which repel insects—that is, drive them away. Typical examples of insecticides are those for the control of insects infesting plants, insects infesting soil, and insects infesting stored products such as grain, feeds, other foods, tobacco, or woolens; for killing or repelling insects attacking man, including mosquitoes, flies, lice, chiggers and scabies; for killing or repelling any insects attacking animals, including cattle grubs, mange mites, and bots; and for the control of insects which attack wood or other structural materials. Products intended solely for use against snails, slugs, earth worms, nemas, and worms infesting animals are not insecticides since these animals are not insects within the meaning of the law and they have not been declared to be pests.

(c) *Fungicide.* (1) The term "fungicide" includes any product intended for the killing or control of any fungi except those on or in bodies of living man or other animals. The term "fungi" includes all such organisms as rusts, smuts, mildews, molds, yeasts and bacteria with the exception as already indicated of those on or in living man or other animals. Typical examples of fungicides

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are preparations intended to protect plants against fungous diseases; to treat seed for the destruction of fungous diseases; for disinfecting premises to prevent the spread from such premises of diseases of man or animals; for disinfecting dishes, food-handling equipment, surgical instruments, barber and beauty shop utensils, and other inanimate surfaces or objects; for reducing bacteria count in water supplies as by the use of chlorine (not including flocculating materials which are intended to remove bacteria mechanically); to act as preservatives by preventing the growth of bacteria, yeasts, molds, etc.; to prevent rot or decay of wood by preventing the growth of organisms causing rot or decay.

(2) Products intended solely for use against bacteria or other fungi on or in the bodies of living man or other animals are not fungicides within the meaning of the law and are not covered by it. Also, paints which protect surfaces solely by forming an impervious coating, and not by destroying or preventing growth of bacteria and other fungi, are not considered as fungicides under the act. Paints applied to tree wounds, which act by destroying or stopping growth of fungi, and wood preservatives which may be applied by a brush treatment are fungicides.

(d) *Rodenticide*. The term "rodenticide" includes all preparations intended to kill or repel rodents but does not apply to preparations for use against other vertebrate animals since no other vertebrate animal has been declared by the Secretary to be a pest. Rodents include all Rodentia such as rats, mice, rabbits, gophers, prairie dogs, and squirrels. Typical rodenticides are preparations for killing rats, mice, or squirrels, or for repelling rabbits or squirrels. The rodenticides for killing rats, mice, etc., may be used either in baits, as tracking poisons (that is, in poisons which may be taken up by the rodents' feet), in rodent's drinking water, or as fumigants. Preparations intended for use against birds, moles, dogs, wolves, and mountain lions are not rodenticides at this time, but would be rodenticides should the

Secretary declare the animals named to be pests.

(e) *Herbicide*. The term "herbicide" includes all preparations intended for use in destroying or preventing growth of plants which grow where they are not wanted. It is not held to include preparations intended to prevent the drop of fruit, or cotton or potato defoliators.

(f) *Intent*. A substance or preparation is or is not an economic poison depending upon the purposes for which it is intended. Determination of intent in the marketing or distribution of the article is, therefore, highly important. This determination will depend upon the facts in the particular case which tend to show intent or lack of intent. In general, if the result which follows a certain act is that which a reasonable person would expect, it is considered to be the intended result. The intention may be either expressed or unexpressed. The distributor of the product is assumed to be an intelligent person and, except in those cases where the uses are kept secret from him, to have general information as to the purposes for which his product is being used. Some of the conditions under which a substance will be construed as being intended for use as an economic poison follow:

(1) The intent may be expressed in one or more ways, as for example:

(i) Claims or directions for economic poison uses in the label or labeling.

(ii) Claims or recommendations for use in collateral advertising such as that in periodical publications, in advertising literature which does not accompany the article, or over the radio.

(iii) Statements either verbal or in writing by representatives of the manufacturer, shipper or distributor of the goods.

(2) In the absence of express statements, intent may also be shown by the circumstances surrounding the marketing of the article.

(i) When an article is used principally or only as an economic poison, it is considered to be intended as an economic poison unless there is a definite showing of intent for other purposes. Examples of products of this kind are pyrethrum powder, lead arsenic, calcium arsenate, preparations containing dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane (DDT), lime sulphur solution, bordeaux mixture, liquor cresolis saponatus, and many others.

(ii) Many products are sold for both economic poison and non-economic poison uses. For example, a rat and mouse killer may also be recommended for use against moles, a coal-tar disinfectant may also be recommended for use as a deodorant, a sodium hypochlorite disinfectant may also bear directions for use as a bleach, a fungicidal treatment for shoes may also be recommended for treatment of the feet for athlete's foot. In all such cases, even when most of the claims are for non-economic poison uses, the product is subject to the law. If the product is intended for one or more uses as an insecticide, fungicide, rodenticide, or herbicide, it is an economic poison and

must comply in all respects with the provisions of the act, including the provision that it must not bear any false or misleading statement concerning any of its uses.

(iii) When an article has both economic poison and non-economic poison uses, it is considered to be an economic poison if it is prepared in a special form for use as an economic poison. Thus, sulfur ground to a very fine form and treated with a conditioning agent to make it suitable for use in dusting plants, formaldehyde paste prepared in a vessel equipped with a burner to volatilize it for fumigation, strychnine which has been impregnated into a bait for rodents and similar materials are intended as economic poisons.

(iv) When an article has both economic poison and noneconomic poison uses, it is considered to be an economic poison if it is marketed in channels of trade where it will presumably be purchased as an economic poison. This provision is to be interpreted reasonably and in the light of market conditions in the particular places where the product is to be sold. It is not the purpose to require a product to be registered and labeled as an economic poison merely because a few persons, on their own initiative, purchase an insignificant portion of the product distributed through the particular channel of trade, for economic poison uses. On the other hand, if it is known to the distributor or is common knowledge that a considerable portion of the product in the channel of trade concerned is actually being used as an economic poison, it will be considered as being intended for use as an economic poison.

(3) Examples of circumstances which will determine intent are as follows:

(i) Tartar emetic has been used in considerable amounts in some parts of the country to control thrips. When sold through supply houses in these sections where it will go to the agricultural trade, it is an economic poison. In other parts of the country, it has little or no economic poison use and when marketed in these sections, it would not be considered an economic poison.

(ii) Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) is sold in large drums or in solution in tank cars for use in paper making, in the rayon industry, or in other chemical industries. When marketed in this manner, it is not an economic poison. However, it is sometimes recommended for use as a disinfectant and when sold through channels where it is likely to be used as a disinfectant, it is an economic poison.

(iii) Stoddard solvent is used primarily as a cleaning fluid, but it has also been found to be a weed killer for use on young carrots. Where the preparation is only used for cleaning, it is not an economic poison and need not be registered. It will be considered as an economic poison only in those cases where there is reason to believe it will be used for weed killing or some other economic poison use.

(iv) Kerosene, as such, is used to some extent for the control of bedbugs and for certain other insecticidal uses. However, the amount used is only an insignificant proportion of that marketed.

Except in those cases where there is some specific indication of intent for use as an economic poison, kerosene will not be considered an economic poison.

(v) Phenol is used in large quantities in the plastic industry. When so used, it is not an economic poison. It is also marketed as a disinfectant primarily through drug houses. When sold where considerable amounts of it are likely to be used for disinfecting, it is an economic poison.

(g) *Specific products not considered as economic poisons.* The following products concerning which questions have been raised are not economic poisons within the meaning of the act:

(1) Deodorants, bleachers, and cleaners.

(2) Products intended to kill or repel moles, wolves, birds, or dogs.

(3) Disinfectants for use on or in the living body of man or other animals.

(4) Embalming fluids.

(5) Preparations intended to prevent fouling of ships' bottoms by barnacles or other marine animals.

(6) Lime when sold for the preparation of lime-sulfur solution or bordeaux mixture.

(7) Preparations intended for use against nemas, earthworms, garden slugs or snails.

(8) Building materials which have been treated with insect repellent materials to prevent their being attacked by insects.

(9) Woolens which have been treated with mothproofing materials to prevent their destruction by clothes moths.

(10) Plant hormones (except when they are intended for weed killing or other economic poison purposes).

(h) *Products being tested experimentally.* A product is considered not to be an economic poison and, therefore, not to be subject to the act when it is only being tested to determine its value for economic poison purposes, or its toxicity or other properties, and when the user does not expect to receive any benefit in pest control. This would include all products shipped to pharmacological laboratories to determine their toxicity to animals so as to discover what cautions or warnings are necessary, and products used on small plots of crops where the plots are grown solely to make the tests. Products intended to be used on larger scale tests, especially where the product is sold to the user, are likely to come within the provisions of the law since in these cases the user expects to obtain benefit in pest control. When the economic poison is being subjected to larger scale efficacy tests, where the user expects to obtain benefit from its use, it will be subject to the "permit" provision of the act.

(i) *Products which require further processing.* A product is not considered to be an economic poison when it is intended for economic poison use only after further processing or manufacturing such as grinding to dust form or more extensive operations. A product which requires additional manufacturing process is not considered to be a completed product.

(j) *Economic poisons which are also drugs.* The act covers all products intended for use against insects where-

ever they occur. Mange is commonly understood to be a disease. It occurs in both man and animals. It is, however, caused by a mite, which is an insect within the meaning of the law. Therefore, products intended to destroy the causative organisms of mange or scabies, whether in man or animals, are insecticides within the meaning of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

To avoid any conflict in the application of this act to products also covered by the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act liaison has been set up between the Livestock Branch and the Food and Drug Administration with frequent consultations.

This interpretative statement shall become effective on publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Pub. Law 104, 80th Cong., 61 Stat. 163; 7 CFR 162.3, 12 F. R. 6493)

Issued this 28th day of June 1948.

[SEAL] H. E. REED,
Director, Livestock Branch,
Production and Marketing
Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5876; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:50 a. m.]

[Interpretation 4]

PART 162—REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT

INTERPRETATION WITH RESPECT TO NAMES OF PRODUCTS

(a) *Permissible names.* (1) The act does not prohibit the use of any name for an economic poison which is not false or misleading in any particular.

(2) Names which give clear, non-misleading information as to the composition of the product are permissible. Thus the names "standard lead arsenate," "lime sulfur solution," "pyrethrum powder and lead arsenate," "sodium salt of 2,4-D," "bordeaux mixture," "nicotine dust" and "paris green" may be used for the products mentioned. If a product contains two or more ingredients, it is permissible to name only one of the ingredients if the ingredient named is present in sufficient proportion itself to make the product effective for the purposes for which it is intended and if the name clearly indicates the presence of other constituents; or if the ingredient is present in sufficient proportion to be of value and its percentage is clearly shown in the name. Examples of acceptable names of this type are "Brown Rat Killer with Antu," "5% Antu for brown rats," or "Antu 5% for brown rats," for a preparation containing 5% antu; "5% nicotine dust" or "Dust containing nicotine" for a preparation containing 5% nicotine and recommended for uses where this amount of nicotine is an adequate control; "1% DDT spray" (but not "spray containing DDT") for a preparation containing DDT among other constituents but insufficient DDT to be effective in and of itself for all of the purposes for which the product is intended.

(3) If a product consists of a principal active ingredient together with other ingredients which may be either active or inert and the principal active ingredient is present in sufficient amount to be effective for all of the purposes for which the product is intended, it may bear the name of the principal active ingredient followed by the term "dust," "spray," "mixture," "insecticide," "fungicide" or similar term, in type of equal prominence, without other qualification. However, if this form of name is used, the ingredient statement following the first option and, in case of use of such terms as "insect killer," the types of pests to be controlled must appear prominently on the front panel of the label.

Examples: Nicotine dust
Rotenone dust
DDT spray

(b) *Conditions under which a name is considered to be false or misleading.* (1) A descriptive or partially descriptive name may be false or misleading by reason of its giving a wrong impression of the composition of the product. This may be done in a number of ways. For example, (i) the product may consist of several ingredients but the name may specify only one of them, thus giving the impression that the product consists of only the one ingredient; (ii) the lettering used in the name of the product indicating the presence of one of the ingredients may be in large type or in a different color than the rest of the name so that it is unduly emphasized; or (iii) an ingredient mentioned in the name may be present in such a small amount that it is of no practical value in the product.

(2) A name may also be false or misleading because it claims or implies effectiveness for the product which it does not possess. Claims may be false because the name contains a direct misstatement as, for example, "roach killer" for a product which does not kill sufficient roaches to be an adequate control for them, or "moth repellent" for a preparation which is not repellent to moths, or they may be objectionable because they are too broad. Examples of objectionable broad names when used without qualification are "Insect Killer" for a household insecticide consisting of pyrethrum extract and deodorized kerosene; "Ant Killer" for a preparation which will attract and kill only sweet-preferring ants; "Rat Killer" for a preparation dependent upon antu for its effectiveness; and "Weed Killer" for a preparation dependent upon 2,4-D for effectiveness. The false impression created by such names as these can frequently be overcome by naming the pests to be controlled, prominently and in close proximity to the name of the product on the front panel of the label, as, for example, "5% Antu Rat Killer for brown rats" or "Insect Killer for flies, mosquitoes, roaches and bedbugs," assuming, of course, that the product is effective for the pests named. In the case of products sold as "Weed Killer containing 2,4-D," "Insect Spray" or "Insect Dust," the names of the particular weeds or insects to be controlled need not be contained on the front panel of the label if they are placed prominently on the back

panel, since it is believed that most users would not be misled by this procedure.

(3) A coined name may be misleading because it gives a misleading impression of the composition or the effectiveness of the product. Such names are as much in violation of the law as if the misleading impression were given by a direct statement. A name such as "Para-Camph" for a moth killer would indicate a mixture of paradichlorobenzene and camphor, the former being present in the larger amount. "Para-pur" would imply straight paradichlorobenzene. The use of variations of the term "steril" in the name of a disinfectant is likely to imply sterilization.

(c) *Names registered as trade-marks.* In determining whether or not to register a trade-mark, the Patent Office makes no determination of its legality under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Therefore, such registration cannot be accepted as evidence that a name is legal under the act. If a name is false or misleading, it is in violation of the act whether or not it has been registered as a trade-mark. Sometimes the misleading impression can be overcome by clearly and prominently indicating in the name that the name is only a brand name and by clearly stating the limitations of the product.

This interpretative statement shall become effective on publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Pub. Law 104, 80th Cong., 61 Stat. 163; 7 CFR 162.3, 12 F. R. 6493)

Issued this 28th day of June 1948.

[SEAL]

H. E. REED,
Director, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5874; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

[Interpretation 5]

PART 162—REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT

INTERPRETATION WITH RESPECT TO INGREDIENTS AND INGREDIENT STATEMENTS

(a) *Labels must bear ingredient statements.* (1) The label of each economic poison must bear either:

(i) A statement of the name and percentage of each active ingredient and the total percentage of the inert ingredients, or

(ii) A statement of the names of each of the active ingredients in the descending order of the amount of each present, followed by a statement of the names of each of the inert ingredients, if any, in the descending order of the amount of each, and the total percentage of the inert ingredients.

(2) If the economic poison is highly toxic to man, the first form of ingredient statement must be used.

(3) In addition to one of the above forms of ingredient statement the label of an economic poison containing arsenic must state the percentages of total and

water soluble arsenic, each calculated as elemental arsenic.

(4) The active ingredients must be designated by the term "active ingredients" and the inert ingredients by the term "inert ingredients," or the singular forms of these terms when appropriate. These terms shall be in the same size type and equally prominent. It is preferable, but not required, that these designations be set over well to the left, and that the names of the ingredients be indented.

(5) In the ingredient statement for a product which contains 100% of active ingredients, the statement "Inert Ingredients, none" is not required.

(6) Unless the ingredient statement is a complete analysis of the economic poison, the term "analysis" should not be used as a heading for the ingredient statement.

(b) *Definition of "ingredient."* (1) Ingredients are the simplest constituents of the economic poison which can reasonably be determined and reported. A mixture of ingredients is not to be reported as a single ingredient except in those cases where it is not practical to separate them. A solution is a mixture of ingredients, and not a single ingredient.

(2) In the case of the simpler economic poisons which consist of mixtures of readily determinable chemical compounds, the actual compounds present are the ingredients. For example, the following are ingredients of economic poisons: lead arsenate, copper sulfate pentahydrate (in blue vitriol), copper sulfate monohydrate, tricalcium arsenate, copper acetoarsenite (in paris green), water, ethyl alcohol, sulfur, alpha naphthylthiourea, and sodium salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. It should be borne in mind that the compounds present in the economic poison may differ from those put into it. When copper sulfate pentahydrate, for example, is dissolved in water, the result is a solution of copper sulfate. The water of crystallization will have become merely water of solution, and will no longer be part of the active ingredient. When sodium hydroxide (lye) and fatty acids are added together in suitable proportions, the result is soap.

(3) In the case of the more complex economic poisons, it may not be practical to determine the actual chemical compounds present. In such cases, the statement of ingredients as actual compounds is not feasible, and some other method of statement which will be both practical and informative to the purchaser must be used. Examples of this type of ingredient are kerosene, tobacco other than nicotine (for the inert portion of powdered tobacco), and copper (stating the form in which it is present) in indefinite compounds such as basic copper carbonate or basic copper sulfate.

(4) If the manufacturer is in doubt as to what constituents of his economic poison are to be considered ingredients, he may furnish the Insecticides Division full information as to its formulation, the results of chemical analysis and any other pertinent data, and the Division will aid him insofar as possible to deter-

mine which constituents should be considered ingredients.

(c) *Active ingredients.* (1) The active ingredients of an economic poison are those which are capable, in themselves, of preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating insects, fungi, rodents, weeds, or other pests when used in the same manner and for the same purposes as those for which the economic poison is intended. An ingredient which is antagonistic to the activity of the principal active ingredient cannot be considered active because it actually decreases the effectiveness of the economic poison.

(2) If an ingredient is present in such a small proportion that it does not add materially to the effectiveness of the product, it is misleading to name it as an active ingredient.

(3) If an economic poison is intended for two or more economic poison purposes (for example, as a combined insecticide and fungicide), each of the ingredients which is active for one or more of the intended economic poison uses shall be considered as an active ingredient.

(4) The Director may require an ingredient to be designated as an active ingredient if, in his opinion, it sufficiently increases the effectiveness of the economic poison to warrant such action. Sesamin, which is not itself an effective insecticide, but which greatly increases the effectiveness of pyrethrins in deodorized kerosene, is considered an active ingredient in such mixtures.

(d) *Inert ingredients.* All ingredients which are not "active" as defined in the preceding section are inert within the meaning of the law. This includes the following types of ingredients (except when they have economic poison effectiveness of their own): solvents such as water; baits such as sugars, starches, meat scraps, etc.; dust carriers such as talc and clay; fillers; wetting and spreading agents; propellants in aerosol dispensers; emulsifiers; and other. The fact that these ingredients are necessary in the practical application of the economic poison does not make them active ingredients.

(e) *Position of ingredient statement.*

(1) The ingredient statement is, in general, required to appear on that part of the immediate container of the retail package which is presented or displayed under customary conditions of purchase—that is, on the front panel. If there is an outside container or wrapper through which the ingredient statement cannot be clearly read, the ingredient statement must also appear on such outside container or wrapper.

(2) If the size or form of the package makes it impractical to place the ingredient statement on the front panel of the label, permission may be granted for the ingredient statement to appear on some other panel of the label. If the package contains not more than one pound of a solid or one pint of a liquid, the ingredient statement may appear on the side or back panel.

(3) In case the ingredient statement is unusually long, permission may be granted to place it on a side or back panel

of packages containing not more than 2½ pounds of a solid or 3 pints of a liquid.

(f) *Prominence of the ingredient statement.* (1) The ingredient statement must be placed prominently on the label and with such conspicuousness as to render it likely to be read by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase. To fulfill this requirement the statement must:

(i) Run parallel with the other printed matter on the panel on which it appears; and

(ii) Be on a clear contrasting background; and

(iii) Not be obscured or crowded—that is, it must have a reasonable amount of clear space around it and not be placed in the body of reading matter; and

(iv) Be in type large enough so that it is likely to be read. It is not possible to state a minimum size of type which will be applicable to all packages. In general, the type used should be at least as large as that used for the directions or other wording in close proximity to the ingredient statement. In some cases, it may have to be larger to achieve the requisite prominence. In any case it should be large enough to be easily read by an individual with normal eyesight without the aid of glasses.

(g) *Names to be used in the ingredient statement.* (1) It is the purpose of the act that the names used in the ingredient statement shall be as informative as possible to the persons purchasing the economic poison and other interested persons, such as official advisors as to the use of economic poisons (county agents, extension entomologists, plant pathologists, agronomists, and rodent control officials), and to physicians when necessary for the preparation of antidotes. The name used for the ingredient shall be the well-known common name, if there is such a name. If there is no common name, and the chemical name is known, it should be used when it will be properly informative. A trade-mark or trade name may not be used as the name of an ingredient except when it has become a common name.

(2) In many cases there is no well-known common name and no chemical name. In such cases, the name used for the ingredient should be as informative as possible. It may be a descriptive name, such as derris resins or tobacco other than nicotine.

(3) In some cases where there is no common name, the chemical composition may be unknown or so complex that use of the chemical name would not be practical. In such cases, the Director may permit the use of a new or coined name for the ingredient if this will simplify the ingredient statement and not hide information.

(i) A new or coined name will normally refer to a single chemical compound, or at least to a definitely defined material. Its adoption usually entails

discussion with interested groups, such as representatives of the chemical, entomological, medical, and plant pathological scientific groups, as well as with the manufacturers of the material. The purpose is to obtain a name which is easy to use and informative to the public. The new or coined name must not be covered by private trademark and must be free for general use.

(ii) Since new or coined names will not be common names when first used, they should at first be accompanied by the chemical or other descriptive name of the ingredient. As an example, if a new or coined name were adopted for a chemical which was the only active ingredient in an economic poison, the ingredient statement would be in the following form:

Active ingredient:	Percent
Coined name ¹	_____
Inert ingredients.....	_____
	100

¹ Consists of (full name of chemical compound).

It is necessary to include the name of the compound since cases of poisoning may occur and the coined name alone will not be sufficiently informative for the attending physician.

(h) *Statement of percentages.* (1) The percentages of ingredients shall be stated in terms of weight. Statements in terms of percentage by volume or on a so-called "Weight-volume" basis do not fulfill the requirements of the law, but may be used as additional statements, if they will be informative to the purchaser and not misleading. For example, in addition to the ingredient statement in terms of percentage by weight, the label of a DDT solution in kerosene may bear a correct statement such as "Contains --- oz. of DDT per gallon of product," the correct value to be inserted in the blank space. In many cases such a procedure is desirable.

(2) The sum of the percentages of the active and the inert ingredients shall be 100.

(3) Sliding scale forms of percentage statements, such as "22-25", shall not be used.

(i) *Accuracy of statement of percentages.* (1) The percentages given for the active and inert ingredients should be as nearly correct as possible in good manufacturing practice. In case there is a small unavoidable variation in the percentage of the active ingredients in different batches of an economic poison, the value stated shall be the lowest percentage of the active ingredient which may be present, so that the purchaser can always depend upon receiving a product of at least the strength promised him. However, the variation above the value stated should not be unreasonably large. Actual figures for permissible variation will depend upon the facts in the particular case. Percentages should not be stated to a greater degree of accuracy than the facts warrant.

(2) Inert impurities which are present in substantial amounts in active ingredients, are to be considered as inert ingredients in the ingredient statement. If the impurities are present in less than substantial amounts and their presence does not reduce the effectiveness of the product, their presence may be neglected. What constitutes substantial amounts will depend upon the special circumstances in the particular case, but, as a general rule, if the total proportion of impurities in the product is less than one percent and if they do not substantially reduce the effectiveness of the product, they may be neglected. Thus a technical sodium fluoride containing 95% of actual sodium fluoride and 5% of sodium chloride, sodium sulfate, and sodium carbonate would be required to declare the 5% of inert ingredients but a boric acid containing 99.1% of actual boric acid could be considered as consisting entirely of boric acid.

(j) *Economic poisons which deteriorate.* (1) Economic poisons must be effective for the purposes intended and have the proportions of active ingredients claimed as long as they are subject to the act.

(2) If the product is one which loses strength on standing, this should be taken into account in preparing the ingredient statement and marketing the product. In such cases, the product should be marketed in such a way that it will all be used before appreciable deterioration has taken place, or allowance should be made for deterioration of the product in preparing the ingredient statement. For example, if an economic poison will lose 10% of its strength in six months, its ingredient statement may show the strength that it will have at the end of six months, and then it may be marketed so that it will all be used up by that time. However, it must be effective for the purposes claimed even at the lower strength.

(3) If the product is one which is intended to attract insects or rodents and will lose its attractiveness after a time, it should not be marketed after that time. A prominent statement, "Not to be used after -----," is allowable.

(Date)

(k) *Acceptable forms of ingredient statement.* Some acceptable forms of ingredient statement follow: (1) For commercial calcium arsenate and other calcium compounds:

Active ingredient:	Percent
Tricalcium arsenate.....	_____
Inert ingredients.....	_____
	100

Total arsenic calculated as elemental arsenic -----%. Water-soluble arsenic calculated as elemental arsenic not more than -----%.

(2) For bordeaux mixture:

Active ingredient:	Percent
Copper (in bordeaux mixture).....	_____
Inert ingredients.....	_____
	100

(3) For fly spray containing pyrethrum extract and deodorized kerosene:

Active ingredients:	Percent
Pyrethrins	-----
Petroleum distillate	-----
or	
Active ingredients	100
Petroleum distillate	-----
Pyrethrins	-----

(4) For pine oil disinfectant made of pine oil, soap, and water:

Active ingredients:	Percent
Pine oil	-----
Soap	-----
Inert ingredients	-----
Total	100

or	
Active ingredients:	
Pine oil	-----
Soap	-----
Inert ingredient, water	-----
Total	100

(5) For brown rat bait consisting of alpha naphthyl thiourea (Antu) and bait materials:

Active ingredient:	Percent
Alpha naphthyl thiourea	-----
Inert ingredients	-----
Total	100

(6) For a weed killer containing the sodium salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D):

Active ingredient:	Percent
¹ Sodium salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	-----
Inert ingredients	-----
Total	100
² Equivalent to 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	%

The correct values for the percentages should in each case be inserted in the blank spaces.

This interpretative statement shall become effective on publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Pub. Law 104, 80th Cong., 61 Stat. 163; 7 CFR 162.3, 12 F. R. 6493)

Issued this 28th day of June 1948.

H. E. REED,
Director, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5875; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission [Docket No. 4929]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

BLACKSTONE COLLEGE OF LAW, INC., ET AL.

§ 3.6 (a) Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Business status, advantages

or connections of advertiser—Individual or private business as religious, educational or research institution or organization: § 3.6 (a) Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Business status, advantages or connections of advertiser—Indorsement, generally: § 3.6 (a) Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Business status, advantages or connections of advertiser—Organization and operation: § 3.6 (a) Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Business status, advantages or connections of advertiser—Personnel or staff: § 3.6 (a) Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Business status, advantages or connections of advertiser—Reputation, success or standing: § 3.6 (a) Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Business status, advantages or connections of advertiser—Size and extent: § 3.6 (a) 10 Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Comparative data or merits: § 3.18 Claiming indorsements or testimonials falsely or misleadingly: § 3.72 (b) 5 Offering unfair, improper and deceptive inducements to purchase or deal—"Degrees" and "diplomas". In connection with the offering for sale, sale and distribution in commerce, of courses of study and instruction, (1) representing, directly or by implication, that respondent Blackstone College of Law, Inc., is a large law school or that it has a faculty of many well known and scholarly instructors; (2) representing, directly or by implication, that the methods of teaching or courses of instruction used by said Blackstone College of Law, Inc., are comparable with those used by leading resident law schools; (3) representing, directly or by implication, that said Blackstone College of Law, Inc., is a recognized or standard law school, or that it has been approved or given any rating by the Association of American Law Schools; (4) issuing diplomas or degrees (other than so-called honorary degrees) unless the recipients have in fact completed satisfactorily a regularly prescribed course of study under competent supervision; or (5) conferring or granting so-called honorary degrees where the sole or primary basis for such action is the payment by the recipient of a monetary consideration; prohibited. (Sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 112; 15 U. S. C., sec. 45b) [Cease and desist order, Blackstone College of Law, Inc. et al., Docket 4929, April 7, 1948]

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 7th day of April A. D. 1948.

In the Matter of Blackstone College of Law, Inc., a Corporation, Also Trading as Blackstone-Sprague School, Inc., Harold R. Lister (Referred to in the Complaint as Harold L. Lister) and E. Stanley Gerig

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission, the answer of respondent E. Stanley Gerig

(no answer having been filed by the other respondents), testimony and other evidence introduced before a trial examiner of the Commission theretofore duly designated by it, recommended decision of the trial examiner and exceptions thereto, and briefs in support of and in opposition to the complaint (oral argument not having been requested); and the Commission having made its findings as to the facts and its conclusion that certain of the respondents have violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act:

It is ordered, That respondent Blackstone College of Law, Inc., a corporation trading under its own name and also under the name Blackstone-Sprague School, Inc., and its officers, and respondent Harold R. Lister, individually and as an officer of said corporation, and said respondents' agents, representatives and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the offering for sale, sale and distribution in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, of courses of study and instruction, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Representing, directly or by implication, that respondent Blackstone College of Law, Inc., is a large law school or that it has a faculty of many well known and scholarly instructors.

2. Representing, directly or by implication, that the methods of teaching or courses of instruction used by said Blackstone College of Law, Inc., are comparable with those used by leading resident law schools.

3. Representing, directly, or by implication, that said Blackstone College of Law, Inc., is a recognized or standard law school, or that it has been approved or given any rating by the Association of American Law Schools.

4. Issuing diplomas or degrees (other than so-called honorary degrees) unless the recipients have in fact completed satisfactorily a regularly prescribed course of study under competent supervision.

5. Conferring or granting so-called honorary degrees where the sole or primary basis for such action is the payment by the recipient of a monetary consideration.

It is further ordered, That said respondents shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with this order.

It is further ordered, That the complaint herein be, and it hereby is, dismissed as to respondent E. Stanley Gerig.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] WM. P. GLENDENING, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5871; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 24—HOUSING CREDIT

Chapter VIII—Office of Housing Expediter

PART 825—RENT REGULATIONS UNDER THE HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947, AS AMENDED

CONTROLLED HOUSING RENT REGULATION,¹ INCLUDING AMENDMENTS 1-32

§ 825.1 *Controlled Housing Rent Regulation.* The Controlled Housing Rent Regulation, issued pursuant to the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, Public Law 129, 80th Congress, as amended, is as follows:

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SECTION 1.

SECTION 1. *Definitions and scope of this regulation.* "Act" means the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

"Expediter" means the Housing Expediter or the Rent Director or such other person or persons as the Expediter may appoint or designate to carry out any of the duties delegated to him by the act.

"Rent Director" means the person designated by the Expediter as director of the defense-rental area or such person or persons as may be designated to carry out any of the duties delegated to the Rent Director by the Expediter.

"Local Advisory Board" means a board created in a defense-rental area, or a part thereof, the members of which are appointed by the Housing Expediter upon recommendations made by the Governor or as otherwise required by section 204 (e) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 2, 12 F. R. 5697, effective 8-22-48, Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1873 effective 4-1-48.]

"Area rent office" means the office of the Rent Director in the defense-rental area.

"Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of any of the foregoing.

"Housing accommodations" means any building, structure, or part thereof, or land appurtenant thereto, or any other real or personal property rented or offered for rent for living or dwelling purposes, together with all privileges, services, furnishings, furniture, equipment, facilities and improvements connected with the use or occupancy of such property.

"Controlled housing accommodations" means any housing accommodation in any defense-rental area which is not specifically exempted from control or decontrolled under this regulation.

"Services" includes repairs, decorating and maintenance, the furnishing of light, heat, hot and cold water, telephone, elevator service, window shades, and storage, kitchen, bath, and laundry facilities

¹ 12 F. R. 4331, 5040, 5421, 5454, 5697, 6027, 6687, 6923, 7111, 7630, 7825, 7999, 8660; 13 F. R. 6, 62, 180, 216, 294, 294, 322, 441, 475, 476, 498, 523, 827, 861, 1118, 1628, 1793, 1861, 1927, 1929, 8116.

and privileges, maid service, linen service, janitor service, and removal of refuse and any other privilege or facility connected with the use or occupancy of housing accommodations.

"Landlord" includes an owner, lessor, sublessor, assignee or other person receiving or entitled to receive rent for the use or occupancy of any housing accommodations, or an agent of any of the foregoing.

"Tenant" includes a subtenant, lessee, sublessee, or other person entitled to the possession or to the use or occupancy of any housing accommodations.

"Rent" means the consideration, including any bonus, benefit, or gratuity, demanded or received for or in connection with the use or occupancy of housing accommodations or the transfer of a lease of such accommodations.

"Hotel" means any establishment which is commonly known as a hotel in the community in which it is located and which provides customary hotel services.

[Above paragraph amended by Amdt. 1, 12 F. R. 5454, effective 8-8-47; Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

"Motor court" means an establishment renting rooms, cottages or cabins; supplying parking or storage facilities for motor vehicles in connection with such renting and other services and facilities customarily supplied by such establishments; and commonly known as a motor, auto or tourist court in the community.

"Tourist home" means a rooming house which caters primarily to transient guests and is known as a tourist home in the community.

"Rooming house" means, in addition to its customary usage, a building or portion of a building other than a hotel or motor court in which a furnished room or rooms not constituting an apartment are rented on a short term basis of daily, weekly or monthly occupancy to more than two paying tenants, not members of the landlord's immediate family. The term includes boarding houses, dormitories, trailers not a part of a motor court, residence clubs and all other establishments of a similar nature, including tourist homes.

[Above paragraph corrected, 12 F. R. 5421, effective 8-7-47]

"Maximum rent date" means the maximum rent date applicable in any particular defense-rental area as established under the authority of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, as set forth in Schedule A.

"Date determining maximum rent" means the date as of which a maximum rent was determined for any particular housing accommodation in accordance with the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the regulations issued thereunder, or under section 4 (c) of this regulation, whichever is applicable.

"Effective date of regulation" means the effective date of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, for each defense-rental area, or portion thereof, as indicated in

Schedule A, except where the context indicates clearly to the contrary.

(a) *Housing and defense-rental areas to which this regulation applies.* This regulation (except the provisions contained in Schedule B) applies to all housing accommodations within each of the defense-rental areas and each of the portions of a defense-rental area (each of which is referred to hereinafter in this regulation as the "defense-rental area"), which are listed in Schedule A of this regulation, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

In Schedule A, the "maximum rent date" and the "effective date of regulation," as established under the rent regulation, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is given for each defense-rental area listed. More than one effective date is given for different portions of a defense-rental area where the same effective date is not applicable to the entire defense-rental area.

In Schedule B are set forth provisions which modify or supplement this regulation insofar as it is applicable to certain individual defense-rental areas, or portions thereof.

[Above paragraph amended by Amdt. 4, 12 F. R. 6686, effective 10-9-47]

(b) *Decontrolled and exempted housing to which this regulation does not apply.*—(1) *Exempted housing to which this regulation does not apply.* This regulation does not apply to the following:

(i) *Farming tenants.* Housing accommodations situated on a farm and occupied by a tenant who is engaged for a substantial portion of his time in farming operations thereon.

(ii) *Service employees.* Dwelling space occupied by domestic servants, caretakers, managers, or other employees to whom the space is provided as part or all of their compensation and who are employed for the purpose of rendering services in connection with the premises of which the dwelling space is a part.

(iii) *Accommodations subject to the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and other Establishments.* Rooms or other housing accommodations subject to the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and other Establishments.

(iv) *Structures subject to underlying leases.*

(a) Entire structures or premises wherein more than 25 rooms are rented or offered for rent by any lessee, sublessee or other tenant of such entire structure or premises, except as provided in (c) below.

(b) Entire structures or premises where 25 or less rooms are rented or offered for rent by any lessee, sublessee, or other tenant of such entire structures or premises: *Provided*, That all of the housing accommodations in such structures or premises are exempt or decontrolled under the provisions of this section and are not subject to the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and other Establishments.

(c) This regulation does apply to an underlying lease of any entire structure or premises which was entered into after the maximum rent date and prior to the effective date of the regulation while such lease remains in force with no power in the tenant to cancel or otherwise terminate the lease, unless all of the housing accommodations in such structure are exempt or decontrolled under the provisions of this section and are not subject to the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and other Establishments.

(v) *Rented to National Housing Agency.* Housing accommodations rented to the United States acting by the National Housing Agency: *Provided, however*, That this regulation does apply to a sublease or other subrenting of such accommodations or any part thereof.

(vi) *Resort housing.*—(a) *Summer resort housing.* Housing accommodations located in a resort community and customarily rented or occupied on a seasonal basis prior to October 1, 1945, which were not rented during any portion of the period beginning on November 1, 1943, and ending on February 29, 1944.

This exemption shall be effective only from June 1 to September 30, inclusive, and shall not apply to housing accommodations in the Los Angeles Defense-Rental Area and in the Santa Cruz Defense-Rental Area.

(b) *Winter resort housing.* Housing accommodations located in a resort community and customarily rented or occupied on a seasonal basis prior to the effective date of regulation in the area, which were not rented during any portion of the period beginning on June 1, 1946, and ending on September 30, 1946: *Provided, however*, That the Area Rent Director may by order extend the above exemption to housing accommodations otherwise qualified which were rented or offered for rent for a period of not in excess of two weeks during the above period.

This exemption shall be effective only from October 1 to May 31.

(2) *Decontrolled housing to which this regulation does not apply.* This regulation does not apply to the following:

(1) *Accommodations in hotels, motor courts, trailers and trailer spaces, and tourist homes.* (a) Housing accommodations in a hotel (see definition of hotel in section 1) which on June 30, 1947, were occupied by persons to whom were provided customary hotel services such as maid service, furnishing and laundering of linen, telephone and secretarial or desk service, use and upkeep of furniture and fixtures, and bellboy services (not necessarily all the types of services named need be provided in all cases, as long as enough are provided to constitute customary hotel services usually supplied in establishments commonly known as hotels in the community where they are located); (b) housing accommodations in establishments which were motor courts on June 30, 1947; (c)

housing accommodations located in trailers and ground space rented for trailers; and (d) housing accommodations in any tourist home serving transient guests exclusively on June 30, 1947.

Reporting requirements. Every landlord of housing accommodations referred to in paragraphs (a) and (d) above, who has not filed an application for decontrol prior to April 1, 1948, shall on or before June 1, 1948, file in the area rent office a report of decontrol of such accommodations on a form provided by the Expediter.

(ii) **Accommodations created by new construction or conversion.** (a) Housing accommodations the construction of which was completed on or after February 1, 1947, or which are additional housing accommodations created by conversion on or after February 1, 1947: *Provided, however,* That maximum rents established under the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act for priority constructed housing accommodations completed on or after February 1, 1947, shall continue in full force and effect if such accommodations are being rented to veterans of World War II or their immediate families who, on June 30, 1947, either (1) occupied such housing accommodations, or (2) had a right to occupy such housing accommodations at any time on or after July 1, 1947, under any agreement whether written or oral; (b) housing accommodations the construction of which was completed on or after February 1, 1945, and prior to February 1, 1947, and which between the date of completion and June 30, 1947, both dates inclusive, at no time were rented (other than to members of the immediate family of the landlord) as housing accommodations.

For the purposes of this paragraph (ii) the time at which construction of housing accommodations shall be deemed to be "completed" shall be the date on which the dwelling is first suitable for occupancy and all utility and service connections have been made, except for the installation of such items and the completion of such decoration work as, in accordance with the custom of the community, are left for installation by, or to the choice of, the purchaser or the tenant; and the word "conversion" means (1) a change in a structure from a non-housing to a housing use or (2) a structural change in a residential unit or units involving substantial alterations, or remodeling and resulting in the creation of additional housing accommodations.

(iii) **Accommodations not rented for two-year period.** Housing accommodations which for any successive 24-month period during the period February 1, 1945, to March 30, 1948, both dates inclusive, were not rented (other than to members of the immediate family of the landlord) as housing accommodations.

(iv) **Non-housekeeping furnished accommodations.** Non-housekeeping furnished housing accommodations, located within a single dwelling unit not used as a rooming or boarding house, but only if no more than two paying tenants, not members of the landlord's immediate family live in such dwelling unit, and the remaining portion of such dwelling unit is occupied by the landlord or his imme-

diately family. (See definition of rooming house in section 1.)

(v) **Leased accommodations.** (a) Except as hereinafter provided in this paragraph (v), housing accommodations concerning which a landlord and a tenant on or before December 31, 1947, voluntarily entered into a valid written lease in good faith and such lease took effect on or after July 2, 1947, but before January 1, 1948, and such lease by its terms expires on or after December 31, 1948, and provided for a rent not in excess of 15 percent above the maximum rent in effect prior to the effective date of such lease and a true and duly executed copy of such lease was filed with the Housing Expediter within 15 days after the date of execution thereof.

(b) Except as hereinafter provided in this subdivision (v), housing accommodations concerning which a landlord and tenant (including landlords and tenants who have executed leases in accordance with paragraph (a) above and including any new tenant) on or before December 31, 1948, voluntarily enter into a valid written lease in good faith for a rent not in excess of 15 percent over the maximum rent which in the absence of a lease would be in effect with respect thereto on March 30, 1948, plus or minus the amount of any adjustment under Section 5 of this Regulation, and such lease takes effect on or after April 1, 1948, and expires on or after December 31, 1949, and a true and duly executed copy of such lease is filed with the Expediter within 15 days after the date of execution of such lease.

Exceptions to (a) and (b) above. All housing accommodations referred to in paragraph (a) shall be subject to this regulation unless the lease provided for the same living space, services, furniture, furnishings and equipment with the housing accommodations as were required to be provided by this regulation prior to the effective date of the lease.

All housing accommodations referred to in paragraph (b) shall be subject to this regulation unless the lease provides for the same living space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment with the housing accommodations which in the absence of a lease would be required to be provided by this regulation on March 30, 1948, plus or minus such living space, services, furniture, furnishings and equipment as have thereafter been added or removed and for which increase or decrease an order adjusting the maximum rent has been issued by the Expediter.

All housing accommodations referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be subject to this regulation if the lease is terminated or expires on or after April 1, 1948 and before March 31, 1949, unless a subsequent lease entered into under the provisions of paragraph (b) above is in force.

Reporting requirements. A landlord shall file Form D-92—Registration of Lease—in triplicate with the true and

duly executed copy of the lease required to be filed in paragraph (b) above.

A landlord shall file a report in the Area Rent Office on a form provided by the Expediter, of any termination of a lease referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) above prior to the expiration date of the lease. Such report shall be filed within fifteen days after such termination or fifteen days after April 1, 1948, whichever is later.

[Section 1 (b) amended by amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

(c) **Effect of this regulation on leases and other rental agreements.** The provisions of any lease or other rental agreement shall remain in force pursuant to the terms thereof, except insofar as those provisions are inconsistent with this regulation.

(d) **Waiver of benefit void.** An agreement by the tenant to waive the benefit of any provision of this regulation is void. A tenant shall not be entitled by reason of this regulation to refuse to pay or to recover any portion of any rents due or paid for use or occupancy prior to the effective date of this regulation.

SECTION 2

SEC. 2. Prohibition against higher than maximum rents—(a) **General prohibition.** Regardless of any contract, agreement, lease, or other obligation heretofore or hereafter entered into, no person shall offer, demand or receive any rent for or in connection with the use or occupancy on and after the effective date of this regulation of any housing accommodations within the Defense-Rental Area higher than the maximum rents provided by this regulation; and no person shall offer, solicit, attempt, or agree to do any of the foregoing. A reduction in the services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment required under section 3 of this regulation shall constitute an acceptance of rent higher than the maximum rent. Lower rents than those provided by this regulation may be demanded or received.

[Section 2 (a) amended by amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

(b) **Lease with option to buy.** Where a lease of housing accommodations was entered into prior to the effective date of regulation (or prior to October 20, 1942, where the effective date of regulation is prior to that date) and the tenant as a part of such lease or in connection therewith was granted an option to buy the housing accommodations which were the subject of the lease, with the further provision that some or all of the payments made under the lease should be credited toward the purchase price in the event such option is exercised, the landlord, notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation may be authorized to receive payment made by the tenant in accordance with the provisions of such lease and in excess of the maximum rent for such housing accommodations. Such authority may be secured only by a written request of the tenant to the area rent office and shall be granted by order of the Expediter if he finds that such payments in excess of the maximum rent will not

be inconsistent with the purposes of the Act or this regulation and would not be likely to result in the circumvention or evasion thereof. After entry of such order the landlord shall be authorized to demand, receive and retain and the tenant shall be authorized to offer payments provided by the lease in excess of the maximum rent for periods commencing on or after the effective date of this regulation. After entry of such order, the provisions of the lease may be enforced in accordance with law, notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize the landlord to demand or receive or the tenant to offer payments in excess of the maximum rent in the absence of an order of the Expediter as herein provided. Where a lease of housing accommodations has been entered into on or after the effective date of regulation (or on or after October 20, 1942, where the effective date of regulation is prior to that date), and the tenant as a part of such lease or in connection therewith has been granted an option to buy the housing accommodations which are the subject of the lease, the landlord, prior to the exercise by the tenant of the option to buy, shall not demand or receive nor shall the tenant offer payments in excess of the maximum rent, whether or not such lease allocates some portion or portions of the periodic payments therein provided as payment on or for the option to buy.

(c) *Security deposits*—(1) *General prohibition.* Regardless of any contract, agreement, lease or other obligation heretofore or hereafter entered into, no person shall demand, receive or retain a security deposit for or in connection with the use or occupancy of housing accommodations within the Defense-Rental Area except as provided in this paragraph (c). The term "security deposit", in addition to its customary meaning, includes any prepayment of rent except payment in advance of the next periodic installment of rent for a period no longer than one month but shall not include rent voluntarily prepaid subsequent to possession by a tenant under a written lease for his own convenience.

(2) *Maximum rent established under section 4 (a) or (b) of the rent regulation for housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.* Where the maximum rent of the housing accommodations is or initially was established under said section 4 (a) or (b), no security deposit shall be demanded, received, or retained except in the amount (or any lesser amount) and on the same terms and conditions (or on terms and conditions less burdensome to the tenant) provided for in the lease or other rental agreement in effect on the date determining the maximum rent established under said section 4 (a) or (b).

(3) *Maximum rent established under section 4 (c) or (d) of the rent regulation for housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.* Where the maximum rent of the housing accommodation is or initially was established under said section 4 (c)

or (d), no security deposit shall be demanded, received, or retained except in the amount (or any lesser amount) and on the same terms and conditions (or on terms and conditions less burdensome to the tenant) provided for in the lease or other rental agreement under which the accommodations were first rented or in any order heretofore or hereafter entered. Where such lease or other rental agreement provided for a security deposit, the Expediter at any time, on his own initiative or on application of the tenant, may order a decrease in the amount of such deposit or may order its elimination.

(4) *Maximum rent established under section 4 (e) or 4 (j) of the rent regulation for housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.* Where the maximum rent of the housing accommodations is or initially was established under said section 4 (e) or 4 (j), no security deposit shall be demanded or received.

(5) *Maximum rent established under section 4 (f) of the rent regulation for housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.* Where the maximum rent of the housing accommodations is or initially was established under said section 4 (f), no security deposit shall be demanded, received, or retained.

(6) *Maximum rent established under section 4 (g) or 4 (h) of the rent regulation for housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.* Where the maximum rent of the housing accommodations is or initially was established under said section 4 (g) or 4 (h), no security deposit shall be demanded or received, except in the amount (or any lesser amount) and on the same terms and conditions (or on terms and conditions less burdensome to the tenant) provided for in the lease or other rental agreement in effect on September 1, 1944. Where such accommodations were or are first rented after September 1, 1944, no security deposit shall be demanded, received, or retained.

(7) *Deposits to secure the return of certain movable articles.* Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this paragraph (c), any landlord may petition for an order authorizing the demand and receipt of a deposit to secure the return of movable articles. If the landlord shows that he has a special need therefor, the Expediter may enter an order authorizing a security deposit, not in excess of ten dollars, to secure the return of the movable articles specified in the order.

(8) *Deposits on certain leased furnished accommodations.* Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this paragraph (c), any landlord may demand, receive and retain as a security deposit, the rent for the last rental period of the term, not exceeding one month, where a newly constructed housing accommodation is, or was, rented and occupied for the first time after March 25, 1947, fully furnished, under a written lease, or where such newly constructed housing accommodation was rented and occupied for the first time on or prior to March 25, 1947, fully furnished, under a written

lease, and was constructed with a priority rating or under specific authorization by the United States or any agency thereof for which the rent was approved by the United States or any agency thereof and the entire project covered by the single priority application of which the housing accommodation was a part was not completed until after March 25, 1947.

[Subparagraph (8) amended by Amdt. 1, 12 F. R. 5454, effective 8-8-47]

(9) *Deposits based on prior rental practices.* Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this paragraph (c), any landlord may demand, receive, and retain, in the case of any rental agreement entered into on or after April 1, 1948, a security deposit, if said deposit does not exceed the rent for one month in addition to the otherwise authorized collection of rent in advance, if the demand, collection or retention of such a security deposit was an accepted rental practice, prior to January 30, 1942, in the area in which the premises are located, or was customarily required before that date by the same landlord in the renting of the particular housing accommodations involved, and if the tenant is allowed, under the terms of the rental agreement, to occupy the premises for the period covered by the security deposit without further payment of rent. Each area rent director shall determine the rental practice or practices, prior to January 30, 1942, with reference to such security deposits in the particular area or any portion thereof.

[Sub-paragraph (9) added by Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

SECTION 3

SEC. 3. *Minimum space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment.* Except as set forth in section 4 (e) or 5 (b) or as otherwise provided in this section, every landlord, shall, as a minimum, provide with housing accommodations the same living space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment as he was required to provide by this regulation on March 31, 1948.

Where the maximum rent is determined under section 4 (b) (1) of this regulation, the landlord shall, as a minimum, provide with the housing accommodations the same living space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment as he was required to provide by this regulation prior to the effective date of the lease.

Where the maximum rent is determined under section 4 (b) (2) of this regulation, the landlord shall, as a minimum, provide with the housing accommodations the same living space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment as he would be required to provide by this regulation in the absence of a lease on March 30, 1948, plus or minus such living space, services, furniture, furnishings and equipment as have thereafter been added or removed and for which increase or decrease an order adjusting the maximum rent has been issued by the Expediter.

[Section 3 amended by amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

SECTION 4

SEC. 4. Maximum rents—(a) Maximum rents in effect on June 30, 1947. The maximum rent for any housing accommodation under this regulation (unless and until changed by the Expediter as provided in section 5) shall be the maximum rent which was in effect on June 30, 1947, as established under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the applicable rent regulation issued thereunder, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(b) *Maximum rent on termination of lease.* (1) For housing accommodations concerning which a lease as described in section 1 (b) (2) (v) (a) was in effect, but is terminated on or after April 1, 1948, but before March 31, 1949, the maximum rent shall be the rent provided by the lease or the maximum rent which would have been in effect for said accommodations on March 30, 1948, in the absence of such lease, whichever is higher.

(2) For housing accommodations concerning which a lease as described in section 1 (b) (2) (v) (b) was in effect and is terminated before March 31, 1949, the maximum rent shall be the rent provided by the lease.

[Section 4 (b) amended by amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

(c) *First rent after June 30, 1947 (see also section 4 (e)).* For controlled housing accommodations first rented on or after July 1, 1947, the maximum rent shall be the first rent for such accommodations. Within 30 days after so renting, the landlord shall register the accommodations as provided in section 7. The Expediter may order a decrease in the maximum rent as provided in sections 5 (c) (1) and 5 (c) (6).

[Above paragraph amended by amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

If the landlord fails to file a proper registration statement within the time specified, the rent received for any rental period commencing on or after the date of the first renting shall be received, subject to refund to the tenant of any amount in excess of the maximum rent which may later be fixed by an order under sections 5 (c) (1) or 5 (c) (6). Such amount shall be refunded to the tenant within 30 days after the date of the issuance of the order unless the refund is stayed in accordance with the provisions of Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1. If the Expediter finds that the landlord was not at fault in failing to file a proper registration statement within the time specified, the order under section 5 (c) may relieve the landlord of the duty to refund. The landlord shall have the duty to refund only if the order under section 5 (c) is issued in a proceeding commenced by the Expediter within 3 months after the date of filing of such registration statement.

(d) *Housing subject to rent schedule of War or Navy Department.* Where housing accommodations on June 30, 1947 are rented to either Army or Navy personnel, including civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments for which the rent is fixed by the national rent schedule of the War and Navy De-

partments, and on or after July 1, 1947, the rents on such housing accommodations cease to be governed by the national rent schedule of the War or Navy Departments, the maximum rents shall be those which would have been applicable under the appropriate subsection of section 4 of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or shall be established under section 4 (c) of this regulation.

(e) *Increase or decrease in space on or after April 1, 1948.* Where housing accommodations are changed on or after April 1, 1948, by a substantial increase or decrease in dwelling space, the maximum rent for the housing accommodations resulting from such change shall be the first rent charged after such change: *Provided, however,* That the Expediter at any time may order a decrease in the maximum rent as provided in sections 5 (c) (1) and 5 (c) (6): *And provided further,* That the rent received for any rental period commencing on or after the date of the first renting shall be received subject to refund to the tenant of any amount in excess of the maximum rent which may later be fixed by an order under section 5 (c) (1) or 5 (c) (6). Such amount shall be refunded within 30 days after the date of the issuance of the order unless the refund is stayed in accordance with the provisions of Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1. The order entered by the Expediter shall fix the maximum rent retroactively to the date of first renting after such change. The landlord shall, within 30 days after renting said accommodations, file a proper registration statement in the area office in accordance with the provisions of section 7 herein. The landlord shall have the duty to refund only if the order under this section is issued in a proceeding commenced by the Expediter within 3 months after the date of filing of such registration statement.

[Paragraph (e) added by amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

SECTION 5

SEC. 5. Adjustments and other determinations. This section sets forth specific standards for the adjustment of maximum rents. In applying these standards and entering orders increasing or decreasing maximum rents, the Expediter shall give full consideration to the correction of inequities in maximum rents and the purposes and provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

In the circumstances enumerated in this section, the Expediter may issue an order changing the maximum rents otherwise allowable or the minimum space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment required, except in cases where an order increasing or decreasing the maximum rent on the same facts and grounds was entered under the rent regulations issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

In making adjustments under this section, recommendations of local advisory boards shall be approved within 30 days if appropriately substantiated and in accordance with applicable law and regula-

tions. If any recommendation cannot be acted upon within 30 days the board shall be notified in writing of the reasons therefor.

In those cases involving a major capital improvement, an increase or decrease in the furniture, furnishings or equipment, an increase or decrease of services, an increase or decrease in the number of subtenants or other occupants, or a deterioration, the adjustment in the maximum rent shall be the amount the Expediter finds would have been on the maximum rent date, the difference in the rental value of the housing accommodations by reason of such change: *Provided, however,* That no adjustment shall be ordered where it appears that the rent on the date determining the maximum rent was fixed in contemplation of and so as to reflect such change.

In all other cases except those under paragraphs (a) (7), (a) (12), (a) (13), (a) (14), (a) (15), (c) (6) and (c) (8) of this section, the adjustment shall be on the basis of the rent which the Expediter finds was generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations on the maximum rent date: *Provided,* That in cases under paragraphs (a) (6) and (c) (5) of this section, the adjustment may be on the basis of the rental agreement in force on the date determining the maximum rent: *Provided further,* That in cases under sections 5 (a) (3), 5 (c) (1) and 5 (c) (3) involving an increase or decrease in living space, the adjustment shall be either the amount the Expediter finds would have been on the maximum rent date the difference in the rental value of the housing accommodations by reason of such change or on the basis of the rent which the Expediter finds was generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations on the maximum rent date, whichever is higher: *And provided, further,* That in cases under section 5 (1) the adjustment shall be in the amount necessary to correct the error.

In cases involving construction, appropriate allowance shall be made for general increases in costs of construction in the defense-rental area since 1939.

In cases under paragraphs (a) (7), (a) (14), and (c) (6) of this section, the adjustment shall be on the basis of the rents which the Expediter finds were generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations during the year ending on the maximum rent date.

In cases under section 5 (a) (3) appropriate allowance shall be made for general increases in costs of services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment in the defense-rental area since the maximum rent date.

In cases under paragraph (a) (12) of this section, the adjustment in the maximum rent shall be in the amount necessary to relieve the substantial hardship.

In cases under paragraph (c) (8) of this section, the adjustment in the maximum rent shall be in the amount the Expediter finds warranted by the modification or elimination of the necessity for the increase in the maximum rent granted under paragraph (a) (12) of

this section: *Provided*, That no decrease shall be ordered in an amount greater than the adjustment ordered under paragraph (a) (12) of this section.

In cases under paragraph (a) (13) of this section the adjustment shall be in the amount of the difference between the rent on the date determining the maximum rent and the rent agreed upon by the landlord and tenant as a result of a continuous process of bargaining on inter-related matters.

In cases under paragraph (a) (15) of this section the adjustment shall be the amount of the rent increase granted by the appropriate agency of the United States.

In cases under paragraph (a) (16) of this section, the adjustment shall be in the amount necessary to relieve the controlled rental units of their share of the operating loss.

In all cases under paragraph (a) of this section the adjustment in the maximum rent shall be effective as of the date of the filing of the landlord's petition.

[Unnumbered paragraphs in Section 5 amended by amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

(a) *Grounds for increase of maximum rent.* Any landlord may file a petition for adjustment to increase the maximum rent otherwise allowable only on the grounds that:

(1) *Major capital improvement after effective date.* There has been on or after the effective date of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, a substantial change in the housing accommodations by a major capital improvement as distinguished from ordinary repair, replacement, and maintenance.

[Subparagraph (1) corrected, 12 F. R. 5421, effective 8-7-47]

(2) *Change prior to maximum rent date.* There was, on or prior to the maximum rent date, a substantial change in the housing accommodations by a major capital improvement, as distinguished from ordinary repair, replacement, and maintenance or a substantial increase in the services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment, and the rent on the maximum rent date was fixed by a lease or other rental agreement which was in force at the time of such change or increase.

(3) *Substantial increase in space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment.* There has been a substantial increase in the services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment provided with the housing accommodations since the date or order determining its maximum rent or a substantial increase in the living space since June 30, 1947 but before April 1, 1948. No increase in the maximum rent shall be ordered on the ground set forth in this paragraph (a) (3) unless the increase in living space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment occurred with the consent of the tenant or while the accommodations were vacant: *Provided*, That an adjustment may be ordered, although the ten-

ant refuses to consent to the increase in living space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment, if the Expediter finds that such increase (i) is reasonably required for the operation of a multiple dwelling structure or other structure of which the accommodations are a part or (ii) is necessary for the preservation or maintenance of the accommodations.

[Sub-paragraph (3) amended by amdt 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

(4) [Revoked.]

(5) [Revoked]

(6) *Varying rents.* The rent on the date determining the maximum rent was established by a lease or other rental agreement which provided for a higher rent at other periods during the term of such lease or agreement.

(7) *Seasonal rents.* The rent on the date determining the maximum rent was substantially lower than at other times of year by reason of seasonal demand, or seasonal variations in the rent, for such housing accommodations. In such cases the Expediter's order may if he deems it advisable provide for different maximum rents for different periods of the calendar year.

(8) *Substantial increase in occupancy.* (i) There has been, since the date determining the maximum rent a substantial increase in the number of subtenants or other persons occupying the accommodations or a part thereof under a rental agreement with the tenant.

(ii) There has been, since the date determining the maximum rent a substantial increase in the number of occupants, in excess of normal occupancy for that class of accommodations on the maximum rent date.

(iii) There has been, since the date determining the maximum rent an increase in the number of occupants over the number contemplated by the rental agreement on the date determining the maximum rent, where the landlord on that date had a regular and definite practice of fixing different rents for the accommodations for different numbers of occupants.

(9) [Revoked]

(10) *Priority rating granted on September 1941 application form of Office of Production Management.* The maximum rent for the housing accommodations was originally established under section 4 (f) of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, the application for priority rating for the construction of the housing accommodations was filed on the September 1941 form in use by the Office of Production Management prior to the revision of this form on December 15, 1941, the landlord did not make, prior to the maximum rent date, or, if the accommodations were not rented on that date, prior to the first renting of the accommodations after that date, a written request to the appropriate agency of the United States to approve a higher rent than the rent initially approved because of increased costs of construction, and the maximum rent for the accommodation is substantially lower than the rent generally prevailing in the defense-

rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, giving due consideration to general increases in cost of construction, if any, in the defense-rental area since the maximum rent date.

This paragraph (a) (10) shall apply only to housing accommodations which were first rented prior to March 29, 1944.

(11) *Inequitable rents.* The rent on the date determining the maximum rent was substantially lower than the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations on the maximum rent date.

[Sub-paragraph (11) amend by Amdt. 2, 12 F. R. 5697, effective 8-22-47; Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

(12) *Substantial hardship from increase in operating expenses.* The landlord is suffering a substantial hardship because his present net income for the property is less than his average annual net income for a prior base period due to an unavoidable increase in operating expenses. A petition for adjustment under this section must be filed on Form D-58 or D-58A, whichever is appropriate, provided by the Expediter, in accordance with instructions contained therein.

In proper cases increase in payroll and property taxes in effect on the date of the filing of the petition may be considered by the Expediter in determining whether substantial hardship exists.

For the purposes of this paragraph (a) (12), the term:

(i) "Property" includes one or more structures operated as a single unit or enterprise.

(ii) "Present net income" means the amount determined by subtracting the operating expenses for the current year from the present annual income.

(iii) "Operating expenses" means all property taxes and other operating costs, including depreciation, but excluding interest, necessary to the operation and maintenance of the property properly chargeable and allocated to the current year, or base period, as the case may be.

(iv) "Current year" means: (a) the most recent calendar or fiscal year used by the landlord; or (b) any 12 consecutive months ending not more than 90 days prior to the date of the filing of the petition; *Provided, however*, That if an allowance is requested for increase in payroll or property taxes not fully reflected in the "current year" as defined above, at least one calendar month must have passed between the end of the current year and the beginning of the month in which the petition is filed.

(v) "Present annual income" means the legal monthly rent for all units in the premises, both residential and commercial, on the date the petition is filed, multiplied by 12, together with any other in-

come earned from the operation of the property during the current year. In any case where an uncontrolled rental unit is vacant, or is occupied in whole or in part rent free on such date, the full rental value shall be considered the legal rent. In any case where a unit was rented on a seasonal or varying rental basis during the year ending on the date the petition was filed, the average monthly rental during such year shall be considered the legal rent.

(vi) "Net income for the base period" means the amount determined by subtracting operating expenses for the base period from total income for the base period.

(vii) "Base period" means any period of two consecutive years prior to the current year but not beginning before January 1, 1939, which the Expediter finds to be representative of the property's normal operations: *Provided, however*, That where a representative period of two consecutive years is not available, the Expediter in his discretion may, for the purpose of this section, accept a representative period of not less than one year: *And provided further*, That where a previous adjustment was granted under this paragraph (a) (12) the base period shall be the current year used in obtaining that adjustment, except that the total income shall be appropriately adjusted in accordance with the previous adjustment.

(viii) "Total income for the base period" means total rental and other income earned from the property and the full rental value of any accommodations in the property occupied in whole or in part rent free.

In making adjustments under this paragraph (a) (12), the Expediter shall take into consideration any adjustments in maximum rents ordered after the date the petition is filed, as well as any leases which are in effect under section 204 (b) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

No adjustment shall be granted under this paragraph (a) (12) with respect to housing accommodations regularly rented to employees of the landlord (so-called company housing).

In any case where a petition for adjustment under this paragraph (a) (12) was pending on June 30, 1948, the landlord may elect to have the petition processed under this section as it read prior to its amendment on July 10, 1948.

(13) *Rented to an employee of landlord.* The housing accommodations were rented to an employee of the landlord both on the date determining the maximum rent and at the time the order under this paragraph (a) (13) is issued, and after the date determining the maximum rent but prior to the effective date of regulation the landlord and tenant

agreed, as the result of a continuous process of bargaining on interrelated matters, upon a wage increase and a rent increase, and the wage increase agreed upon has been put into effect.

(14) *Changes from year round to seasonal renting.* The accommodations are located in a resort community, are primarily adapted to occupancy on a seasonal basis, are vacant and the establishment of seasonal variations in the rent would not, in the opinion of the area rent director, be inconsistent with the purposes of the act.

(15) *Approval of higher rents for priority constructed housing.* The maximum rent was established under section 4 (f) of the Rent Regulation for Housing issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and prior to final completion of all units included in a single priority application, but subsequent to the first renting of said accommodations, the landlord made a written request to the appropriate agency of the United States to approve a higher rent than the rent initially approved because of increased costs of construction, and a higher rent was approved by such agency.

(16) *Landlord operating at a loss.* The landlord is operating at a loss. A landlord shall be considered to be operating at a loss if his operating expenses for the premises for the current year exceed his total annual income for such premises. A petition for adjustment under this section must be filed on form D-99, provided by the Expediter, and in accordance with instructions contained therein.

For the purposes of this paragraph (a) (16), the term:

(i) "Operating expenses" includes all property taxes and other operating costs, including depreciation (but excluding interest) necessary to the operation and maintenance of the premises properly chargeable and allocated to the "current year."

(ii) "Total annual income" means "present annual scheduled rental income" plus any other income earned from the operation of the premises during the current year.

(iii) "Present annual scheduled rental income" means the legal monthly rent for all units in the premises, both residential and commercial, on the date the petition is filed, multiplied by 12. In any case where an uncontrolled rental unit is vacant, or is occupied in whole or in part rent free on such date, the full rental value shall be considered the legal rent, and in any case where a unit was rented on a seasonal or varying rental basis during the year, ending on the date the petition was filed, the average monthly rent during such year shall be considered the legal rent.

(iv) "Current year" means any 12 consecutive months ending not more than 90 days prior to the date of the filing of the

petition: *Provided, however*, That such current year must extend at least 6 months beyond the last date of the "current year" used in a previous petition on which an adjustment was granted due to operating loss.

(v) "Depreciation" means any one of the following:

The amount shown on the landlord's income-tax return to the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue for the year including the maximum rent date; or,

Two and one-half percent of the value at which the building was assessed for tax purposes on the maximum rent date; or if it was not in existence on the maximum rent date, two and one-half percent of the first assessed value of the building; or,

The amount derived by multiplying the present annual scheduled rental income by the appropriate percentage as follows:

	Percent
For one or two-unit structures.....	21
For three or four-unit structures.....	16
For five or more unit structures.....	11

In making adjustments under this section the Expediter shall take into consideration any adjustments in maximum rents after the date the petition is filed, as well as any leases which are in effect under section 204 (b) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

No adjustment shall be granted under this section with respect to housing accommodations regularly rented to employees of the landlord (so-called company housing).

(b) *Decreases in minimum services, furniture, furnishings, equipment, and space.*

(1) *Requirements for Petition and Order, or Report.* The landlord shall, until the accommodations become vacant, maintain the minimum services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment as required under section 3, unless and until he has filed a petition to decrease the services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment and an order permitting a decrease has been entered thereon. When the accommodations become vacant, the landlord may on renting to a new tenant decrease the services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment below the minimum; within 10 days after so renting the landlord shall file a written report with the area rent director showing such decrease.

(2) *Adjustment in maximum rent for decreases on or after April 1, 1948.* The order on any petition under this paragraph (b) may require an appropriate adjustment in the maximum rent; and any maximum rent for which a report is required by this paragraph (b) may be decreased in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (c) (3).

If the landlord fails to file the report required by this paragraph (b) within the time specified, or decreases the services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment without an order authorizing such decrease where such order is required,

the rent received by the landlord for any rental period commencing on or after such decrease or April 1, 1948, whichever is the later, shall be received subject to refund to the tenant of any amount in excess of the maximum rent which may later be fixed by an order decreasing the maximum rent on account of such decrease in services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment. Such amount shall be refunded to the tenant within 30 days after the date of issuance of the order unless the refund is stayed in accordance with the provisions of Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1. If the Expediter finds that the landlord was not at fault in failing to comply with this paragraph (b), the order may relieve the landlord of the duty to refund.

(3) *Adjustment in maximum rent for decreases prior to April 1, 1948.* Where a landlord decreased living space, services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment before April 1, 1948, while the accommodations were occupied, or decreased the living space, services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment during such period while the accommodations were vacant, and failed or fails to file a petition or a written report as was required by the provisions of this paragraph (b) prior to April 1, 1948, the rent received by the landlord for any rental period commencing on or after such decrease or July 1, 1947, whichever is later shall be received subject to refund to the tenant of any amount in excess of the maximum rent which may later be fixed by an order decreasing the maximum rent on account of such decrease in living space, services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment. Such amount shall be refunded to the tenant within 30 days after the date of issuance of the order, unless the refund is stayed in accordance with the provisions of Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1. If the Expediter finds that the landlord was not at fault in failing to comply with the provisions of this paragraph (b) in effect prior to April 1, 1948, the order may relieve the landlord of the duty to refund.

[Section 5 (b) amended by amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

(c) *Grounds for decrease of maximum rent.* The Expediter at any time, on his own initiative or on application of the tenant, may order a decrease of the maximum rent otherwise allowable only on the grounds that:

(1) *Rent higher than rents generally prevailing.* The maximum rent for housing accommodations established under paragraph (c), (d), (e), (g), or (j) of section 4 of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or under paragraph (c) or (e) of section 4 of this regulation is higher than the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations on the maximum rent date.

Where the maximum rent for said housing accommodations was originally established under paragraph (c), (d), (e), or (j) of section 4 of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the landlord failed, due to his fault, to file a timely proper regis-

tration statement, the rent received for any rental period commencing on or after July 1, 1947 shall be received subject to refund to the tenant of any amount in excess of the maximum rent which may later be fixed by an order under this section. Such amount shall be refunded to the tenant within 30 days after the date of the issuance of the order, unless the refund is stayed in accordance with the provisions of Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1. The landlord shall have the duty to refund only if the order under this section is issued in a proceeding commenced by the Expediter within 3 months after the date of filing of such registration statement.

[Sub-paragraph (1) amended by amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

(2) *Substantial deterioration.* There has been a substantial deterioration of the housing accommodations other than ordinary wear and tear since the date or order determining its maximum rent.

(3) *Decreases in space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment.* There has been a decrease in the minimum services, furniture, furnishings or equipment required by section 3 since the date or order determining the maximum rent or a substantial decrease in the living space since June 30, 1947 but before April 1, 1948.

[Sub-paragraph 3 amended by amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1861, effective 4-1-48]

(4) *Special relationship between landlord and tenant or peculiar circumstances.* The rent on the date determining the maximum rent was materially affected by the blood, personal, or other special relationship between the landlord and tenant, or by peculiar circumstances and as a result was substantially higher than the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations on the maximum rent date.

(5) *Varying rents.* The rent on the date determining the maximum rent was established by a lease or other rental agreement which provided for a lower rent at other periods during the term of such lease or agreement.

(6) *Seasonal rent.* The rent on the date determining the maximum rent was substantially higher than at other times of year by reason of seasonal demand or seasonal variations in the rent, for such housing accommodations. In such cases the Expediter's order may if he deems it advisable provide for different maximum rents for different periods of the calendar year.

(7) *Substantial decrease in occupancy.* There has been a substantial decrease in the number of subtenants or other occupants since an order under paragraph (a) (8) of this section or section 5 (a) (8) of the Rent Regulation for Housing issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

(8) *Modification or elimination of necessity for increase under Section 5 (a) (12).* There has been a modification or elimination of the necessity for the increase in the maximum rent granted under paragraph (a) (12) of this section or section 5 (a) (12) of the Rent Regulation

for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, since the order issued under either of said paragraphs.

(d) *Orders where facts are in dispute, in doubt, or not known.* If the maximum rent, or any other fact necessary to the determination of the maximum rent, or the living space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment required to be provided with the accommodations, is in dispute between the landlord and the tenant, or is in doubt, or is not known, the Expediter at any time on his own initiative, may enter an order fixing the maximum rent by determining such fact, or determining the living space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment required to be provided with the accommodations which order shall be effective to establish the maximum rent from July 1, 1947 or the date of first renting after July 1, 1947, whichever is applicable. If the Expediter is unable to ascertain such fact, or facts, he shall enter the order on the basis of the rent which he finds was generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations on the maximum rent date and, where appropriate, may determine the living space, services, furniture, furnishings and equipment included in such rent.

(e) *Sale of underlying lease or other rental agreement.* Where housing accommodations or a predominant part thereof are occupied by one or more subtenants or other persons occupying under a rental agreement with the tenant, the tenant may petition the Expediter for leave to exercise any right he would have except for this regulation to sell his underlying lease or other rental agreement. The Expediter may grant such petition if he finds that the sale will not result, and that sales of such character would not be likely to result in the circumvention or evasion of the act or this regulation. He may require that the sale be made on such terms as he deems necessary to prevent such circumvention or evasion.

(f) *Interim orders.* Where a petition is filed by a landlord on one of the grounds set out in paragraph (a) of this section or a proceeding is initiated by the Expediter under paragraph (d), the Expediter may enter an interim order increasing or fixing the maximum rent until further order subject to refund by the landlord to the tenant of any amount received in excess of the maximum rent established by final order in such proceeding. The receipt by the landlord of any rent authorized by such interim order shall constitute an agreement by the landlord with the tenant to refund to the tenant any amount received in excess of the maximum rent established by final order. The landlord shall make such refund either by repayment in cash or where the tenant remains in occupancy after the effective date of the final order, by deduction from the next installment of rent, or both.

(g) *Adjustments in case of options to buy.* No adjustment in the maximum rent shall be ordered on the ground that the landlord has, as a part of or in connection with a lease of housing accommodations, granted the tenant an option

to buy the accommodations which are the subject of the lease. Where a lease of housing accommodations was in force on the date determining the maximum rent, and the landlord had on that date, as a part of or in connection with such lease, granted the tenant an option to buy the accommodations which are the subject of the lease, the Expediter may, on or after the termination of such lease, on his own initiative or on application of the tenant, enter an order fixing the maximum rent on the basis of the rent which the Expediter finds was generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations not subject to an option to buy on the maximum rent date.

(h) *Public housing.* Where the maximum rent for any housing accommodations constructed by the United States or any agency thereof, or by a State of the United States or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of the State, or any of its political subdivisions, and owned by any of the foregoing, is below the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, the owner of such accommodations may with the consent of the Expediter increase the maximum rent to such generally prevailing rent by re-registering such accommodations at such generally prevailing rent.

For the purpose of this section, any corporation formed under the laws of a State shall not be considered an agency of the United States.

(i) *Adjustment to correct determinations of maximum rent.* The Expediter at any time on petition of the landlord or on his own initiative may enter an order adjusting the maximum rent where the maximum rent in effect on June 30, 1947, was established by an order issued under the rent regulations issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and such order was based upon an erroneous determination of fact or law.

[Paragraph (i) added by Amdt. 1, 12 F. R. 5454, effective 8-8-47]

SECTION 6

SEC. 6. Inspection. Any person who rents or offers for rent or acts as a broker or agent for the rental of housing accommodations and any tenant shall permit such inspection of the accommodations by the Housing Expediter as he may, from time to time, require.

SECTION 7

SEC. 7. Registration—(a) Registration statement. Every landlord of controlled housing accommodations rented or offered for rent shall file in triplicate a written statement on the form provided therefor, to be known as a registration statement, unless a registration statement was heretofore filed in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Rent Regulation for Housing issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. For housing accommodations rented prior to June 1, 1947, such registration statement shall

be filed on or before July 10, 1947. For housing accommodations first rented on or after June 1, 1947, such registration statement shall be filed on or before July 30, 1947, or within 30 days after first renting, whichever is later. The statement shall identify each dwelling unit and specify the maximum rent provided by this regulation for such dwelling unit and shall contain such other information as the Expediter shall require. The original shall remain on file with the Expediter and he shall cause one copy to be delivered to the tenant and one copy, stamped to indicate that it is a correct copy of the original, to be returned to the landlord. In any subsequent change of tenancy the landlord shall exhibit to the new tenant his stamped copy of the registration statement and shall obtain the tenant's signature and the date thereof, on the back of such statement.

When the maximum rent is changed by order of the Expediter, the landlord shall deliver his stamped copy of the registration statement to the area rent office for appropriate action reflecting such change.

Where, since the filing of the registration statement for any controlled housing accommodations, there has been a change in the identity of the landlord, by transfer of title or otherwise, the new landlord shall file a notice of such change on a form provided for that purpose, to be known as a notice of change in identity within 15 days after the change or July 1, 1947, whichever is later. If the new landlord indicates on the notice of change in identity that he has not obtained the landlord's copy of the original registration statement, the Expediter shall cause to be prepared and delivered to him a true copy of said original, which may be used to satisfy all requirements of this paragraph (a).

Any notice, order or other process or paper directed to the person named on the registration statement as the landlord at the address given thereon, or, where a notice of change in identity has been filed, to the person named as landlord and at the address given in the most recent such notice, shall, under the circumstances prescribed in Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1 constitute notice to the person who is then the landlord.

The provisions of this section shall be applicable to any housing accommodation whose maximum rent was determined under section 4 (g) of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, on its sale by the owning agency, and within thirty days after the sale of such accommodations the new landlord shall file a registration statement as provided in subsection (a) of this section: *Provided, however,* That if the housing accommodations are sold to the United States or a State of the United States or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of the foregoing, paragraph (c) of this section shall continue to be applicable.

(b) *Receipt for amount paid.* No payment of rent need be made unless the

landlord tenders a receipt for the amount to be paid.

(c) *Exceptions from registration requirements—(1) Housing owned and constructed by governmental agencies.* The provisions of this section shall not apply to housing accommodations whose maximum rent was originally determined under section 4 (g) of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. The owner of such housing accommodations shall file a schedule or schedules, setting out the maximum rents for all such accommodations in the defense-rental area and containing such other information as the Expediter shall require. A copy of such schedule or schedules shall be posted by the owner in a place where it will be available for inspection by the tenants of such housing accommodations.

(2) *Housing subject to rent schedule of War or Navy Department.* The provisions of this section shall not apply to housing accommodations rented to either Army or Navy personnel, including any civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments, for which the rent is fixed by the national rent schedule of the War or Navy Department.

(d) *Housing in Puerto Rico Defense-Rental Area.* The provisions of this section 7 (d) shall be substituted for the provisions of section 7 (a) for housing accommodations in the Puerto Rico defense-rental area.

Every landlord of housing accommodations rented or offered for rent shall file in the area rent office a form provided by the area rent office for this purpose, unless a form was heretofore filed in accordance with the provisions of section 7 (d) of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. For housing accommodations rented prior to June 1, 1947, such form shall be filed on or before July 10, 1947. For housing accommodations first rented on or after June 1, 1947, such form shall be filed on or before July 30, 1947, or within 30 days after first renting, whichever is later. The form shall identify each dwelling unit and shall specify the maximum rent provided by this regulation for such dwelling unit and shall contain such other information as the Expediter shall require.

(1) *Notice of maximum rent.* The landlord shall prepare the form known as "Notice of Maximum Rent", if the maximum rent for the dwelling unit was originally determined under paragraph (a) of section 4 of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. The landlord shall prepare the notice in duplicate and shall send one copy to the tenant and one copy to the area rent office.

(2) *Registration statement.* The landlord shall prepare the form known as "Registration Statement" if the maximum rent for the dwelling unit originally was, or is, determined otherwise than indicated in subparagraph (1) above.

The landlord shall prepare the registration statement in triplicate and shall send the three copies to the area rent office. The Expediter shall retain one copy on file and he shall cause one copy to be delivered to the tenant and one copy stamped to indicate that it is a correct copy of the original, to be returned to the landlord.

(3) *Change of landlord.* Where, since the filing of the notice of maximum rent or the registration statement for any controlled housing accommodations, there has been a change in the identity of the landlord, by transfer of title or otherwise, the new landlord shall file a notice of such change on a form provided for that purpose, to be known as a notice of change in identity, within fifteen days after the change or July 1, 1947, whichever is later. If the new landlord indicates on the notice of change in identity that he has not obtained the landlord's copy of the original registration statement, the Expediter shall cause to be prepared and delivered to him, a true copy of said original, which may be used to satisfy all the requirements of this paragraph.

Any notice, order or other process or paper directed to the person named on the registration statement or on the notice of maximum rent as the landlord at the address given thereon, or, where a notice of change in identity has been filed, to the person named as landlord and at the address given in the most recent such notice, shall, under the circumstances prescribed in Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1, constitute notice to the person who is then the landlord.

SECTION 8

SEC. 8. *Evasion*—(a) *General.* The maximum rents and other requirements provided in this regulation shall not be evaded, either directly or indirectly, in connection with the renting or leasing or the transfer of a lease of housing accommodations, by way of absolute or conditional sale, sale with purchase money or other form of mortgage, or sale with option to repurchase or by modification of the practices relating to payment of commissions or other charges or by modification of the services furnished with housing accommodations, or by tying agreement, or otherwise.

(b) *Purchase of property as condition of renting.* Specifically, but without limitation on the foregoing, no person shall require a tenant or prospective tenant to purchase or agree to purchase furniture or any other property as a condition of renting housing accommodations unless the prior written consent of the Expediter is obtained.

SECTION 9

SEC. 9. *Enforcement.* Persons violating any provision of this regulation are subject to civil enforcement actions and suits for treble damages as provided by the act.

SECTION 10

SEC. 10. *Procedure.* All registration statements, reports and notices provided

for by this regulation shall be filed with the Area Rent Office. All landlord's petitions and tenant's applications shall be filed with such office in accordance with Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1.

SECTION 11

SEC. 11. [Revoked.]

SECTION 12

SEC. 12. *Adoption of orders.* All orders issued pursuant to section 2 (c), 2 (d) (3) and 2 (d) (7) of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, which were in effect on June 30, 1947, shall be deemed to continue in effect under this regulation unless and until revoked or modified by the Expediter.

EVICTION PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

Excerpt from the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, effective April 1, 1948.

"SEC. 209. (a) No action or proceeding to recover possession of any controlled housing accommodations with respect to which a maximum rent is in effect under this title shall be maintainable by any landlord against any tenant in any court, notwithstanding the fact that the tenant has no lease or that his lease has expired, so long as the tenant continues to pay the rent to which the landlord is entitled unless:

"(1) Under the law of the State in which the action or proceeding is brought the tenant is (A) violating the obligation of his tenancy (other than an obligation to pay rent higher than rent permitted under this act or an obligation to surrender possession of such housing accommodations) or (B) is committing a nuisance in such housing accommodations or using such housing accommodations for an immoral or illegal purpose or for other than living or dwelling purposes;

"(2) The landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of such housing accommodations for his immediate and personal use and occupancy as housing accommodations, or for the immediate and personal use and occupancy as housing accommodations by a member or members of his immediate family, or, in the case of a landlord which is an organization exempt from taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue Code, for the immediate and personal use and occupancy as housing accommodations of members of its staff: *Provided*, That in the case of housing accommodations in a structure or premises owned or leased by a cooperative corporation or association no action or proceeding under this paragraph or paragraph (3) to recover possession of any such housing accommodations shall be maintained unless stock in the cooperative corporation or association has been purchased by persons who are then stockholder tenants in occupancy of at least 65 per centum of the dwelling units in the structure or

premises and are entitled by reason of stock ownership to proprietary leases of dwelling units in the structure or premises; but this proviso shall not apply where such corporation or association acquires or leases such structure or premises after the effective date of the Housing and Rent Act of 1948 pursuant to a contract entered into prior to such date;

"(3) The landlord has in good faith contracted in writing to sell the housing accommodations to a purchaser for the immediate and personal use and occupancy as housing accommodations by such purchaser;

"(4) The landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of such housing accommodations (A) for the immediate purpose of substantially altering or remodeling the same for continued use as housing accommodations, or for the immediate purpose of conversion into additional housing accommodations, and the altering, remodeling, or conversion cannot practically be done with the tenant in occupancy, and the landlord has obtained such approval as may be required by Federal, State, or local law for the alterations, remodeling, or any conversion planned, or (B) for the immediate purpose of demolishing such housing accommodations;

"(5) The landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of such housing accommodations for the immediate purpose of withdrawing such housing accommodations from the rental market, and such housing accommodations shall not thereafter be offered for rent as such; or

"(6) The housing accommodations have been acquired by a State or any political subdivision thereof for the purpose of making a public improvement and are rented temporarily pending the construction of such improvement.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, the United States or any State or local public agency may maintain an action or proceeding to recover possession of any housing accommodations operated by it where such action or proceeding is authorized by the statute or regulations under which such accommodations are administered: *Provided*, That nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to authorize the maintenance of any such action or proceeding upon the ground that the income of the occupants of the housing accommodations exceeds the allowable maximum unless such income, less any amounts paid to such occupants by the Veterans' Administration on account of service-connected disability or disabilities, exceeds the allowable maximum.

"(c) No tenant shall be obliged to surrender possession of any housing accommodations pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of subsection (a) until the expiration of at least sixty days after written notice from the landlord that he desires to recover possession of such housing accommodations for one of the purposes specified in such paragraphs."

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

Name of defense-rental area	State	County or counties in defense-rental areas under rent regulation for controlled housing	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation	Date by which registration statement to be filed (inclusive)
(1) [Revoked]					
(1a) [Revoked]					
(1b) Anniston	Alabama	Calhoun and Cleburne	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(2) Birmingham	Alabama	Jefferson	Apr. 1, 1941	June 1, 1942	July 15, 1942
(2a) Talladega	Alabama	St. Clair, Shelby, and Talladega	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(3) Dothan-Ozark	Alabama	Dale and Houston	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(4) Gadsden	Alabama	Coffee	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1943	Dec. 15, 1943
(5) [Revoked]					
(6) Lanett	Alabama	Etowah	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(7) Mobile	Alabama	Chambers	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(8) Montgomery	Alabama	Mobile	Apr. 1, 1941	June 1, 1942	July 15, 1942
(9) Muscle Shoals-Huntsville	Alabama	Elmore and Montgomery	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(9a) Opelika	Alabama	Macon	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(10) Selma	Alabama	Colbert, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison and Morgan	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(10a) Troy, Ala	Alabama	Lee	Mar. 1, 1945	Feb. 1, 1945	Mar. 15, 1946
(10b) Tuscaloosa	Alabama	Dallas	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(11) [Revoked]					
(12) [Revoked]					
(13) Ft. Huachuca	Arizona	Pike	July 1, 1943	Feb. 1, 1945	Mar. 15, 1945
(14) Phoenix-Salt River Valley	Arizona	Tuscaloosa	Nov. 1, 1943	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 15, 1945
(15) Prescott-Flagstaff	Arizona	Cochise and in Santa Cruz County the portion within the corporate limits of the city of Nogales.	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(16) Tucson	Arizona	In Gila County, the portion bounded on the north, west, and south by Crook National Forest, and on the east by San Carlos Indian Reservation; and Maricopa County, except the portion lying west of the west line of Range 2 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian; lying north of the north line of Township 3, North, Gila and Salt River Base Line; and lying south of the south line of Township 2, South, Gila and Salt River Base Line.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(17) Yuma	Arizona	Cocconino and in Yavapai County, Townships 13 and 14 North, Range 2 West, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, including the city of Prescott.	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(18) [Revoked]					
(18a) Winslow	Arizona	That portion of the County of Mohave south of the Colorado River.	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1943	Dec. 15, 1943
(19) Blytheville	Arkansas	In Pima County, the portion lying east of the Papago Indian Reservation.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(19a) [Revoked and decontrolled]					
(19b) Camden, Ark	Arkansas	In Yuma County, the portion lying west of the west line of Range 21 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(20) El Dorado	Arkansas	In Navajo County Supervisorial Districts 1 and 2, except those portions lying within the Navajo Indian Reservation and the Sitgreaves National Forest.	July 1, 1943	Dec. 1, 1944	Jan. 15, 1945
(20a) Fayetteville, Ark	Arkansas	Mississippi	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(21) Fort Smith 1	Arkansas	Calhoun and Ouachita	Sept. 1, 1944	Nov. 1, 1944	Dec. 15, 1944
(22) [Revoked]					
(22a) Hot Springs	Arkansas	Dallas and Nevada	Sept. 1, 1944	May 1, 1945	June 15, 1945
(23) Little Rock 1	Arkansas	Union	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(23a) Malvern, Ark	Arkansas	Benton	Mar. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1946	Oct. 15, 1946
(24) Newport-Walnut Ridge	Arkansas	Washington	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1946	May 15, 1946
(25) Pine Bluff	Arkansas	Sebastian	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(26) [Revoked]					
(26a) Alameda County	California	Northern District of Arkansas County, consisting of the Townships of Gum Pond, Henton, Keaton, McFall, Mill Bayou, and Morris; and the Southern District of Prairie County, consisting of the Townships of Belcher, Center, Hazen, Lower Surrounded Hill, Roc Roe, Tyler, and Watensaw.	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(27) [Revoked]					
(27a) Fresno	California	Alameda	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(27b) [Revoked]					
(27c) Kern	California	Fresno	Jan. 1, 1944	June 1, 1944	July 15, 1944
(28) Lassen County	California	Kern	Dec. 1, 1943	May 1, 1945	June 15, 1945
(29) [Revoked]					
(30) Los Angeles	California	In Lassen County, the portion consisting of Township 29 North Range 12 East, Township 29 North, Range 11 East, Township 30 North Range 12 East, Township 30 North Range 11 East, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian.	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(31) Marysville-Chico 1	California	Orange County and Los Angeles County except Catalina Township.	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(32) [Revoked]					
(33) Modesto-Mered	California	Sutter and Yuba except that portion of Yuba described as follows: All North and East of a line beginning at a point on the line between Nevada County and Yuba County where said line is intersected by the south line of Township seventeen (17) North, Range six (6) East MDB&M and running thence west along said Township line to the southwest corner of said Township; then north along the west line of Townships seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) North, Range six (6) East to the point where said line intersects the line between Butte County and Yuba County.	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(32) [Revoked]					
(33) Modesto-Mered	California	Butte except that portion described as follows: All North and East of a line beginning at a point in the boundary line between Yuba and Butte Counties, California, between T 18 N, R 5 E and T 18 N, R 6 E, thence north in Butte County along the east lines of T 18 N, R 5 E, T 19 N, R 5 E and T 20 N, R 5 E to N E Corner of T 20 N, R 5 E; thence west along north line of T 20 N, R 5 E to S E corner of T 21 N, R 5 E; thence north along east lines of T 21 N, R 5 E, T 22 N, R 5 E and T 23 N, R 5 E to the N E corner of T 23 N, R 5 E; thence west along the north lines of T 23 N, R 5 E, T 23 N, R 3 E and T 23 N, R 2 E to the boundary line between Butte and Tehama Counties, California.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(32) [Revoked]					
(33) Modesto-Mered	California	Merced and Stanislaus	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943

See footnotes at end of table.

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS—Continued

Name of defense-rental area	State	County or counties in defense-rental areas under rent regulation for controlled housing	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation	Date by which registration statement to be filed (inclusive)
(33a) Monterey Bay	California	Monterey County and in Santa Cruz County the Township of Watsonville.	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1943	Dec. 15, 1943
(33b) Placer-Nevada	California	In Nevada County, the Townships of Bloomfield, Bridgeport, Grass Valley, Little York, Nevada, and Rough and Ready, and in Placer County, Townships 1, 3, 9, 10, 13, and 14.	Jan. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1945	Nov. 15, 1945
(34) Richmond-Vallejo	California	Contra Costa, Napa, and Solano	Jan. 1, 1941	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(35) Riverside	California	In Riverside County, that portion lying west of Range 12 East, San Bernardino Base Line and Meridian.	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(35a) Sacramento	California	Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Yolo	Oct. 1, 1943	Dec. 1, 1944	Jan. 15, 1945
(35b) San Benito	California	San Benito	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(36) San Bernardino	California	San Bernardino	Jan. 1, 1941	June 1, 1942	July 15, 1942
(37) San Diego	California	In San Diego County, the portion lying west of San Bernardino Meridian.	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(38) San Francisco Bay	California	Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma, except the Judicial Townships of Redwood and Sonoma (including the City of Sonoma).	Jan. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(39) San Luis Obispo	California	San Luis Obispo	Jan. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 15, 1944
(39a) Santa Cruz	California	Santa Cruz County except the Township of Watsonville.	Sept. 1, 1943	Dec. 1, 1944	Jan. 15, 1945
(39b) Santa Barbara	California	In the County of Santa Barbara the Judicial Townships 1, 2, and 3.	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(39c) San Jose	California	Santa Clara	July 1, 1941	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(40) Santa Maria	California	In the County of Santa Barbara Judicial Townships Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10.	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(40a) Ventura	California	Ventura	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1943	Sept. 15, 1943
(41) Tulare-Kings	California	Kings and Tulare	Mar. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(41a) Boulder	Colorado	Boulder	June 1, 1943	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 15, 1944
(41b) Canon City	Colorado	Fremont	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(42) Colorado Springs	Colorado	El Paso	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(42a) Craig	Colorado	Moffat	Oct. 1, 1944	Jan. 1, 1946	Feb. 15, 1946
(43) Denver	Colorado	Rio Blanco	Oct. 1, 1944	May 1, 1946	June 15, 1946
(43a) Glenwood Springs	Colorado	Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, and Jefferson	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(43b) Fort Collins	Colorado	Garfield	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1943	Sept. 15, 1943
(44) [Revoked]					
(44a) Grand Junction	Colorado	Larimer County, part consisting of Townships 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 North, east of the range line between ranges 71 and 72 West.	Jan. 1, 1945	Feb. 1, 1946	Mar. 15, 1946
(44b) Greeley	Colorado	Mesa	July 1, 1943	Aug. 1, 1944	Sept. 15, 1944
(45) [Revoked]					
(46) Pueblo	Colorado	Weld	Jan. 1, 1944	Dec. 1, 1944	Jan. 15, 1945
(47) Bridgeport	Connecticut	Otero and Pueblo	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(48) Hartford-New Britain	Connecticut	In the County of Fairfield the Towns of Bridgeport, Easton, Fairfield, Shelton, Stratford, Trumbull, and Westport.	Apr. 1, 1941	June 1, 1942	July 15, 1942
	Connecticut	County of Fairfield other than the Towns of Bridgeport, Easton, Fairfield, Shelton, Stratford, Trumbull, and Westport.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
	Connecticut	In the County of Hartford the Towns of Berlin, Bloomfield, Bristol, East Hartford, East Windsor, Farmington, Glastonbury, Hartford, Manchester, New Britain, Newington, Plainville, Rocky Hill, Southington, South Windsor, West Hartford, Wethersfield, Windsor, and Windsor Locks; in the County of Middlesex the Towns of Cromwell, Middlefield, Middletown, and Portland; in the County of New Haven the Towns of Meriden and Wallingford and in the County of Tolland the Town of Vernon.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(49) New Haven	Connecticut	County of Hartford other than the Towns of Berlin, Bloomfield, Bristol, East Hartford, East Windsor, Farmington, Glastonbury, Hartford, Manchester, New Britain, Newington, Plainville, Rocky Hill, Southington, South Windsor, West Hartford, Wethersfield, Windsor, and Windsor Locks; County of Middlesex other than the Towns of Cromwell, Middlefield, Middletown, and Portland; and the County of Tolland other than the Town of Vernon.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(50) New London	Connecticut	In the County of New Haven the Towns of Ansonia, Branford, Derby, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Madison, Milford, New Haven, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, Seymour, West Haven, and Woodbridge.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(51) Waterbury	Connecticut	New London and Windham	Apr. 1, 1941	June 1, 1942	July 15, 1942
	Connecticut	In the County of Litchfield the Towns of Plymouth, Thomaston, and Watertown; and in the County of New Haven the Towns of Beacon Falls, Cheshire, Middlebury, Naugatuck, Prospect, Waterbury, and Wolcott.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
	Connecticut	County of Litchfield other than the Towns of Plymouth, Thomaston, and Watertown; and in the County of New Haven the Towns of Bethany, Oxford, and Southbury.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(52) [Revoked]					
(53) Delaware	Delaware	New Castle	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
	Delaware	Kent and Sussex	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(54) [Revoked]					
(54a) De Funiak Springs	Florida	Walton	Oct. 1, 1943	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 15, 1944
(55) Banana River	Florida	Brevard	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(55a) Fort Pierce	Florida	St. Lucie	Mar. 1, 1943	Dec. 1, 1943	Jan. 1, 1944
(55b) [Revoked and decontrolled]					
(55c) Fort Lauderdale	Florida	Broward County except the City of Hollywood and the Town of Hallandale.	Aug. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 30, 1944
(56) Gainesville	Florida	Alachua	Jan. 1, 1941	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(57) Jacksonville	Florida	Duval	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(58) Key West	Florida	Monroe	Oct. 1, 1941	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(59) Lake City	Florida	Columbia	Mar. 1, 1942	May 1, 1943	June 15, 1943
(60) Marianna	Florida	Jackson	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(61) Orlando	Florida	Orange	Oct. 1, 1941	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(61a) [Revoked and decontrolled]					
(61b) Palm Beach County	Florida	In Palm Beach County, Precincts, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, and 30, including the Cities of Delray Beach and Lake Worth, and the Towns of Boca Raton, Boynton, Gulf Stream, Lantana, Manalapan, and Ocean Ridge.	Aug. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 30, 1944
(62) Panama City	Florida	The remainder of Palm Beach County	Aug. 1, 1944	May 1, 1945	June 15, 1945
	Florida	Bay County, except the portion bounded on the north by the line beginning at the western boundary of Bay County at the Northwest corner of Section 31, Township 2 South, Range 17 West, and running thence east along section lines to the water's edge of West Bay, bounded on the east and northeast by West Bay and Saint Andrews Bay, bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded on the west by Walton County.	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(62a) [Revoked and decontrolled]					
(62b) Polk County	Florida	Gulf	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
	Florida	Polk	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1946	Oct. 15, 1946

See footnotes at end of table.

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS—Continued

Name of defense-rental area	State	County or counties in defense-rental areas under rent regulation for controlled housing	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation	Date by which registration statement to be filed (inclusive)
(342) Hampton Roads	Virginia	Independent Cities of Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and South Norfolk; the County of Elizabeth City, in the County of Norfolk the Magisterial Districts of Deep Creek, Tanners Creek, Washington, and Western Branch; in the County of Warwick, the Magisterial District of Newport, and in the County of Princess Anne, the Magisterial Districts of Kempsville and Lynnhaven except the Town of Virginia Beach and the following parts of Lynnhaven Magisterial District of Princess Anne County: that part of Lynnhaven Magisterial District bound on the East by the Atlantic Ocean; on the North and West by Fort Story, Seashore State Park, Linkhorn Bay and Great Neck Creek; and on the South by Laskin Road, also known as 31st Street; and that part of Lynnhaven Magisterial District of Princess Anne County bound on the East by the Atlantic Ocean; on the North by the Town of Virginia Beach; and on the West and South by Lake Rudee and the Military Reservation formerly known as Camp Pendleton.	Apr. 1, 1941	June 1, 1942	July 15, 1942
	Virginia	Independent City of Suffolk; the County of Nansemond; the County of Norfolk other than the Magisterial Districts of Deep Creek, Tanners Creek, Washington, and Western Branch; the County of Princess Anne other than the Magisterial Districts of Kempsville and Lynnhaven.	Apr. 1, 1941	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(342a) Lexington, Virginia	Virginia	In the County of Rockbridge, the Magisterial District of Lexington.	Mar. 1, 1944	July 1, 1945	Aug. 15, 1945
(342b) Lynchburg	Virginia	Independent City of Lynchburg, and the Counties of Amherst, Bedford, and Campbell.	July 1, 1945	May 1, 1946	June 15, 1946
(343) Petersburg	Virginia	Independent Cities of Hopewell and Petersburg; the Counties of Dinwiddie and Prince George; and in the County of Chesterfield the Magisterial District of Matonca.	Apr. 1, 1941	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(343a) Quantico	Virginia	In the County of Prince William, the Magisterial District of Dumfries.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1943	Jan. 15, 1944
(344) Radford-Pulaski	Virginia	Independent City of Radford, and the Counties of Montgomery and Pulaski.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(345) Richmond, Va	Virginia	Independent City of Richmond; the County of Henrico; and in the County of Chesterfield the Magisterial Districts of Bermuda, Clover Hill, Dale, Manchester, and Midlothian.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(345a) Roanoke	Virginia	Roanoke County and the Independent City of Roanoke.	Jan. 1, 1944	May 1, 1945	June 15, 1945
(345b) Winchester	Virginia	Independent City of Winchester, and the Counties of Frederick and Shenandoah.	Mar. 1, 1944	July 1, 1945	Aug. 15, 1945
(345c) Staunton	Virginia	The County of Augusta and the Independent City of Staunton; the County of Rockingham and the Independent City of Harrisonburg.	July 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(345d) Wise County	Virginia	Wise	July 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(346) Yorktown	Virginia	Independent City of Williamsburg; the Counties of James City and York; and in the County of Warwick the Magisterial Districts of Denbigh and Stanley.	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(347) Bellingham	Washington	Whatcom	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(347a) Ephrata	Washington	Skagit	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1943	Dec. 15, 1943
(347b) Ellensburg	Washington	Portion of Grant County lying between the south line of Township 23 North and the north line of Township 16 North.	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1943	Dec. 15, 1943
(348) Everett	Washington	Kittitas	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
	Washington	Snohomish	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
	Washington	Island	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(349) [Revoked]					
(349a) [Revoked]					
(349b) Longview-Kelso	Washington	Cowlitz	July 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(350) [Revoked]					
(350a) Olympia	Washington	Thurston	May 1, 1943	May 1, 1945	June 15, 1945
(351) Port Angeles-Port Townsend	Washington	Challam	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(351a) Pullman-Moscow	Washington	Whitman	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
	Idaho	Latah	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(352) Puget Sound	Washington	Those parts of the Counties of King and Pierce lying west of the Snoqualmie National Forest.	Apr. 1, 1941	June 1, 1942	July 15, 1942
(352a) [Revoked]					
(353) Spokane	Washington	Spokane	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(353a) Wenatchee	Washington	Chelan	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(354) Walla Walla	Washington	Walla Walla	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
	Washington	Franklin	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
	Washington	In the County of Benton the precincts of Finley, South Kennewick, Kennewick Valley, Kennewick, Kennewick Gardens, and Richland.	Mar. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943	Feb. 15, 1943
(354a) Yakima	Washington	In the County of Benton, the precincts of Benton City, Carley, Columbia, East Prosser, Expansion, Hanford, Highlands, Horn Rapids, Hover, Kiona, North Prosser, Paterson, Prosser, Rattlesnake, Riverside, Walnut Grove, Wellington, West Prosser, and White Bluffs, and the County of Yakima.	Mar. 1, 1943	Apr. 1, 1944	May 15, 1944
(354b) Bluefield	West Virginia	Mercer	Jan. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1946	May 15, 1946
	West Virginia	McDowell, Mingo, Raleigh, and Wyoming	Jan. 1, 1945	May 1, 1946	June 15, 1946
(355) Charleston, West Virginia	Virginia	Bluefield Town in Tazewell County.	Jan. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1946	May 15, 1946
	West Virginia	Kanawha	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
	West Virginia	In Putnam County the Magisterial District of Pocatalico	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1943	Sept. 15, 1943
(355a) Clarksburg	West Virginia	Harrison	June 1, 1944	June 1, 1945	July 15, 1945
(356) Huntington	West Virginia	Cabell and Wayne	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
	Ohio	Lawrence	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
	Kentucky	Boyd and Greenup	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(356a) Martinsburg	West Virginia	Berkeley	Mar. 1, 1943	Apr. 1, 1944	May 15, 1944
(356b) Logan	West Virginia	Logan	Oct. 1, 1943	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 15, 1945
(356c) Mineral County	West Virginia	Mineral	Oct. 1, 1944	Mar. 1, 1946	Apr. 15, 1946
(357) Morgantown	West Virginia	Marion and Monongalia	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(357a) Parkersburg	West Virginia	Wood	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1946	May 15, 1946
	Ohio	Washington	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1946	May 15, 1946
(358) Point Pleasant-Gallipolis	West Virginia	Jackson and Mason	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
	Ohio	Galla and Meigs	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(359) Wheeling-Steubenville	West Virginia	Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, and Wetzel	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
	Ohio	Belmont, Columbiana, and Jefferson	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(359a) Appleton	Wisconsin	Outagamie County, and that part of New London located in Waupaca County.	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1946	May 15, 1946
(359b) Ashland	Wisconsin	Ashland	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(360) Beloit-Janesville	Wisconsin	Rock	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(360a) Green Bay	Wisconsin	Brown	Mar. 1, 1945	Jan. 1, 1946	Feb. 15, 1946
(360b) Kenosha-Racine	Wisconsin	Kenosha and Racine	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(361) Eau Claire	Wisconsin	Chippewa, Dunn, and Eau Claire	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942

See footnotes at end of table.

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS—Continued

Name of defense-rental area	State	County or counties in defense-rental areas under rent regulation for controlled housing	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation	Date by which registration statement to be filed (inclusive)
(361a) La Crosse	Wisconsin	La Crosse	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1943	Jan. 15, 1944
(362) Madison, Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Columbia, Dane, and Sauk	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(363) Manitowoc	Wisconsin	Manitowoc	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(363a) Marinette	Wisconsin	That portion of the City of Kiel in the County of Calumet	Mar. 1, 1942	Apr. 1, 1944	May 15, 1944
(364) Milwaukee	Wisconsin	Marinette	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(364a) Mondovi-Durand	Wisconsin	Milwaukee and Waukesha	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(365) Oshkosh-Fond du Lac	Wisconsin	Buffalo and Pepin	Mar. 1, 1944	June 1, 1945	July 15, 1945
	Wisconsin	Fond du Lac and Winnebago	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
	Wisconsin	That portion of the City of Waupun in the County of Dodge	Mar. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943	Feb. 15, 1943
(365a) Sheboygan	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	Jan. 1, 1946	Oct. 1, 1946	Nov. 15, 1946
(366) Sparta	Wisconsin	Monroe	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(367) Sturgeon Bay	Wisconsin	Door	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(367a) Watertown, Wis.	Wisconsin	Dodge County, except the City of Waupun, and Jefferson County	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(367b) Wausau	Wisconsin	Marathon and Portage and that portion of Abbotsford Village, Colby City and Unity Village in Clark County	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(368) Casper	Wyoming	Natrona	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(368a) Cody-Lovell	Wyoming	That portion of Big Horn County lying outside of the Big Horn National Forest and that portion of Park County lying outside of the Shoshone National Forest	Jan. 1, 1944	Dec. 1, 1944	Jan. 15, 1945
(369) Cheyenne	Wyoming	That part of Laramie County, consisting of Townships 13 and 14 in Ranges 66 and 67 west of the 6th Principal Meridian including the City of Cheyenne	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(369a) Douglas	Wyoming	Converse	Mar. 1, 1943	May 1, 1944	June 15, 1944
(369b) Thermopolis	Wyoming	Hot Springs	Mar. 1, 1944	May 1, 1945	June 15, 1945
(369c) Laramie	Wyoming	Albany	Jan. 1, 1945	Feb. 1, 1946	Mar. 15, 1946
(369d) [Revoked]					
(369e) Sheridan	Wyoming	Sheridan	July 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(370) Alaska	Alaska	Territory of Alaska	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Mar. 15, 1943
(371) Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	Oct. 1, 1942	Feb. 1, 1944	Mar. 31, 1944

¹ This regulation is applicable only to that portion of the defense-rental area set forth in the third column of this Schedule A.

² For the portion of the County of San Diego, other than the Judicial Townships of Encinitas, National, and San Diego in their entireties, and that part of the Judicial Township of El Cajon lying west of the Cleveland National Forest, and which remains under control after March 1, 1947, the effective date is July 1, 1942.

³ Sections 1, 6, 13.

⁴ Remaining sections.

⁵ May 31, 1943, except registrations required by Amendment 87 which must be filed by July 15, 1946.

[Schedule A amended and corrected by, correction, 12 F. R. 5421; effective 7-1-47; Am. 3, 12 F. R. 6027; effective 9-10-47; Am. 4, 6286; effective 10-10-47; Am. 5, 12 F. R. 6923; effective 10-24-47; Am. 6, 12 F. R. 7111; effective 10-31-47; Am. 7, 12 F. R. 7630; effective 11-14-47; Am. 8, 12 F. R. 7825; effective 11-19-47; Am. 9, 12 F. R. 7999; effective 11-28-47; Am. 10, 12 F. R. 8560; effective 12-16-47; Am. 11, 13 F. R. 6; effective 12-31-47; Correction, 13 F. R. 180; effective 11-28-47; Am. 13, 13 F. R. 216; effective 1-15-48; Am. 14, 13 F. R. 294; effective 1-20-48; Am. 18, 13 F. R. 475; effective 2-2-48; Am. 28, 13 F. R. 1927; effective 4-8-48; Am. 29, 13 F. R. 1929; effective 4-8-48; Am. 30, 13 F. R. 3116; effective 6-8-48; Am. 31, 13 F. R. 3116; effective 6-8-48]

SCHEDULE B—SPECIFIC PROVISIONS RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS OR PORTIONS THEREOF

1. Provisions relating to Lawrence County, South Dakota, in the Rapid City-Sturgis Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in Lawrence County with the exception of Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, Township 6—North.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 4 12 F. R. 6686; effective 10-10-47]

2. Provisions relating to Jefferson County, Kentucky, in the Louisville Defense-Rental Area.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective October 9, 1947 the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in the Louisville Defense-Rental Area shall be increased 5 per cent, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation prior to the effective

date of this amendment. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Louisville Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 4, 12 F. R. 6686; effective 10-10-47]

3. Provisions relating to Ottawa County, Kansas, in the Salina Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in Ottawa County.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 5 12 F. R. 6923; effective 10-23-47]

4. Provisions relating to Klamath Falls Defense-Rental Area, State of Oregon.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective October 23, 1947, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in the Klamath Falls Defense-Rental Area shall be increased 10 per cent, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of the regulation prior to the effective date of this amendment. All provisions of the regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Klamath Falls Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 5 12 F. R. 6923; effective 10-23-47]

5. Provisions relating to the Alexandria-Leesville Defense-Rental Area, State of Louisiana.

Decontrol based upon the Recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in

the Alexandria-Leesville Defense-Rental Area in respect to furnished rooms, not constituting an apartment, located within the residence occupied by the landlord or his immediate family. All provisions of the regulation, insofar as they are applicable to the Alexandria-Leesville Defense-Rental Area, are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 6, 12 F. R. 7111; effective 10-31-47]

6. Provisions relating to San Angelo Defense-Rental Area, State of Texas.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in the San Angelo Defense-Rental Area, effective November 15, 1947.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 6, 12 F. R. 7111; effective 10-31-47]

7. Provisions relating to Saunders County, Nebraska, in the Omaha Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in Saunders County, Nebraska.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 6 12 F. R. 7111; effective 10-31-47]

8. Provisions relating to Concordia Defense-Rental Area, State of Kansas.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in the Concordia Defense-Rental Area.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 7, 12 F. R. 7630; effective 11-14-47]

9. Provisions relating to Burlington Defense-Rental Area, States of Illinois and Iowa.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in the County of Henderson, Illinois.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 8, 12 F. R. 7825; effective 11-19-47]

10. Provisions relating to Clark County, Nevada, in the Las Vegas Defense Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in Clark County with the exception of that part of Township 20, South encompassed by Ranges 60, 61, 62 East; that part of Township 21, South encompassed by Ranges 60, 61, 62 East; that part of Township 22, South encompassed by Ranges 61, 62, 63 East; and that part of Township 23, South encompassed by Ranges 63 and 64 East.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 9, 12 F. R. 8000; effective 11-28-47]

11. Provisions relating to Miami County, Indiana, in the Anderson Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendations of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in Miami County.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 9, 12 F. R. 8000; effective 11-28-47]

12. Provisions relating to Yuba County and Butte County, California, in the Marysville-Chico Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in that portion of Butte County described as follows:

All North and East of a line beginning at a point in the boundary line between Yuba and Butte Counties, California, between T 18 N, R, 5 E and T 18 N, R, 6 E, thence north in Butte County, along the east lines of T 18 N, R, 5 E, T, 19 N, R, 5 E and T 20 N, R, 5 E to NE corner of T 20 N, R, 5 E; thence west along north line of T 20 N, R, 5 E to SE corner of T 21 N, R, 4 E; thence north along east lines of T 21 N, R, 4 E, T 22 N, R, 4 E and T 23 N, R, 4 E to the NE corner of T 23 N, R, 4 E; thence, west along the north lines of T 23 N, R, 4 E, T 23 N, R, 3 E and T 23 N, R, 2 E to the boundary line between Butte and Tehama Counties, California.

The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in that portion of Yuba County described as follows:

All North and East of a line beginning at a point on the line between Nevada County and Yuba County where said line is intersected by the south line of Township seventeen (17) North, Range six (6) East MDB&M and running thence West along said Township line to the southwest corner of said Township; then north along the west line of Townships seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) North, Range six (6) East to the point where said line intersects the line between Butte County and Yuba County.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 9, 12 F. R. 8000; effective 11-28-47]

13. Provisions relating to Uvalde County, Texas, in the San Antonio Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in the County of Uvalde, Texas.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 10, 12 F. R. 8660; effective 12-16-47]

14. Provisions relating to Holdrege Defense-Rental Area, State of Nebraska.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in the Holdrege Defense-Rental Area.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 11, 13 F. R. 6; effective 12-31-47]

15. Provisions relating to Vernon Defense-Rental Area, State of Texas.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in the Vernon Defense-Rental Area.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 11, 13 F. R. 6; effective 12-31-47]

16. Provisions relating to Sarasota Defense-Rental Area, State of Florida.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in the Sarasota Defense-Rental Area.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 13, 13 F. R. 216; effective 1-15-48]

17. Provisions relating to Brookings County, South Dakota, in the Brookings Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in Brookings County except for that portion of Brookings County which constitutes the City of Brookings.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 14, 13 F. R. 294; effective 1-20-48]

18. Provisions relating to Peoria Defense-Rental Area, State of Illinois.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective January 20, 1948, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in the Peoria Defense-Rental Area shall be increased 4 percent, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of the regulation. All provisions of the regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Peoria Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 15, 13 F. R. 294; effective 1-20-48]

19. Provisions relating to Jacksonville Defense-Rental Area, State of Florida.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective January 20, 1948, the maximum rents are increased in the amount of 10 percent for all hous-

ing accommodations in Jacksonville Defense-Rental Area for which the maximum rents were determined under sections 4 (a) and 4 (b) of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or which have been fixed by an order entered under section 5 of said regulation or under section 5 of this regulation in cases in which section 5 of the applicable regulation provides that the maximum rent should be determined on the basis of the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation and in those cases in which the maximum rent has been adjusted on or after August 22, 1947, under section 5 (a) (12) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Jacksonville Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 15, 13 F. R. 294; effective 1-20-48]

20. Provisions relating to Kalamazoo County, Michigan, in the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Defense-Rental Area.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective January 22, 1948, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, in the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Defense-Rental Area shall be increased 5 percent except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 16, 13 F. R. 322; effective 1-22-48]

21. Provisions relating to Waycross Defense-Rental Area, State of Georgia.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in the Waycross Defense-Rental Area.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 18, 13 F. R. 475; effective 2-2-48]

22. Provisions relating to Tampa Defense-Rental Area, State of Florida.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective February 2, 1948, the maximum rents are increased in the amount of 15 percent for all housing accommodations in Tampa Defense-Rental Area for which the maximum rents were determined under sections 4 (a) and 4 (b) of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or which have been fixed by an order entered under section 5 of said regulation or under section 5 of this regulation in cases in which section 5 of the applicable regulation provides that the maximum rent should be determined on the basis of the rent generally pre-

vailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation and in those cases in which the maximum rent has been adjusted on or after August 22, 1947 under section 5 (a) (12) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Tampa Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 19, 13 F. R. 476; effective 2-2-48]

23. Provisions relating to Dallas Defense-Rental Area, State of Texas.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective February 3, 1948, the maximum rents are increased in the amount of 4 percent for all housing accommodations in Dallas Defense-Rental Area for which the maximum rents were determined under sections 4 (a) and 4 (b) of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or which have been fixed by an order entered under section 5 of said regulation or under section 5 of this regulation in cases in which section 5 of the applicable regulation provides that the maximum rent should be determined on the basis of the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation and in those cases in which the maximum rent has been adjusted on or after August 22, 1947 under section 5 (a) (12) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Dallas Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 20, 13 F. R. 498; effective 2-3-48]

24. Provisions relating to Cedar Rapids Defense-Rental Area, State of Iowa.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective February 4, 1948, the maximum rents are increased in the amount of 7 percent for all housing accommodations in the Cedar Rapids Defense-Rental Area, Iowa, for which the maximum rents were determined under sections 4 (a) and 4 (b) of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or which have been fixed by an order entered under section 5 of said regulation or under section 5 of this regulation in cases in which section 5 of the applicable regulation provides that the maximum rent should be determined on the basis of the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established

under section 4 (b) of this regulation and in those cases in which the maximum rent has been adjusted on or after August 22, 1947 under section 5 (a) (12) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Cedar Rapids Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 21, 13 F. R. 523; effective 2-4-48]

25. Provisions relating to Solano County, a part of the Richmond-Vallejo Defense-Rental Area, State of California.

The application of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation is terminated in Solano County, a part of the Richmond-Vallejo Defense-Rental Area, in respect to furnished rooms, not constituting an apartment, located within the residence occupied by the landlord or his immediate family. All provisions of the regulation, insofar as they are applicable to Solano County, a part of the Richmond-Vallejo Defense-Rental Area, are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 21, 13 F. R. 523; effective 2-4-48]

26. Provisions relating to La Crosse Defense-Rental Area, State of Wisconsin.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective February 24, 1948, the maximum rents are increased in the amount of 8 percent for all housing accommodations in the La Crosse Defense-Rental Area, Wisconsin, for which the maximum rents were determined under sections 4 (a) and 4 (b) of the Rent Regulation for Housing, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or which have been fixed by an order entered under section 5 of said regulation or under section 5 of this regulation in cases in which section 5 of the applicable regulation provides that the maximum rent should be determined on the basis of the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation and in those cases in which the maximum rent has been adjusted on or after August 22, 1947 under section 5 (a) (12) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the La Crosse Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 22, 13 F. R. 827; effective 2-24-48]

27. Provisions relating to the Burnett and Gilroy Judicial Townships of Santa Clara County, California, a portion of the San Jose Defense-Rental Area.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective February 25,

1948, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in the Burnett and Gilroy Judicial Townships of Santa Clara County, California, a part of the San Jose Defense-Rental Area, shall be increased 4 percent except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the San Jose Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 23, 13 F. R. 861; effective 2-25-48]

28. Provisions relating to Orange County, California, a portion of the Los Angeles Defense-Rental Area.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective March 26, 1948, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in Orange County, California, a part of the Los Angeles Defense-Rental Area, shall be increased 7 percent except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Los Angeles Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by am. 25, 13 F. R. 1628; effective 3-26-48]

29. Provisions relating to Kalamazoo County, Michigan, in the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Defense-Rental Area.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective March 31, 1948, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, in the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Defense-Rental Area shall be increased 3 per cent except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by am. 26, 13 F. R. 1793; effective 3-31-48]

Effective date. This Controlled Housing Rent Regulation shall become effective July 1, 1947. [Originally issued June 30, 1947.]

[Effective dates of amendments are shown in notes following parts affected. The changes made by Amdt. 32, issued July 1, 1948 and effective July 10, 1948, are indicated by underscoring]

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.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Housing Expediter.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5964; Filed, June 30, 1948; 12:03 p. m.]

PART 825—RENT REGULATIONS UNDER THE HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947 AS AMENDED

RENT REGULATION FOR CONTROLLED ROOMS IN ROOMING HOUSES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS, INCLUDING AMENDMENTS 1-32

§ 825.5 *Rent regulation for controlled rooms in rooming houses and other establishments.* Rent regulation for controlled rooms in rooming houses and other establishments issued pursuant to the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, Public Law 129, Eightieth Congress, as amended, is as follows:

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Section 1. Definitions and scope of this regulation:

- (a) Rooms in rooming houses, hotels, and other establishments and defense-rental areas to which this regulation applies.
- (b) Decontrolled and exempted housing to which this regulation does not apply.
 - (1) Exempted housing to which this regulation does not apply:
 - (i) Farming tenants.
 - (ii) Service employees.
 - (iii) Charitable or educational institutions.
 - (iv) Entire structures.
 - (v) Nonprofit clubs.
 - (vi) College fraternity or sorority houses.
 - (vii) Resort housing.
 - (2) Decontrolled housing to which this regulation does not apply:
 - (i) Rooms in hotels, motor courts, trailers and trailer spaces, tourist homes, and other establishments.
 - (ii) Newly constructed rooms or converted rooms.
 - (iii) Rooms not rented for two-year period.
 - (iv) Nonhousekeeping furnished accommodations.
 - (v) Leased accommodations.
- (c) Effect of this regulation on leases and other rental agreements.
- (d) Waiver of benefit void.
- (e) Election by landlords to bring housing under this regulation.

Section 2. Prohibition:

- (a) Prohibition against higher than maximum rents.
- (b) Terms of occupancy:
 - (1) Tenant not required to change term of occupancy.
 - (2) Term of occupancy during June 1942.
 - (3) Request by tenant to change term of occupancy.
 - (4) Defense-rental areas with maximum rent date later than March 1, 1942:
 - (i) Maximum rent date later than March 1, 1942, but prior to July 1, 1943.
 - (ii) Maximum rent date of July 1, 1943, or later.
 - (5) Orders where facts are in dispute, in doubt, or not known.
 - (6) Orders determining terms of occupancy on basis of rental practices in comparable accommodations in the area.

¹ 12 F. R. 4302, 5423, 5457, 5699, 6027, 6686, 6923, 7111, 7630, 7825, 7998, 8660; 13 F. R. 6, 62, 181, 216, 294, 321, 442, 476, 497, 523, 828, 861, 1119, 1627, 1793, 1873, 1929, 3116, 3117.

(c) Security deposits:

- (1) General prohibition.
- (2) Maximum rent established under section 4 (a) of the "Hotel Regulation."
- (3) Maximum rent established under section 4 (b) or (c) of the "Hotel Regulation":
 - (i) Renting prior to "effective date of regulation."
 - (ii) Renting on or after "effective date of regulation."
- (4) Maximum rent established under section 4 (d) or (f) of the "Hotel Regulation."
- (5) Deposits to secure the return of certain movable articles.
- (6) Deposits based on prior rental practices.

Section 3. Minimum space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment.

Section 4. Maximum rents:

- (a) Maximum rents in effect on June 30, 1947.
- (b) Maximum rent on termination of lease.
- (c) Maximum rents established on or after July 1, 1947.
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- (e) Meals with room.
- (f) Rooms subject to rent schedule of War or Navy Department.
- (g) Rent fixed by order of Housing Expediter.
- (h) Decontrolled maximum daily rents for controlled rooms.

Section 5. Adjustments and other determinations:

- (a) Grounds for increase of maximum rents:
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 - (2) Change prior to maximum rent date.
 - (3) Substantial increase in space, services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment.
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 - (5) Revoked.
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 - (10) Change from year-round to seasonal renting.
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 - (2) Adjustment in maximum rent for decreases.
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 - (1) Rent higher than rent generally prevailing.
 - (2) Substantial deterioration.
 - (3) Decrease in space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment.
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- (d) Orders where facts are in dispute, in doubt, or not known.
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 - (1) Registration.
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- (b) Posting maximum rents.
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- (e) Records:
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Section 8. Evasion:

- (a) General.
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Section 9. Enforcement.

Section 10. Procedure.

Section 11. Revoked.

Section 12. Adoption of orders.

Eviction provisions of the Act.

SECTION 1

SECTION 1. Definitions and scope of this regulation. "Act" means the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

"Expediter" means the Housing Expediter, or the Rent Director or such other person or persons as the Housing Expediter may appoint or designate to carry out any of the duties delegated to him by the Act.

"Rent Director" means the person designated by the Expediter as director of the defense-rental area or such person or persons as may be designated to carry out any of the duties delegated to the Rent Director by the Expediter.

"Local Advisory Board" means a board created in a defense-rental area or a part thereof, the members of which are appointed by the Housing Expediter upon recommendations made by the Governor or as otherwise required by section 204 (e) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

[Above paragraph amended by Amdt. 2, 12 F. R. 5699, effective 8-22-47; Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1873; effective 4-1-48]

"Area rent office" means the Office of the Rent Director in the defense-rental area.

"Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of any of the foregoing.

"Housing accommodations" means any building structure, or part thereof, or land appurtenant thereto, or any other real or personal property rented or offered for rent for living or dwelling purposes, together with all privileges, services, furniture, equipment, facilities and improvements connected with the use or occupancy of such property.

"Room" means a room or group of rooms, not constituting an apartment, rented or offered for rent as a housing accommodations unit in a rooming house, hotel, or other establishment. The term includes ground rented as trailer space.

"Services" includes repairs, decorating, and maintenance, the furnishing of

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light, heat, hot and cold water, telephone, elevator service, window shades, and storage, kitchen, bath, and laundry facilities and privileges, maid service, linen service, janitor service, the removal of refuse and any other privilege or facility connected with the use or occupancy of a room.

"Landlord" includes an owner, lessor, sublessor, assignee or other person receiving or entitled to receive rent for the use or occupancy of any room, or any agent of any of the foregoing.

"Tenant" includes a subtenant, lessee, sublessee, or other person entitled to the possession or to the use or occupancy of any room.

"Rent" means the consideration, including any bonus, benefit, or gratuity demanded or received for or in connection with the use or occupancy of a room or for the transfer of a lease of such room.

"Term of occupancy" means occupancy on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis.

"Rooming house" means, in addition to its customary usage, a building or portion of a building other than a hotel or motor court in which a furnished room or rooms not constituting an apartment are rented on a short term basis of daily, weekly or monthly occupancy to more than two paying tenants, not members of the landlord's immediate family. The term includes boarding houses, dormitories, trailers not a part of a motor court, residence clubs and all other establishments of a similar nature, including tourist homes.

"Hotel" means any establishment which is commonly known as a hotel in the community in which it is located and which provides customary hotel services

[Above paragraph amended by Amdt. 1, 12 F. R. 5457; effective 8-8-47; Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1873; effective 4-1-48]

"Motor court" means an establishment renting rooms, cottages or cabins, supplying parking or storage facilities for motor vehicles in connection with such renting and other services and facilities customarily supplied by such establishments, and commonly known as a motor, auto or tourist court in the community.

"Tourist home" means a rooming house which caters primarily to transient guests and is known as a tourist home in the community.

"Apartment" means a room or rooms providing facilities commonly regarded in the community as necessary for a self-contained dwelling unit, and of a class of accommodations customarily rented without variations in rent dependent on terms of occupancy and number of occupants: *Provided, however,* That a self-contained dwelling unit containing a kitchen and bath shall be deemed an apartment.

"Other establishments" means multiple unit establishments, other than hotels or rooming houses, containing more than two rooms (see definition of room) rented or offered for rent on a short time basis of daily, weekly or monthly occupancy.

"Maximum rent date" means the date established as the maximum rent date in any particular defense-rental area under the authority of the Emergency

Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the regulations issued thereunder and set forth in Schedule A, and there designated "maximum rent date."

"Date determining maximum rent" means the date as of which a maximum rent was determined for any particular room in accordance with the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the regulations issued thereunder, or under section 4 (c) or (d) of this regulation whichever is applicable.

[Above paragraph corrected, 12 F. R. 5423, effective 8-7-47]

"The 30-day period determining the maximum rent" means the period provided in the "Hotel Regulation" for determining, under section 4 (a) or (b) of that regulation, the maximum rent for any room.

"Effective date of regulation" means the effective date of the "Hotel Regulation", for each defense-rental area, or portion thereof, as indicated in Schedule A, except where the context indicates clearly to the contrary.

"Hotel Regulation" means the Rent Regulation for Transient Hotels, Residential Hotels, Rooming Houses, and Motor Courts in effect on June 30, 1947, issued under authority of and pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

(a) *Rooms in rooming houses, hotels and other establishments and defense-rental areas to which this regulation applies.* This regulation (except the provisions contained in Schedule B) applies to all rooms in hotels, rooming houses, and other establishments and to all accommodations brought under this regulation by consent of the Area Rent Director pursuant to section 1 (e), and to all accommodations brought under the "Hotel Regulation" by consent of the Area Rent Director pursuant to section 1 (e) of that regulation, within each of the defense-rental areas and each of the portions of a defense-rental area (each of which is referred to hereinafter in this regulation as the "defense-rental area"), which are listed in Schedule A of this regulation, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

In Schedule A of this regulation, the "maximum rent date" and the "effective date of regulation" as established under the rent regulations issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is given for each defense-rental area listed. More than one effective date is given for different portions of a defense-rental area where the same effective date is not applicable to the entire defense-rental area.

In Schedule B are set forth provisions which modify or supplement this regulation insofar as it is applicable to certain individual defense-rental areas or portions thereof.

[Paragraph (a) amended by Amdt. 4, 12 F. R. 6687; effective 10-9-47]

(b) *Decontrolled and exempted housing to which this regulation does not apply—(1) Exempted housing to which this regulation does not apply.* This regulation does not apply to the following:

(i) *Farming tenants.* Rooms situated on a farm and occupied by a tenant who is engaged for a substantial portion of his time in farming operations thereon.

(ii) *Service employees.* Dwelling space occupied by domestic servants, caretakers, managers, or other employees to whom the space is provided as part or all of their compensation and who are employed for the purpose of rendering services in connection with the premises of which the dwelling space is a part.

(iii) *Charitable or educational institutions.* Rooms in hospitals, or rooms of charitable or educational institutions used in carrying out their charitable or educational purposes.

(iv) *Entire structures.* Entire structures or premises, as distinguished from the rooms within such entire structures or premises.

(v) *Nonprofit clubs.* Rooms in a bona fide club certified by the Expediter as exempt. The Expediter shall so certify if on written request of the landlord he finds that the club (a) is a nonprofit organization and is recognized as such by written statement of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, (b) rents rooms only to members, bona fide guests of members, and members of bona fide clubs with which the club has reciprocal arrangements for the exchange of privileges, and (c) is otherwise operated as a bona fide club.

(vi) *College fraternity or sorority houses.* Rooms in a bona fide college fraternity or sorority house certified by the Expediter as exempt. The Expediter shall so certify if, on written request of the landlord, he finds that the fraternity or sorority is a bona fide organization operated for the benefit of students and not for profit as a commercial or business enterprise. This exemption shall not apply when the rooms are rented to persons who are not members of the fraternity or sorority.

(vii) *Resort housing—(a) Summer resort housing.* Rooms located in a resort community and customarily rented or occupied on a seasonal basis prior to October 1, 1945, which were not rented during any portion of the period beginning on November 1, 1943, and ending on February 29, 1944.

This exemption shall be effective only from June 1 to September 30, inclusive, and shall not apply to controlled rooms in the Los Angeles Defense-Rental Area and in the Santa Cruz Defense-Rental Area.

(b) *Winter resort housing.* Rooms located in a resort community and customarily rented or occupied on a seasonal basis prior to the effective date of regulation in the area, which were not rented during any portion of the period beginning on June 1, 1946, and ending on September 30, 1946: *Provided, however,* That the Area Rent Director may by order extend the above exemption to controlled rooms otherwise qualified which were rented or offered for rent for a period of not in excess of two weeks during the above period.

This exemption shall be effective only from October 1 to May 31.

(2) *Decontrolled housing to which this regulation does not apply.* This regulation does not apply to the following:

(i) *Rooms in hotels, motor courts, trailers and trailer spaces, tourist homes, and other establishments.* (a) Rooms in a hotel (see definition of hotel in section 1) which on June 30, 1947, were occupied by persons to whom were provided customary hotel services such as maid service, furnishing and laundering of linen, telephone and secretarial or desk service, use and upkeep of furniture and fixtures, and bellboy services (not necessarily all the types of services named need be provided in all cases, as long as enough are provided to constitute customary hotel services usually supplied in establishments commonly known as hotels in the community where they are located); (b) rooms in establishments which were motor courts on June 30, 1947; (c) trailers and ground space rented for trailers; (d) rooms in any tourist home serving transient guests exclusively on June 30, 1947; and (e) rooms in other establishments (see definition of other establishments in section 1) which are occupied by persons who are provided customary hotel services such as maid service, furnishing and laundering of linen, telephone and secretarial or desk service, use and upkeep of furniture and fixtures, and bellboy services.

Reporting requirements. Every landlord of rooms referred to in paragraphs (a), (d), and (e) above, who has not filed an application for decontrol prior to April 1, 1948, shall on or before June 1, 1948, file in the area rent office a report of decontrol of such accommodations on a form provided by the Expediter.

(ii) *Newly constructed rooms or converted rooms.* (a) Rooms the construction of which was completed on or after February 1, 1947, or which are additional accommodations created by conversion on or after February 1, 1947: *Provided, however,* That maximum rents established under the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act for priority constructed housing accommodations completed on or after February 1, 1947, shall continue in full force and effect if such accommodations are being rented to veterans of World War II or their immediate families who, on June 30, 1947, either (1) occupied such housing accommodations, or (2) had a right to occupy such housing accommodations at any time on or after July 1, 1947, under any agreement whether written or oral; (b) rooms the construction of which was completed on or after February 1, 1945, and prior to February 1, 1947, and which between the date of completion and June 30, 1947, both dates inclusive, at no time were rented (other than to members of the immediate family of the landlord) as housing accommodations.

For the purposes of this paragraph (ii) the time at which construction of a room shall be deemed to be "completed" shall be the date on which the room is first suitable for occupancy and all utility and service connections have been made, except for the installation of such items and the completion of such decoration work as, in accordance with the custom of the community, are left for installation by, or to the choice of, the purchaser or the tenant; and the word "conversion" means (1) a change from

nonhousing to a housing use or (2) a structural change in a residential unit or units involving substantial alterations or remodeling and resulting in the creation of additional housing accommodations.

(iii) *Rooms not rented for two-year period.* Rooms which for any successive 24-month period during the period February 1, 1945, to March 30, 1948, both dates inclusive, were not rented (other than to members of the immediate family of the landlord) as individual rooms or as a part of a larger housing accommodation.

(iv) *Non-housekeeping furnished accommodations.* Non-housekeeping, furnished housing accommodations, located within a single dwelling unit not used as a rooming or boarding house, but only if no more than two paying tenants, not members of the landlord's immediate family live in such dwelling unit, and the remaining portion of such dwelling unit is occupied by the landlord or his immediate family. (See definition of rooming house in section 1.)

(v) *Leased accommodations.* (a) Except as hereinafter provided in this paragraph (v), controlled rooms concerning which a landlord and tenant on or before December 31, 1947, voluntarily entered into a valid written lease in good faith and such lease took effect on or after July 2, 1947, but before January 1, 1948, and such lease by its terms expires on or after December 31, 1948, and provided for a rent not in excess of 15 percent above the maximum rent in effect prior to the effective date of such lease and a true and duly executed copy of such lease was filed with the Housing Expediter within 15 days after the date of execution thereof.

(b) Except as hereinafter provided in this subdivision (v), controlled rooms concerning which a landlord and tenant (including landlords and tenants who have executed leases in accordance with subparagraph (a) above and including any new tenant) on or before December 31, 1948, voluntarily enter into a valid written lease in good faith for a rent not in excess of 15 percent over the maximum rent which in the absence of a lease would be in effect with respect thereto on March 30, 1948, plus or minus the amount of any adjustment under section 5 of this regulation, and such lease takes effect on or after April 1, 1948, and expires on or after December 31, 1949, and a true and duly executed copy of such lease is filed with the Expediter within 15 days after the date of execution of such lease.

Exceptions to (a) and (b) above. All controlled rooms referred to in paragraph (a) shall be subject to this regulation unless the lease provided for the same living space, services, furniture, furnishings and equipment with the controlled rooms as were required to be provided by this regulation prior to the effective date of the lease.

All controlled rooms referred to in subdivision (b) shall be subject to this regulation unless the lease provides for

the same living space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment with the controlled rooms which in the absence of a lease would be required to be provided by this regulation on March 30, 1948, plus or minus such living space, services, furniture, furnishings and equipment as have thereafter been added or removed and for which increase or decrease an order adjusting the maximum rent has been issued by the Expediter.

All controlled rooms referred to in subdivisions (a) and (b) shall be subject to this regulation if the lease is terminated or expires on or after April 1, 1948, and before March 31, 1949, unless a subsequent lease entered into under the provisions of paragraph (b) above is in force.

Reporting requirements. A landlord shall file Form D-92—Registration of Lease—in triplicate with the true and duly executed copy of the lease required to be filed in paragraph (b) above.

A landlord shall file a report in the Area Rent Office on a form provided by the Expediter, of any termination of a lease referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) above prior to the expiration date of the lease. Such report shall be filed within 15 days after such termination or 15 days after April 1, 1948, whichever is later.

[Section 1 (b) amended by Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1873; effective 4-1-48]

(c) *Effect of this regulation on leases and other rental agreements.* The provisions of any lease or other rental agreement shall remain in force pursuant to the terms thereof, except insofar as those provisions are inconsistent with this regulation.

(d) *Waiver of benefit void.* An agreement by the tenant to waive the benefit of any provision of this regulation is void. A tenant shall not be entitled by reason of this regulation to refuse to pay or to recover any portion of any rents due or paid for use or occupancy prior to the effective date of this regulation.

(e) *Election by landlords to bring housing under this regulation.* Where a building or establishment contains one or more furnished rooms or other furnished housing accommodations whose maximum rents are determined under the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation, the landlord may with the consent of the Expediter, elect to bring all housing accommodations within such building or establishment under the control of this regulation. A landlord who so elects shall file the registration statements required by section 7 for all such housing accommodations, accompanied by a written request to the Expediter to consent to such election.

If the Expediter finds that the provisions of this regulation establishing maximum rents are better adapted to the rental practices of such building or establishment than the provisions of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation, he shall consent to the landlord's election by order. Accommodations so brought under this regulation shall be considered "rooms" for the purposes of the regulation.

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The landlord may at any time, with the consent of the Expediter, revoke his election made under this section 1 (e) or under section 1 (e) of the "Hotel Regulation," and thereby bring under the control of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation all housing accommodations previously brought under this regulation by such election. He shall make such revocation by filing a registration statement or statements under the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation, including in such registration statement or statements all housing accommodations brought under this regulation by such election. Such registration statement or statements shall be accompanied by a written request to the Expediter to consent to such revocation. The Expediter may defer action on such request if he has taken or is about to take action to decrease the maximum rents of any housing accommodations within such building or establishment. If the Expediter finds that the revocation so requested will not result in substantial increases in the maximum rents of housing accommodations affected by such revocation, he shall give such consent. Upon such consent, all housing accommodations affected by such revocation shall become subject to the provisions of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation.

SECTION 2

SEC. 2. Prohibition—(a) Prohibition against higher than maximum rents. Regardless of any contract, agreement, lease or other obligation heretofore or hereafter entered into, no person shall offer, demand, or receive any rent for or in connection with the use or occupancy on and after July 1, 1947, of any room subject to this regulation, within the defense-rental area, higher than the maximum rents provided by this regulation; and no person shall solicit, attempt, or agree to do any of the foregoing. A reduction in the services, furniture, furnishings or equipment required under section 3 of this regulation shall constitute an acceptance of rent higher than the maximum rent. Lower rents than those provided by this regulation may be demanded or received.

[Section 2 (a) amended by Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1873; effective 4-1-48]

(b) *Terms of occupancy—(1) Tenant not required to change term of occupancy.* No tenant shall be required to change his term of occupancy.

(2) *Term of occupancy during June 1942.* Where, during June 1942, a room was rented or offered for rent for a weekly or monthly term of occupancy, the landlord shall continue to offer the room for that term of occupancy except that he is not required to rent for that term more than the greatest number of rooms which were rented for the term at any one time during June 1942. However, if during the year ending on June 30, 1942, a landlord had regular and definite seasonal practices with reference to the renting of rooms on a weekly or monthly basis, he may request the Expediter to approve such practices. When approval is given the landlord shall offer rooms for rent for weekly and monthly terms of occupancy pursuant to the

practices so approved. The Expediter may withdraw approval at any time if he finds that the landlord has failed to conform to such practices, or if he finds that the effects of the approval are inconsistent with the Act or this regulation or are likely to result in the circumvention or evasion thereof.

(3) *Request by tenant to change term of occupancy.* Any tenant on a daily or weekly term of occupancy shall on request be permitted by the landlord to change to a weekly or monthly term unless the landlord is then renting for such term a number of rooms equal to the number which he is required to rent for that term under subparagraph (2). If the room occupied by such tenant was not rented or offered for rent for such term during June 1942, the landlord may transfer the tenant to a room, as similar as possible, which was so rented or offered for rent.

(4) *Defense-Rental Areas with maximum rent date later than March 1, 1942—(i) Maximum rent date later than March 1, 1942, but prior to July 1, 1943.* In defense-rental areas with a maximum rent date later than March 1, 1942, but prior to July 1, 1943, in section 2 (b) (2), the words "June 1943" shall be substituted for the words "June 1942", and the words "June 30, 1943" shall be substituted for the words "June 30, 1942"; in section 2 (b) (3) the words "June 1943" shall be substituted for the words "June 1942".

(ii) *Maximum rent date of July 1, 1943, or later.* In defense-rental areas with a maximum rent date of July 1, 1943, or later, in section 2 (b) (2) the words "the thirty days ending on the maximum rent date" shall be substituted for the words "June 1942" and the words "the maximum rent date" shall be substituted for the words "June 30, 1942"; in section 2 (b) (3) the words "the thirty days ending on the maximum rent date" shall be substituted for the words "June 1942".

(5) *Orders where facts are in dispute, in doubt, or not known.* If the landlord's duty under subparagraph (2), with reference to a room is in dispute, or in doubt, or not known, the Expediter, at any time on his own initiative may issue an order determining the necessary facts and establishing such duty; or, if the Expediter is unable to ascertain the necessary facts, he may issue an order pursuant to subparagraph (6).

(6) *Orders determining terms of occupancy on basis of rental practices in comparable accommodations in the area.* Where subparagraph (2) does not require the offering of a room on a weekly or monthly basis, or where the Expediter is unable to ascertain the facts necessary to establish the landlord's duty under that paragraph, he may at any time on his own initiative issue an order requiring the room to be offered for rent for a weekly or monthly term of occupancy, or both. The Expediter may issue such orders if he finds that, during a reasonable period prior to the time the proceeding hereunder is commenced, the room has been rented under circumstances which make appropriate the application of weekly or monthly rents.

In determining whether the landlord shall be required to offer the room on a weekly basis, or on a monthly basis, or both, the Expediter will consider the practices which prevailed in the defense-rental area for similar accommodations during a reasonable period prior to the effective date of regulation.

Upon issuance of such an order, the room shall be offered for rent on a weekly or monthly basis, or both, as the order may require, for each number of occupants for which it is offered by the landlord for any other term of occupancy. A tenant of the room on a daily or weekly basis shall on request be permitted by the landlord to change to any term of occupancy which the landlord is required to offer pursuant to the order.

(c) *Security deposits—(1) General prohibition.* Regardless of any contract, agreement, lease or other obligation heretofore or hereafter entered into, no person shall demand or receive or retain a security deposit for or in connection with the use or occupancy of any room subject to this regulation within the defense-rental area, except as provided in this paragraph (c). The term "security deposit", in addition to its customary meaning, includes any prepayment of rent except payment in advance of the next periodic installment of rent for a period no longer than one month but shall not include rent voluntarily prepaid subsequent to possession by a tenant under a written lease for his own convenience.

(2) *Maximum rent established under section 4 (a) of the "Hotel Regulation."* Where the maximum rent of the housing accommodations is or initially was established under said section 4 (a), no security deposit shall be demanded, received, or retained except in the amount (or any lesser amount) and on the same terms and conditions (or on terms and conditions less burdensome to the tenant) provided for in the lease or other rental agreement in effect on the date determining the maximum rent.

(3) *Maximum rent established under section 4 (b) or (c) of the "Hotel Regulation"—(i) Renting prior to "effective date of regulation."* Where the maximum rent of the housing accommodations is or initially was established under said section 4 (b) or (c) by a renting prior to the effective date of regulation, no security deposit shall be demanded, received or retained except in the amount (or any lesser amount) and on the same terms and conditions (or on terms and conditions less burdensome to the tenant) provided for in the lease or other rental agreement under which the accommodations were first rented or in any order heretofore or hereafter issued with reference to such security deposit. Where such lease or other rental agreement provided for a security deposit, the Expediter at any time, on his own initiative or on application of the tenant, may order a decrease in the amount of such deposit or may order its elimination.

(ii) *Renting on or after "effective date of regulation."* Where the maximum rent of the housing accommodations is or initially was established under section 4 (b) or (c) of the "Hotel Regulation" by a renting on or after the effective date

of regulation, no security deposit shall be demanded or received.

(4) *Maximum rent established under section 4 (d) or (f) of the "Hotel Regulation."* Where the maximum rent of the housing accommodations is or initially was established under section 4 (d) or (f), no security deposit shall be demanded or received, except in the amount (or any lesser amount) and on the same terms and conditions (or on terms and conditions less burdensome to the tenant) as provided in the lease or other rental agreement in effect on September 1, 1944. Where such accommodations are first rented after September 1, 1944, no security deposit shall be demanded, received, or retained.

(5) *Deposits to secure the return of certain movable articles.* Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this paragraph (c), any landlord may petition for an order authorizing the demand and receipt of a deposit to secure the return of movable articles. If the landlord shows that he has a special need therefor, the Expediter may enter an order authorizing a security deposit, not in excess of ten dollars to secure the return of the movable articles specified in the order.

(6) *Deposits based on prior rental practices.* Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this paragraph (c), any landlord may demand, receive, and retain, in the case of any rental agreement entered into on or after April 1, 1948, a security deposit, if said deposit does not exceed the rent for one month in addition to the otherwise authorized collection of rent in advance, if the demand, collection or retention of such a security deposit was an accepted rental practice, prior to January 30, 1942, in the area in which the premises are located, or was customarily required before that date by the same landlord in the renting of the particular controlled rooms involved, and if the tenant is allowed, under the terms of the rental agreement, to occupy the premises for the period covered by the security deposit without further payment of rent. Each area rent director shall determine the rental practice or practices, prior to January 30, 1942, with reference to such security deposits in the particular area or any portion thereof.

[Sub-paragraph (6) amended by Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1873; effective 4-1-48]

SECTION 3

SEC. 3. Minimum space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment. Except as set forth in section 5 (b) or as otherwise provided in this section, every landlord, shall, as a minimum, provide with controlled rooms the same living space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment as he was required to provide by this regulation on March 31, 1948.

Where the maximum rent is determined under section 4 (b) (1) of this regulation, the landlord shall, as a minimum, provide with the controlled rooms the same living space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment as he was required to provide by this regulation prior to the effective date of the lease.

Where the maximum rent is determined under section 4 (b) (2) of this regulation, the landlord shall, as a minimum, provide with the controlled rooms the same living space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment as he would be required to provide by this regulation in the absence of a lease on March 30, 1948, plus or minus such living space, services, furniture, furnishings and equipment as have thereafter been added or removed and for which increase or decrease an order adjusting the maximum rent has been issued by the Expediter.

[Section 3 amended by Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1873; effective 4-1-48]

SECTION 4

SEC. 4. Maximum rents. This section establishes separate maximum rents for different terms of occupancy (daily, weekly or monthly) and numbers of occupants of a particular room. Maximum rents for rooms in a rooming house and for controlled rooms in hotels and other establishments (unless and until changed by the Expediter as provided in section 5) shall be:

(a) *Maximum rents in effect on June 30, 1947.* The maximum rents for any room under this regulation (unless and until changed by the Expediter as provided in section 5) shall be the maximum rents which were in effect on June 30, 1947, as established under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the applicable rent regulation issued thereunder, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(b) *Maximum rent on termination of lease.* (1) For controlled rooms concerning which a lease as described in section 1 (b) (2) (v) (a) was in effect, but is terminated on or after April 1, 1948, but before March 31, 1949, the maximum rent shall be the rent provided by the lease or the maximum rent which would have been in effect for said accommodations on March 30, 1948, in the absence of such lease, whichever is higher.

(2) For controlled rooms concerning which a lease as described in section 1 (b) (2) (v) (b) was in effect and is terminated before March 31, 1949, the maximum rent shall be the rent provided by the lease.

[Section 4 (b) amended by Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1873; effective 4-1-48]

(c) *Maximum rents established on or after July 1, 1947.* For a room subject to this regulation first rented or offered for rent on or after July 1, 1947, the rent for each term or number of occupants for which it is first offered for rent; if such room is thereafter offered for rent for other terms or numbers of occupants the rents for which it is first offered for such other term and numbers of occupants. The landlord shall file a registration statement within ten days after any maximum rent is established under this section as provided in section 7. The Expediter may order a decrease in the maximum rent as provided in section 5 (c).

(d) *First rents for terms and number of occupants not covered by (a).* For a room having a maximum rent in effect on June 30, 1947, rented for a particular

term or number of occupants for which no maximum rent is established under paragraph (a) of this section, the first rent for the room on or after July 1, 1947, for that term and number of occupants, but not more than the maximum rent for similar rooms for the same term and number of occupants in the same establishment. The Expediter may order a decrease in the maximum rent as provided in section 5 (c).

(e) *Meals with room.* For a room with which meals were provided during the thirty-day period determining the maximum rent without separate charge therefor, the rent apportioned by the landlord from the total charge for the room and meals. The landlord's apportionment shall be fair and reasonable and shall be reported in the registration statement for such room. The Expediter at any time on his own initiative or on application of the tenant may by order decrease the maximum rent established by such apportionment, if he finds that the apportionment was unfair or unreasonable.

Every landlord who provides meals with accommodations shall make separate charges for the two.

In defense-rental areas with a maximum rent date of March 1, 1942, or earlier, no landlord shall require the taking of meals as a condition of renting any room unless the room was rented or offered for rent on that basis on June 15, 1942. In defense-rental areas with a maximum rent date later than March 1, 1942, no landlord shall require the taking of meals as a condition of renting any room unless the room was rented or offered for rent on that basis on the maximum rent date.

(f) *Rooms subject to rent schedule of War and Navy Departments.* Where rooms on June 30, 1947, are rented to either Army or Navy personnel, including civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments for which the rent is fixed by the national rent schedule of the War and Navy Departments, and on or after July 1, 1947, the rents on such rooms cease to be governed by the national rent schedule of the War or Navy Departments, the maximum rents shall be those which would have been applicable under the appropriate subsection of section 4 of the "Hotel Regulation", or shall be established under section 4 (c) of this regulation.

(g) *Rent fixed by order of Expediter.* For a room for a particular term or number of occupants for which no maximum rent has been established under any other provision of this regulation, the rent fixed by order of the Expediter as provided in this paragraph (g).

The Expediter at any time on his own initiative or on petition of the landlord may enter an order fixing the maximum rent and specifying the minimum services for a room for a particular term or number of occupants for which no maximum rent has been established prior to issuance of the order under any other provision of this regulation. Such maximum rent shall be fixed on the basis of the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations on the maximum rent date.

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(h) *Decontrolled maximum daily rents for controlled rooms.* Controlled rooms in establishments classified as hotels or tourist homes under section 7 of the "Hotel Regulation" permitted under and pursuant to section 4 (k) of said regulation to be rented on June 30, 1947, for daily terms of occupancy free of the limitations imposed by said Regulation, by reason of the landlord of such establishment having complied with the requirements of said section 4 (k) prior to June 30, 1947, including the proper filing of Form DH-DC, may continue to be rented for daily terms of occupancy free of the limitations imposed by this regulation.

SECTION 5

SEC. 5. *Adjustments and other determinations.* This section sets forth specific standards for the adjustment of maximum rents. In applying these standards and entering orders increasing or decreasing maximum rents, the Expediter shall give full consideration to the correction of inequities in maximum rents and the purposes and provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

In the circumstances enumerated in this section, the Expediter may issue an order changing the maximum rents otherwise allowable or the minimum space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment required, except in cases where an order increasing or decreasing the maximum rent on the same facts and grounds was entered under the "Hotel Regulation" issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

In making adjustments under this section, recommendations of local advisory boards shall be approved within 30 days if appropriately substantiated and in accordance with applicable law and regulations. If any recommendation cannot be acted upon within 30 days the board shall be notified in writing of the reasons therefor.

In those cases involving a major capital improvement, an increase or decrease in services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment, or a deterioration, the adjustment in the maximum rent shall be the amount the Expediter finds would have been on the maximum rent date the difference in the rental value of the housing accommodations by reason of such change: *Provided, however,* That no adjustment shall be ordered where it appears that the rent on the date or during the thirty-day period establishing the maximum rent was fixed in contemplation of and so as to reflect such change.

In all other cases except those under paragraphs (a) (7), (a) (9), (a) (10), (c) (4) and (c) (5) of this section, the adjustment shall be on the basis of the rent which the Expediter finds was generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations on the maximum rent date: *Provided,* That in cases under paragraph (a) (6) of this section, the adjustment may be on the basis of the rental agreement in force during the thirty-day period determining the maximum rent or the date establishing the maximum rent:

Provided, further, That in cases under sections 5 (a) (3) and 5 (c) (3) involving an increase or decrease in living space, the adjustment shall be either the amount the Expediter finds would have been on the maximum rent date the difference in the rental value of the controlled rooms by reason of such change or on the basis of the rent which the Expediter finds was generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable controlled rooms on the maximum rent date, whichever is higher: *And provided, further,* That in cases under section 5 (g) the adjustment shall be in the amount necessary to correct the error.

In cases involving construction, appropriate allowance shall be made for general increases in costs of construction in the defense-rental area since 1939.

In cases under paragraphs (a) (7), (a) (10), and (c) (4) of this section, the adjustment shall be on the basis of the rents which the Expediter finds were generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations during the year ending on the maximum rent date.

In cases under section 5 (a) (3) appropriate allowance shall be made for general increases in the costs of services, furniture, furnishings, or equipment in the defense-rental area since the maximum rent date.

In cases under paragraph (a) (9) of this section, the adjustment in the maximum rent shall be in the amount necessary to relieve the substantial hardship, which shall be the lesser of the following two amounts: the decrease in net income (before interest) or the increase in property taxes or operating costs.

In cases under paragraph (c) (5) of this section, the adjustment in the maximum rent shall be in the amount the Expediter finds warranted by the modification or elimination of the necessity for the increase in the maximum rent granted under paragraph (a) (9) of this section: *Provided,* That no decrease shall be ordered in an amount greater than the adjustment ordered under paragraph (a) (9) of this section.

In all cases under paragraph (a) of this section the adjustment in the maximum rent shall be effective as of the date of the filing of the landlord's petition.

[Unnumbered paragraphs in Sec. 5 amended by Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1873; effective 4-1-48]

(a) *Grounds for increase of maximum rents.* Any landlord may file a petition for adjustment to increase the maximum rent otherwise allowable only on the ground that:

(1) *Major capital improvement since maximum rent period.* There has been, since the period determining the maximum rent for the room under the "Hotel Regulation" or the date or order determining the maximum rent for the room, under either the "Hotel Regulation" or this regulation a substantial change in the room by a major capital improvement as distinguished from ordinary repair, replacement and maintenance.

(2) *Change prior to maximum rent date.* There was, on or prior to the maximum rent date, a substantial change in the room by a major capital improvement as distinguished from ordinary re-

pair, replacement, and maintenance or a substantial increase in services, furniture, furnishings or equipment, and the rent during the thirty-day period ending on the maximum rent date was fixed by a lease or other rental agreement which was in force at the time of such change or increase.

(3) *Substantial increase in space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment.* There has been a substantial increase in the services, furniture, furnishings or equipment provided with the room since the period determining the maximum rent for the room under the "Hotel Regulation" or the date or order determining the maximum rent for the room under either the "Hotel Regulation" or this regulation, or a substantial increase in the living space since June 30, 1947.

(4) [Revoked.]

(5) [Revoked.]

(6) *Varying rents.* The maximum rent was established by a lease or other rental agreement which provided for a higher rent at other periods during the term of such lease or agreement.

(7) *Seasonal demand.* The maximum rent for the room is substantially lower than the rent at other times of year by reason of seasonal demand for such room. In such cases the Expediter's order may if he deems it advisable provide for different maximum rents for different periods of the calendar year.

(8) *Inequitable rents.* The rent on the date determining the maximum rent was substantially lower than the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations on the maximum rent date.

[Subparagraph (8) amended by Amdt. 2, 12 F. R. 5699; effective 8-22-47; Amdt. 27, 13 F. R. 1873; effective 4-1-48]

(9) *Substantial hardship from increase in property taxes or operating costs.* Substantial hardship has resulted from a decrease in the net income (before interest) of the property for the current year as compared with a prior representative period, due to an unavoidable increase in property taxes or operating costs.

[Above paragraph amended by Amdt. 1, 12 F. R. 5457; effective 8-8-47]

In proper cases increases in pay roll and property taxes in effect on the date of the filing of the petition may be considered by the Expediter in determining whether substantial hardship exists.

For the purposes of this paragraph (a) (9) the term:

(i) "Net income (before interest)" means the amount determined by subtracting unavoidable property taxes and operating costs actually paid or accrued from total income earned.

(ii) "Property taxes and operating costs" includes all expenses necessary to the operation and maintenance of the property actually paid or accrued and properly allocated including depreciation but excluding interest.

(iii) "Property" includes one or more structures operating as a single unit or enterprise.

(iv) "Total income earned" includes rental and other income earned from the property and the rental value of housing

accommodations in the property occupied without the full payment of rent.

(v) "Current year" means (a) the most recent full calendar or fiscal year used by the landlord, or (b) any twelve-month period ending not more than 90 days prior to the filing of the petition: *Provided, however,* That the current year in all cases shall begin on or after the maximum rent date: *And provided further,* That if allowance is requested for increases in payroll or property taxes not fully reflected in the "current year" as defined above, at least one calendar month must have passed between the end of the current year and the beginning of the month in which the petition is filed.

(vi) "Prior representative period" means any period of two consecutive years prior to the "current year" but not beginning before January 1, 1939, which the Expediter finds to be representative of the property's normal operation: *Provided, however,* That where a representative period of two consecutive years is not available the Expediter in his discretion may for the purposes of this section accept a representative period of not less than one year.

[Subparagraph (9) (vi) added by Amdt. 1, 12 F. R. 5457, effective 8-8-47]

(10) *Change from year-round to seasonal renting.* The accommodations are located in a resort community, are primarily adapted to occupancy on a seasonal basis, and the establishment of seasonal variations in the rent would not, in the opinion of the area rent director, be inconsistent with the purposes of the Act.

(b) *Decrease in space, minimum services, furniture, furnishings or equipment.*

(1) *Requirements for petition and order, or report.* The landlord shall, until the accommodations become vacant, maintain the minimum services, furniture, furnishings, equipment and living space as required under section 3, unless and until he has filed a petition to decrease the services, furniture, furnishings, equipment or living space and an order permitting a decrease has been entered thereon. When the accommodations become vacant, the landlord may on renting to a new tenant decrease the services, furniture, furnishings, equipment or living space below the minimum; within 10 days after so renting the landlord shall file a written report with the area rent director showing such decrease.

(2) *Adjustment in maximum rent for decreases.* The order on any petition under this paragraph (b) may require an appropriate adjustment in the maximum rent; and any maximum rent for which a report is required by this paragraph (b) may be decreased in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (c) (3).

If the landlord fails to file the report required by this paragraph (b) within the time specified, or decreases the services, furniture, furnishings, equipment or living space without an order authorizing such decrease where such order is required, the rent received by the landlord for any rental period commencing on or after such decrease or July 1, 1947,

whichever is the later, shall be received subject to refund to the tenant of any amount in excess of the maximum rent which may later be fixed by an order decreasing the maximum rent on account of such decrease in services, furniture, furnishings, equipment or living space. Such amount shall be refunded to the tenant within 30 days after the date of issuance of the order unless the refund is stayed in accordance with the provisions of Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1. If the Expediter finds that the landlord was not at fault in failing to comply with this paragraph (b), the order may relieve the landlord of the duty to refund.

(c) *Grounds for decrease of maximum rent.* The Expediter at any time, on his own initiative or on application of the tenant, may order a decrease of the maximum rent otherwise allowable, only on the grounds that:

(1) *Rent higher than rent generally prevailing.* The maximum rent for the room is higher than the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations on the maximum rent date.

Where the maximum rent for said room was originally established under paragraph (b) or (c) of section 4 of the Rent Regulation for Transient Hotels, Residential Hotels, Rooming Houses and Motor Courts, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or where the maximum rent is established under paragraph (c) or (d) of section 4 of this regulation, and the landlord failed, due to his fault, to file a timely proper registration statement, the rent received for any rental period commencing on or after July 1, 1948, shall be received subject to refund to the tenant of any amount in excess of the maximum rent which may later be fixed by an order under paragraph (c) of this section 5. Such amount shall be refunded to the tenant within 30 days after the date of the issuance of the order, unless the refund is stayed in accordance with the provisions of Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1. The landlord shall have the duty to refund only if the order under this section is issued in a proceeding commenced by the Expediter within 3 months after the date of filing of such registration statement.

(2) *Substantial deterioration.* There has been a substantial deterioration of the room other than ordinary wear and tear since the date or order establishing its maximum rent.

(3) *Decrease in space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment.* There has been a decrease in the minimum services, furniture, furnishings or equipment required by section 3 since the date or order establishing the maximum rent or a substantial decrease in the living space since June 30, 1947.

(4) *Seasonal demand.* The maximum rent for the room is substantially higher than the rent at other times of year by reason of seasonal demand for such room. In such cases the Expediter's

order may if he deems it advisable provide for different maximum rents for different periods of the calendar year.

(5) *Modification or elimination of necessity for increase under section 5 (a) (9).* There has been a modification or elimination of the necessity for the increase in the maximum rent granted under paragraph 5 (a) (9) of the "Hotel Regulation" or under paragraph (a) (9) of this section, since the order, issued under either of said paragraphs.

[Subparagraph 5 corrected, 12 F. R. 5423, effective 8-7-47]

(d) *Orders where facts are in dispute, in doubt, or not known.* If the maximum rent, or any other fact necessary to the determination of the maximum rent, or the living space, services, furniture, furnishings or equipment required to be provided with the accommodations, is in dispute between the landlord and the tenant, or is in doubt, or is not known, the Expediter at any time on his own initiative, may enter an order fixing the maximum rent by determining such fact, or determining the living space, services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment required to be provided with the accommodations which order shall be effective to establish the maximum rent from July 1, 1947, or the date of first renting after July 1, 1947, whichever is applicable. If the Expediter is unable to ascertain such fact, or facts, he shall enter the order on the basis of the rent which he finds was generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable housing accommodations on the maximum rent date and, where appropriate, may determine the services, furniture, furnishings, and equipment included in such rent.

(e) *Interim orders.* Where a petition is filed by a landlord on one of the ground set out in paragraph (a) of this section, or a proceeding is initiated by the Expediter under paragraph (d), the Expediter may enter an interim order increasing or fixing the maximum rent until further order, subject to refund by the landlord to the tenant of any amount received in excess of the maximum rent established by final order in such proceeding. The receipt by the landlord of any rent authorized by such interim order shall constitute an agreement by the landlord with the tenant to refund to the tenant any amount received in excess of the maximum rent established by final order. The landlord shall make such refund either by repayment in cash or, where the tenant remains in occupancy after the effective date of the final order, by deduction from the next installment of rent, or both.

(f) *Government housing.* Where the maximum rent for any room constructed by the United States or any agency thereof, or by a State of the United States or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of the State, or any of its political subdivisions, and owned by any of the foregoing, is below the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, the owner of such room may with the consent of the Expediter increase the maximum rent to such generally prevailing rent by re-reg-

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istering such accommodations at such generally prevailing rent.

For the purpose of this section, any corporation formed under the laws of a State shall not be considered an agency of the United States.

(g) *Adjustment to correct determinations of maximum rent.* The Expediter at any time on petition of the landlord or on his own initiative may enter an order adjusting the maximum rent where the maximum rent in effect on June 30, 1947, was established by an order issued under the rent regulations promulgated pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and such order was based upon an erroneous determination of fact or law.

[Paragraph (g) added by Amdt. 1, 12 F. R. 5457; 8-8-47]

SECTION 6

SEC. 6. *Inspection.* Any person who rents or offers for rent or acts as a broker or agent for the rental of a room and any tenant shall permit such inspection of the room by the Expediter as he may from time to time require.

SECTION 7

SEC. 7. *Registration and records—(a) Registration statements—(1) Registration.* Every landlord of a room, subject to this regulation, rented or offered for rent shall file a written statement on the form provided therefor, containing such information as the Expediter shall require, to be known as a registration statement, unless a registration statement was heretofore filed in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the "Hotel Regulation," for rooms rented on or before June 30, 1947, such registration statement shall be filed on or before July 10, 1947. Any maximum rent established after the "effective date of regulation" under paragraph (b) or (c) of section 4 of the "Hotel Regulation" which has not been reported on the first registration statement shall be reported on or before July 10, 1947, either by amending a registration statement previously filed, or by filing a new registration statement. Any maximum rent established on or after July 1, 1947, which has not been reported on the first registration statement shall be reported within ten days after such rent is established either by amending a registration statement previously filed or by filing a new registration statement.

(2) *Notice of change in identity of landlord.* Where, since the filing of a registration statement, there has been a change in the identity of the landlord, by transfer of title or otherwise, the new landlord shall file a notice of such change on a form provided for that purpose, to be known as a notice of change in identity, within fifteen days after the change of July 1, 1947, whichever is later.

(3) *Notice to landlord.* Any notice, order or other process or paper directed to the person named on the registration statement as landlord at the address given thereon, or where a notice of change in identity has been filed, to the person named as landlord and at the address given in the most recent such notice, shall, under the circumstances

prescribed in Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1, constitute notice to the person who is then the landlord.

(4) *Registration where maximum rent formerly determined under section 4 (d) of the "Hotel Regulation."* The provisions of this section shall be applicable to any housing accommodations whose maximum rent was determined under section 4 (d) of the "Hotel Regulation" on its sale by the owning agency, and on or before July 10, 1947, or within ten days after the sale of such accommodations, whichever is the later, the new landlord shall file registration statements as provided in paragraph (a) (1) of this section: *Provided, however,* That if the housing accommodations are sold to the United States or a State of the United States or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of the foregoing, the provision in the second paragraph of (b) of this section shall continue to be applicable.

(b) *Posting maximum rents.* On or before July 10, 1947, or within ten days after a maximum rent is established under paragraph (b), (c), (d), or (g) of section 4, whichever is the later, every landlord shall post and thereafter keep posted conspicuously in each room rented or offered for rent a card or sign plainly stating the maximum rent or rents for all terms of occupancy and for all numbers of occupants for which the room is rented or offered for rent. Where the taking of meals by the tenant or prospective tenant is a condition of renting such room, the card or sign shall so state. Should the maximum rent or rents for the room be changed by order of the Expediter, the landlord within ten days after the effective date of the order shall alter the card or sign so that it states the changed rent or rents.

[Paragraph (b) corrected, 12 F. R. 5423, effective 8-7-47]

The foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to rooms whose maximum rents were established under section 4 (d) of the "Hotel Regulation." The owner of such rooms shall post a copy of the registration statement in a place where it will be available for inspection by the tenants of such rooms.

(c) *Receipt for amount paid.* No payment of rent need be made unless the landlord tenders a receipt for the amount to be paid.

(d) *Rooms subject to rent schedule of War or Navy Department.* The provisions of this section shall not apply to rooms rented to either Army or Navy personnel, including civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments for which the rent is fixed by the national rent schedule of the War or Navy Department.

(e) *Records—(1) Existing records.* Every landlord of a room subject to this regulation rented or offered for rent shall preserve, and make available for examination by the Expediter, all his existing records showing or relating to (i) the rent for each term and number of occupants for such room rented or regularly offered for rent during the thirty-day period determining the maximum rent for such room, (ii) the rent on any date determining a maximum rent for such

room for a particular term and number of occupants under section 4 (c) of the "Hotel Regulation", (iii) rooms rented and offered for rent on a weekly and monthly basis during June 1942, in defense-rental areas with a maximum rent date of March 1, 1942, or earlier, (iv) rooms rented or offered for rent on a weekly or monthly basis during June 1943, in defense-rental areas with a maximum rent date later than March 1, 1942, but prior to July 1, 1943, (v) rooms rented and offered for rent on a weekly and monthly basis during the thirty days ending on the maximum rent date, in defense-rental areas with a maximum rent date of July 1, 1943, or later.

(2) *Record keeping.* Every landlord of an establishment containing more than 20 rooms subject to this regulation, rented or offered for rent, shall keep, preserve, and make available for examination by the Expediter, records showing the rents received for each room, the particular term and number of occupants for which such rents were charged, and the name and permanent address of each occupant; every other landlord shall keep, preserve, and make available for examination by the Expediter, records of the same kind as he has customarily kept relating to the rents received for rooms.

SECTION 8

SEC. 8. *Evasion—(a) General.* The maximum rents and other requirements provided in this regulation shall not be evaded, either directly or indirectly in connection with the renting or leasing or the transfer of a lease of a room, by requiring the tenant to pay or obligate himself for membership or other fees, or by modification of the practices relating to payment of commissions or other charges, or by modification of the services furnished with the room, or by tying agreement, or otherwise.

(b) *Purchase of property as condition of renting.* Specifically, but without limitation on the foregoing, no person shall require a tenant or prospective tenant to purchase or agree to purchase furniture or any other property as a condition of renting rooms unless the prior written consent of the Expediter is obtained.

SECTION 9

SEC. 9. *Enforcement.* Persons violating any provisions of this regulation are subject to civil enforcement actions, and suits for treble damages as provided for by the act.

SECTION 10

SEC. 10. *Procedure.* All registration statements, reports, and notices provided for by this regulation shall be filed with the area rent office. All landlord's petitions and tenant's applications shall be filed with such office in accordance with Revised Rent Procedural Regulation 1.

SECTION 11

SEC. 11. [Revoked]

SECTION 12

SEC. 12. *Adoption of orders.* All certificates and orders issued pursuant to sections 1 (b) (5), 1 (b) (6), 2 (b) (2),

2 (c) (3), and 2 (c) (5) of the "Hotel Regulation" which were in effect on June 30, 1947, shall be deemed to continue in effect under this regulation unless and until revoked or modified by the Expediter.

EVICTION PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

Excerpt from the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, effective April 1, 1948

"Sec. 209. (a) No action or proceeding to recover possession of any controlled housing accommodations with respect to which a maximum rent is in effect under this title shall be maintainable by any landlord against any tenant in any court, notwithstanding the fact that the tenant has no lease or that his lease has expired, so long as the tenant continues to pay the rent to which the landlord is entitled unless—

"(1) under the law of the State in which the action or proceeding is brought the tenant is (A) violating the obligation of his tenancy (other than an obligation to pay rent higher than rent permitted under this Act or an obligation to surrender possession of such housing accommodations) or (B) is committing a nuisance in such housing accommodations or using such housing accommodations for an immoral or illegal purpose or for other than living or dwelling purposes;

"(2) the landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of such housing accommodations for his immediate and personal use and occupancy as housing accommodations, or for the immediate and personal use and occupancy as housing accommodations by a member or members of his immediate family, or, in the case of a landlord which is an organization exempt from taxation under section 101 (6) of the Internal Revenue

Code, for the immediate and personal use and occupancy as housing accommodations of members of its staff: *Provided*, That in the case of housing accommodations in a structure or premises owned or leased by a cooperative corporation or association no action or proceeding under this paragraph or paragraph (3) to recover possession of any such housing accommodations shall be maintained unless stock in the cooperative corporation or association has been purchased by persons who are then stockholder tenants in occupancy of at least 65 per centum of the dwelling units in the structure or premises and are entitled by reason of stock ownership to proprietary leases of dwelling units in the structure or premises; but this proviso shall not apply where such corporation or association acquires or leases such structure or premises after the effective date of the Housing and Rent Act of 1948 pursuant to a contract entered into prior to such date;

"(3) the landlord has in good faith contracted in writing to sell the housing accommodations to a purchaser for the immediate and personal use and occupancy as housing accommodations by such purchaser;

"(4) the landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of such housing accommodations (A) for the immediate purpose of substantially altering or remodeling the same for continued use as housing accommodations, or for the immediate purpose of conversion into additional housing accommodations, and the altering, remodeling, or conversion cannot practically be done with the tenant in occupancy, and the landlord has obtained such approval as may be required by Federal, State, or local law for the alterations, remodeling, or any conversion planned, or (B) for the imme-

mediate purpose of demolishing such housing accommodations;

"(5) the landlord seeks in good faith to recover possession of such housing accommodations for the immediate purpose of withdrawing such housing accommodations from the rental market, and such housing accommodations shall not thereafter be offered for rent as such; or

"(6) the housing accommodations have been acquired by a State or any political subdivision thereof for the purpose of making a public improvement and are rented temporarily pending the construction of such improvement.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the United States or any State or local public agency may maintain an action or proceeding to recover possession of any housing accommodations operated by it where such action or proceeding is authorized by the statute or regulations under which such accommodations are administered: *Provided*, That nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to authorize the maintenance of any such action or proceeding upon the ground that the income of the occupants of the housing accommodations exceeds the allowable maximum unless such income, less any amounts paid to such occupants by the Veterans' Administration on account of service-connected disability or disabilities, exceeds the allowable maximum.

"(c) No tenant shall be obliged to surrender possession of any housing accommodations pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of subsection (a) until the expiration of at least sixty days after written notice from the landlord that he desires to recover possession of such housing accommodations for one of the purposes specified in such paragraphs."

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SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

Name of defense-rental area	State	County or counties in defense-rental areas under rent regulation for hotels and rooming houses	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation	Date by which registration statement to be filed (inclusive)
(1) [Revoked]					
(1a) [Decontrolled]					
(1b) Anniston	Alabama	Calhoun and Cleburne	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(2) Birmingham	Alabama	Jefferson	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(2a) Talladega	Alabama	St. Clair, Shelby, and Talladega	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(3) Dothan-Ozark	Alabama	Dale and Houston	May 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(4) Gadsden	Alabama	Coffee	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1943	Dec. 15, 1943
(5) [Revoked]		Etowah	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(6) Lanett	Alabama	Chambers	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(7) Mobile	Alabama	Mobile	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(8) Montgomery	Alabama	Elmore and Montgomery	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(9) Muscle Shoals-Huntsville	Alabama	Macon	Apr. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(9a) Opelika	Alabama	Colbert, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, and Morgan	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(10) Selma	Alabama	Lee	Mar. 1, 1945	Feb. 1, 1946	Mar. 15, 1946
(10a) Troy, Ala.	Alabama	Dallas	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(10b) Tuscaloosa	Alabama	Pike	July 1, 1943	Feb. 1, 1945	Mar. 15, 1945
(11) [Revoked]		Tuscaloosa	Nov. 1, 1943	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 15, 1945
(12) [Revoked]					
(13) Ft. Huachuca	Arizona	Cochise and Santa Cruz	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(14) Phoenix-Salt River Valley	Arizona	In Gila County, the portion bounded on the north, west, and south by Crook National Forest, and on the east by San Carlos Indian Reservation; and Maricopa County, except the portion lying west of the west line of Range 2 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian; lying north of the north line of Township 3, North, Gila and Salt River Base Line; and line south of the south line of Township 2, South, Gila and Salt River Base Line. Coconino and in Yavapai County, Townships 13 and 14 North, Range 2 West, Gila and Salt River Base, and Meridian, including the city of Prescott.	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(15) Prescott-Flagstaff	Arizona	That portion of the County of Mohave south of the Colorado River.	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1943	Dec. 15, 1943
(16) Tucson	Arizona	In Pima County, the portion lying east of the Papago Indian Reservation.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(17) Yuma	Arizona	In Yuma County, the portion lying west of the west line of Range 21 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(18) [Revoked]					
(18a) Winslow	Arizona	In Navajo County Supervisorial Districts 1 and 2, except those portions lying within the Navajo Indian Reservation and the Sitgreaves National Forest.	July 1, 1943	Dec. 1, 1944	Jan. 15, 1945
(19) Blytheville	Arkansas	Mississippi	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(19a) [Revoked—Decontrolled]					
(19b) Camden, Arkansas	Arkansas	Calhoun, and Ouachita	Sept. 1, 1944	Nov. 1, 1944	Dec. 15, 1944
(20) El Dorado	Arkansas	Dallas, and Nevada	Sept. 1, 1944	May 1, 1945	June 15, 1945
(20a) Fayetteville, Ark.	Arkansas	Union	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(21) Fort Smith	Arkansas	Benton	Mar. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1946	Oct. 15, 1946
(22) [Revoked]		Washington	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1946	May 15, 1946
(22a) Hot Springs	Arkansas	Sebastian	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(23) Little Rock	Arkansas	Garland	Mar. 1, 1944	Dec. 1, 1944	Jan. 15, 1945
(23a) Malvern	Arkansas	(Lonoke, Pulaski	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(24) Newport-Walnut Ridge	Arkansas	Saline	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(25) Pine Bluff	Arkansas	Hot Springs	Mar. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1945	Feb. 15, 1945
(26) [Revoked]		Craighead, Independence, Jackson, and Lawrence	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(26a) Alameda County	California	Randolph	Mar. 1, 1942	Feb. 1, 1943	Mar. 18, 1943
(27) [Revoked]		Jefferson	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(27a) Fresno	California	Northern District of Arkansas County, consisting of the Townships of Gum Pond, Henton, Keaton, McFall, Mill Bayou, and Morris; and the Southern District of Prairie County, consisting of the Townships of Becher, Center, Hazen, Lower Surrounded Hill, Roe Roe, Tyler, and Watensaw.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(27b) [Decontrolled]					
(27c) Kern	California	Alameda	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(28) Lassen County	California	Fresno	Jan. 1, 1944	June 1, 1944	July 15, 1944
(29) [Revoked]					
(30) Los Angeles	California	In Lassen County, the portion consisting of Township 29 North Range 12 East, Township 29 North Range 11 East, Township 30 North Range 12 East, and Township 30 North Range 11 East, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian.	Dec. 1, 1943	May 1, 1945	June 15, 1945
(31) Marysville-Chico	California	Orange County and Los Angeles County except Catalina township.	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(32) [Revoked]		Sutter and Yuba except that portion of Yuba described as follows:	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(33) Modesto-Merced	California	All North and East of a line beginning at a point on the line between Nevada County and Yuba County where said line is intersected by the south line of Township seventeen (17) North, Range six (6) East MDB & M and running thence West along said Township line to the southwest corner of said Township; then north along the west line of Townships seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) North, Range six (6) East to the point where said line intersects the line between Butte County and Yuba County.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(33a) Monterey Bay	California	California—Butte except that portion described as follows: All North and East of a line beginning at a point in the boundary line between Yuba and Butte Counties, California, between T 18 N, R 5 E and T 18 N, R 6 E, thence north in Butte County along the east lines of T 18 N, R 5 E, T 19 N, R 5 E and T 20 N, R 5 E to N E Corner of T 20 N, R 5 E; thence, west along north line of T 20 N, R 5 E to S E corner of T 21 N, R 4 E; thence north along east lines of T 21 N, R 4 E, T 22 N, R 4 E and T 23 N, R 4 E to the N E corner of T 23 N, R 4 E; thence, west along the north lines of T 23 N, R 4 E, T 23 N, R 3 E and T 23 N, R 2 E to the boundary line between Butte and Tehama Counties, California.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(33b) Monterey Bay	California	Merced and Stanislaus	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(33c) Monterey Bay	California	Monterey County and in Santa Cruz County the Township of Watsonville.	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1943	Dec. 15, 1943

Footnotes at end of table.

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS—Continued

Name of defense-rental area	State	County or counties in defense-rental areas under rent regulation for hotels and rooming houses	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation	Date by which registration statement to be filed (inclusive)
(33b) Placer-Nevada	California	In Nevada County, the Townships of Bloomfield, Bridgeport, Grass Valley, Little York, Nevada, and Rough and Ready, and in Placer County, Townships 1, 3, 9, 10, 13, and 14.	Jan. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1945	Nov. 15, 1945
(34) Richmond-Vallejo	California	Contra Costa, Napa, and Solano.	Jan. 1, 1941	Aug. 1, 1942	Oct. 15, 1942
(35) Riverside	California	In Riverside County, that portion lying west of Range 12 East, San Bernardino Base Line and Meridian.	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(35a) Sacramento	California	Sacramento, San Joaquin and Yolo.	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(35b) San Benito	California	San Benito.	Oct. 1, 1943	Dec. 1, 1944	Jan. 15, 1945
(36) San Bernardino	California	San Bernardino.	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(37) San Diego	California	In San Diego County, the portion lying west of the San Bernardino Meridian.	Jan. 1, 1941	June 1, 1942	July 15, 1942
(38) San Francisco Bay	California	Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma, except the Judicial Townships of Redwood and Sonoma (including the City of Sonoma).	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(39) San Luis Obispo	California	San Luis Obispo.	Jan. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(39a) Santa Cruz	California	Santa Cruz County except the Township of Watsonville.	Jan. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 15, 1944
(39b) Santa Barbara	California	In the County of Santa Barbara the Judicial Townships 1, 2, and 3.	Sept. 1, 1943	Dec. 1, 1944	Jan. 15, 1945
(39c) San Jose	California	Santa Clara.	Mar. 1, 1942	July 1, 1942	Aug. 15, 1942
(40) Santa Maria	California	In the County of Santa Barbara Judicial Townships Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10.	July 1, 1941	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(40a) Ventura	California	Ventura.	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1943	Sept. 15, 1943
(41) Tulare-Kings	California	Kings and Tulare.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(41a) Boulder	Colorado	Boulder.	June 1, 1943	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 15, 1944
(41b) Canon City	Colorado	Fremont.	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(42) Colorado Springs	Colorado	El Paso.	Mar. 1, 1941	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(42a) Craig	Colorado	Moffat.	Oct. 1, 1944	Jan. 1, 1946	Feb. 15, 1946
(43) Denver	Colorado	Rio Blanco.	Oct. 1, 1944	May 1, 1946	June 15, 1946
(43a) Glenwood Springs	Colorado	Adams, Arapahoe, Denver and Jefferson.	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(43b) Fort Collins	Colorado	Garfield.	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1943	Sept. 15, 1943
(44) [Revoked]	Colorado	Larimer County, part consisting of Townships 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 N orth, east of the range line between ranges 71 and 72 West.	Jan. 1, 1945	Feb. 1, 1946	Mar. 15, 1946
(44a) Grand Junction	Colorado	Mesa.	July 1, 1943	Aug. 1, 1944	Sept. 15, 1944
(44b) Greeley	Colorado	Weid.	Jan. 1, 1944	Dec. 1, 1944	Jan. 15, 1945
(45) [Revoked]	Colorado	Otero and Pueblo.	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(46) Pueblo	Colorado	In the County of Fairfield the Towns of Bridgeport, Easton, Fairfield, Shelton, Stratford, Trumbull, and Westport.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(47) Bridgeport	Connecticut	County of Fairfield other than the Towns of Bridgeport, Easton, Fairfield, Shelton, Stratford, Trumbull, and Westport.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(48) Hartford-New Britain	Connecticut	In the County of Hartford the Towns of Berlin, Bloomfield, Bristol, East Hartford, East Windsor, Farmington, Glastonbury, Hartford, Manchester, New Britain, Newington, Plainville, Rocky Hill, Southington, South Windsor, West Hartford, Wethersfield, Windsor, and Windsor Locks; in the County of Middlesex the Towns of Cromwell, Middlefield, Middletown, and Portland; in the County of New Haven the Towns of Meriden and Wallingford; and in the County of Tolland the Town of Vernon.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(49) New Haven	Connecticut	County of Hartford other than the Towns of Berlin, Bloomfield, Bristol, East Hartford, East Windsor, Farmington, Glastonbury, Hartford, Manchester, New Britain, Newington, Plainville, Rocky Hill, Southington, South Windsor, West Hartford, Wethersfield, Windsor, and Windsor Locks; County of Middlesex, other than the Towns of Cromwell, Middlefield, Middletown, and Portland; and the County of Tolland other than the Town of Vernon.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(50) New London	Connecticut	In the County of New Haven the Towns of Ansonia, Branford, Derby, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Madison, Milford, New Haven, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, Seymour, West Haven and Woodbridge.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(51) Waterbury	Connecticut	New London and Windham.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(52) [Revoked]	Connecticut	In the County of Litchfield the Towns of Plymouth, Thomaston, and Watertown; and in the County of New Haven the Towns of Beacon Falls, Cheshire, Waterbury, Middlebury, Naugatuck, Prospect, and Wolcott.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(53) Delaware	Delaware	County of Litchfield other than the Towns of Plymouth, Thomaston, and Watertown; and in the County of New Haven and the Towns of Bethany, Oxford, and Southbury.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(54) [Revoked]	Delaware	New Castle.	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(54a) De Funik Springs	Delaware	Kent and Sussex.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(55) Banana River	Florida	Walton.	Oct. 1, 1943	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 15, 1944
(55a) Fort Pierce	Florida	Everard.	Mar. 1, 1943	Dec. 1, 1943	Jan. 15, 1943
(55b) [Revoked—Decontrolled.]	Florida	St. Lucie.	Mar. 1, 1943	Dec. 1, 1943	Jan. 1, 1944
(55c) Fort Lauderdale	Florida	Broward County except the City of Hollywood and the Town of Hallandale.	Aug. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 30, 1944
(56) Gainesville, Fla.	Florida	Alachua.	Jan. 1, 1941	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(57) Jacksonville, Fla.	Florida	Duval.	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(58) Key West	Florida	Monroe.	Oct. 1, 1941	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(59) Lake City	Florida	Columbia.	Mar. 1, 1942	May 1, 1943	June 15, 1943
(60) Marianna	Florida	Jackson.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(61) Orlando	Florida	Orange.	Oct. 1, 1941	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(61a) [Revoked—Decontrolled.]	Florida	In Palm Beach County, Precincts, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, and 30, including the Cities of Delray Beach and Lake Worth, and the Towns of Boca Raton, Boynton, Gulf Stream, Lantana, Manalapan, and Ocean Ridge.	Aug. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1944	Nov. 30, 1944
(61b) Palm Beach County	Florida	The remainder of Palm Beach County.	Aug. 1, 1944	May 1, 1945	June 15, 1945
(62) Panama City	Florida	Bay County, except the portion bounded on the north by the line beginning at the western boundary of Bay County at the Northwest corner of Section 31, Township 2 South, Range 17 west, and running thence East along section lines to the water's edge of West Bay, bounded on the east and northeast by West Bay and Saint Andrews Bay, bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded on the west by Walton County.	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(62a) [Revoked—Decontrolled.]	Florida	Gulf.	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(62b) Polk County	Florida	Polk.	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1946	Oct. 15, 1946

Footnotes at end of table.

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS—Continued

Table with 6 columns: Name of defense-rental area, State, County or counties in defense-rental areas under rent regulation for hotels and rooming houses, Maximum rent date, Effective date of regulation, Date by which registration statement to be filed (inclusive). The table lists numerous defense-rental areas across various states including Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York.

Footnotes at end of table.

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS—Continued

Name of defense-rental area	State	County or counties in defense-rental areas under rent regulation for hotels and rooming houses	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation	Date by which registration statement to be filed (inclusive)
(336a) Vernal	Utah	Duchesne Uintah	Oct. 1, 1944 Oct. 1, 1944	Apr. 1, 1946 Jan. 1, 1946	May 15, 1946 Feb. 15, 1946
(337) [Revoked]					
(337a) Burlington, Vermont	Vermont	Chittenden	Mar. 1, 1943	Nov. 1, 1943	Dec. 15, 1943
(337b) Brattleboro	Vermont	Windham	Jan. 1, 1945	May 1, 1946	June 15, 1946
(337c) Montpelier	Vermont	Caledonia and Washington	Jan. 1, 1946	Oct. 1, 1946	Nov. 15, 1946
(337d) Rutland	Vermont	Rutland and Bennington	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(338) Springfield-Windsor	Vermont	Windsor	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(338a) St. Albans	Vermont	Franklin	Jan. 1, 1945	May 1, 1946	June 15, 1946
(339) Alexandria-Arlington	Virginia	Independent City of Alexandria and the Counties of Arlington and Fairfax	Jan. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
(340) Blackstone	Virginia	Nottoway	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(340a) Covington	Virginia	Alleghany	Jan. 1, 1945	Jan. 1, 1946	Feb. 15, 1946
(340b) Charlottesville	Virginia	The Independent City of Clifton Forge	Jan. 1, 1945	Mar. 1, 1946	Apr. 15, 1946
(341) Cape Charles	Virginia	Independent City of Charlottesville, and the County of Albemarle	Oct. 1, 1944	Feb. 1, 1946	Mar. 15, 1946
(341a) Front Royal	Virginia	Northampton	Mar. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943	Feb. 15, 1943
(341b) Danville, Va	Virginia	Warren	Oct. 1, 1943	Aug. 1, 1944	Sept. 15, 1944
(341c) Fredericksburg	Virginia	The Independent City of Danville, and in Pittsylvania County the Magisterial Districts of Tunstall and Dan River	July 1, 1943	Feb. 1, 1945	Mar. 15, 1945
(342) Hampton Roads	Virginia	The Counties of Spotsylvania and Stafford, and the Independent City of Fredericksburg	July 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
		Independent Cities of Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and South Norfolk; the County of Elizabeth City, in the County of Norfolk; the Magisterial Districts of Deep Creek, Tanners Creek, Washington, and Western Branch; in the County of Warwick, the Magisterial District of Newport, and in the County of Princess Anne, the Magisterial Districts of Kempsville and Lynnhaven except the Town of Virginia Beach and the following parts of Lynnhaven Magisterial District of Princess Anne County; that part of Lynnhaven Magisterial District bound on the East by the Atlantic Ocean; on the North and West by Fort Story, Seashore State Park, Linkhorn Bay and Great Neck Creek; and on the South by Laskin Road, also known as 31st Street; and that part of Lynnhaven Magisterial District of Princess Anne County bound on the East by the Atlantic Ocean; on the North by the Town of Virginia Beach; and on the West and South by Lake Rudee and the Military Reservation formerly known as Camp Pendleton	Apr. 1, 1941	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(342a) Lexington	Virginia	County of Norfolk other than the Magisterial Districts of Deep Creek, Tanners Creek, Washington, and Western Branch; the County of Princess Anne other than the Magisterial Districts of Kempsville and Lynnhaven	Mar. 1, 1944	July 1, 1945	Aug. 15, 1945
(342b) Lynchburg	Virginia	In the County of Rockbridge, the Magisterial District of Lexington	July 1, 1945	May 1, 1946	June 15, 1946
(343) Petersburg	Virginia	Independent City of Lynchburg, and the Counties of Amherst, Bedford and Campbell	Apr. 1, 1941	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1942
(343a) Quantico	Virginia	Independent Cities of Hopewell and Petersburg, the Counties of Dinwiddie and Prince George; and in the County of Chesterfield the Magisterial District of Matoaca	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1943	Jan. 15, 1944
(344) Radford-Pulaski	Virginia	In the County of Prince William, the Magisterial District of Dumfries	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1943
(345) [Revoked-Decontrolled]					
(345a) Roanoke	Virginia	Independent City of Radford and the Counties of Montgomery and Pulaski	Jan. 1, 1944	May 1, 1945	June 15, 1945
(345b) Winchester	Virginia	Roanoke County and the Independent City of Roanoke	Mar. 1, 1944	July 1, 1945	Aug. 15, 1945
(345c) Staunton	Virginia	Independent City of Winchester and the Counties of Frederick and Shenandoah	July 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(345d) Wise County	Virginia	The County of Augusta and the Independent City of Staunton; the County of Rockingham and the Independent City of Harrisonburg	July 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(346) Yorktown	Virginia	Wise	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
		Independent City of Williamsburg; the Counties of James City and York; and in the County of Warwick the Magisterial Districts of Denbigh and Stanley			
(347) Bellingham	Washington	Whatcom	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(347a) Ephrata	Washington	Skagit	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1943	Dec. 16, 1943
(347b) Ellensburg	Washington	Portion of Grant County lying between the south line of Township 23 North and the north line of Township 16 North	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1943	Dec. 15, 1943
(348) Everett	Washington	Kititas	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(349) [Revoked]					
(349a) [Decontrolled]					
(349b) Longview-Kelso	Washington	Snohomish	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(350) [Revoked]					
(350a) Olympia	Washington	Island	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 16, 1943
(351) Port Angeles-Port Townsend	Washington	Cowlitz	July 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(351a) Pullman-Moscow	Washington	Thurston	May 1, 1943	May 1, 1945	June 15, 1945
(352) Puget Sound	Washington	Challan	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(352a) [Decontrolled]					
(352b) Spokane	Washington	Whitman	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(353a) Wenatchee	Washington	Latah	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(354) Walla Walla	Washington	Those parts of the Counties of King and Pierce lying west of the Snoqualmie National Forest	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Sept. 21, 1942
		Spokane	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
		Chelan	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
		Walla Walla	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
		Franklin	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
		In the County of Benton the Precincts of Finley, South Kennewick, Kennewick Valley, Kennewick, Kennewick Gardens, and Richland	Mar. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943	Feb. 15, 1943
(354a) Yakima	Washington	In the County of Benton, the Precincts of Benton City, Carley, Columbia, East Prosser, Expansion, Hanford, Highlands, Horn Rapids, Hover, Klona, North Prosser, Paterson, Prosser, Rattlesnake, Riverside, Walnut Grove, Wellington, West Prosser, and White Bluffs, and the County of Yakima	Mar. 1, 1943	Apr. 1, 1944	May 15, 1944
(354b) Bluefield	West Virginia	Mercer County	Jan. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1946	May 15, 1946
	Virginia	McDowell, Mingo, Raleigh, and Wyoming	Jan. 1, 1945	May 1, 1946	June 15, 1946
		Bluefield Town in Tazewell County	Jan. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1946	May 15, 1946

Footnotes at end of table.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS—Continued

Name of defense-rental area	State	County or counties in defense-rental areas under rent regulation for hotels and rooming houses	Maximum rent date	Effective date of regulation	Date by which registration statement to be filed (inclusive)
(355) Charleston, West Virginia	West Virginia	Kanawha	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
(355a) Clarksburg	West Virginia	In Putnam County the Magisterial District of Pocatelico	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1943	Sept. 15, 1943
(356) Huntington	West Virginia	Harrison	June 1, 1944	June 1, 1945	July 15, 1945
	Ohio	Cabell and Wayne	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
	Kentucky	Lawrence	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(356a) Martinsburg	West Virginia	Boyd and Greenup	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(356b) Logan	West Virginia	Berkeley	Mar. 1, 1943	Apr. 1, 1944	May 15, 1944
(356c) Mineral County	West Virginia	Logan	Oct. 1, 1943	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 15, 1945
(357) Morgantown	West Virginia	Mineral	Oct. 1, 1944	Mar. 1, 1946	Apr. 15, 1946
(357a) Parkersburg	West Virginia	Marion and Monongalia	Apr. 1, 1941	July 1, 1942	Aug. 31, 1942
	Ohio	Wood	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1946	May 15, 1946
(358) Point Pleasant-Gallipolis	West Virginia	Washington	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1946	May 15, 1946
	Ohio	Jackson and Mason	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
	Ohio	Gallia and Meigs	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(359) Wheeling-Steubenville	West Virginia	Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio, and Wetzel	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
	Ohio	Belmont, Columbiana, and Jefferson	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(359a) Appleton	Wisconsin	Outagamie County and that part of New London located in Waupaca County	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1945	May 15, 1949
(359b) Ashland	Wisconsin	Ashland	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(360) Beloit-Janesville	Wisconsin	Rock	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(360a) Green Bay	Wisconsin	Brown	Mar. 1, 1945	Jan. 1, 1946	Feb. 15, 1946
(360b) Kenosha-Racine	Wisconsin	Kenosha and Racine	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1946
(361) Eau Claire	Wisconsin	Chippewa, Dunn, and Eau Claire	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(361a) La Crosse	Wisconsin	La Crosse	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1943	Jan. 15, 1944
(362) Madison, Wis.	Wisconsin	Columbia, Dane, and Sauk	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(363) Manitowoc	Wisconsin	Manitowoc	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
	Wisconsin	That portion of the City of Kiel in the County of Calumet	Mar. 1, 1942	Apr. 1, 1944	May 15, 1944
(363a) Marinette	Wisconsin	Marinette	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(364) Milwaukee	Wisconsin	Milwaukee and Waukesha	Mar. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1942	Sept. 15, 1946
(364a) Mondovi-Durand	Wisconsin	Buffalo and Pepin	Mar. 1, 1944	June 1, 1945	July 15, 1945
(365) Oshkosh-Fond du Lac	Wisconsin	Fond du Lac and Winnebago	Mar. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1942	Jan. 15, 1943
	Wisconsin	That portion of the City of Waupun in the County of Dodge	Mar. 1, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943	Feb. 15, 1943
(365a) Sheboygan	Wisconsin	Sheboygan	Jan. 1, 1946	Oct. 1, 1946	Nov. 15, 1946
(366) Sparta	Wisconsin	Monroe	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942
(367) Sturgeon Bay	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Mar. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1942	Oct. 16, 1942
(367a) Watertown, Wis.	Wisconsin	Dodge County, except the City of Waupun, and Jefferson County	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(367b) Wausau	Wisconsin	Marathon and Portage and that portion of Abbotsford Village, Colby City and Unity Village in Clark County	Jan. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(368) Casper	Wyoming	Natrona	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(368a) Cody-Lovell	Wyoming	That portion of Big Horn County lying outside of the Big Horn National Forest and that portion of Park County lying outside of the Shoshone National Forest	Jan. 1, 1944	Dec. 1, 1944	Jan. 15, 1945
(369) Cheyenne	Wyoming	That part of Laramie County, consisting of Townships 13 and 14 in Ranges 66 and 67 west of the 6th Principal Meridian, including the City of Cheyenne	Mar. 1, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942	Nov. 15, 1942
(369a) Douglas	Wyoming	Converse	Mar. 1, 1943	May 1, 1944	June 15, 1944
(369b) Thermopolis	Wyoming	Hot Springs	Mar. 1, 1944	May 1, 1945	June 15, 1945
(369c) Laramie	Wyoming	Albany	Jan. 1, 1945	Feb. 1, 1946	Mar. 15, 1946
(369d) [Decontrolled]					
(369e) Sheridan	Wyoming	Sheridan	July 1, 1945	Nov. 1, 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
(370) Alaska	Alaska	Territory of Alaska	Mar. 1, 1942	Nov. 1, 1942	Mar. 15, 1943
(371) Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rico	Oct. 1, 1942	Feb. 1, 1944	Mar. 31, 1943

¹ For the portion of the County of San Diego, other than the Judicial Townships of Encinitas, National, and San Diego in their entireties, and that part of the Judicial Township of El Cajon lying west of the Cleveland National Forest, and which remains under control after March 1, 1947, the effective date is July 1, 1942.

² This regulation is applicable only to that portion of the defense rental area set forth in the third column of this Schedule A.

³ Sections 1, 6, 13.

⁴ Remaining sections.

⁵ Decontrolled as to accommodations in transient hotels and rooms in motor courts.

⁶ Decontrolled as to accommodations in transient hotels.

[Schedule A amended and corrected by, Am. 3, 12 F. R. 6027; effective 9-10-47; Am. 4, 12 F. R. 6687; effective 10-9-47; Am. 5, 12 F. R. 6923; effective 10-23-47; Am. 6, 12 F. R. 7111; effective 10-31-47; Am. 7, 12 F. R. 7630; effective 11-14-47; Am. 8, 12 F. R. 7826; effective 11-19-47; Am. 9, 12 F. R. 7998; effective 11-28-47; Am. 10, 12 F. R. 8660; effective 12-16-47; Am. 11, 13 F. R. 6; effective 12-31-47; Correction, 13 F. R. 181; effective 11-28-47; Am. 13, 13 F. R. 216; effective 1-15-48; Am. 14, 13 F. R. 294; effective 1-20-48; Am. 18, 13 F. R. 476; effective 2-2-48; Am. 21, 13 F. R. 523; effective 2-4-48; Am. 28, 13 F. R. 1929; effective 4-8-48; Am. 29, 13 F. R. 1929; effective 4-8-48; Am. 30, 13 F. R. 3117; effective 6-8-48; Am. 31, 13 F. R. 3116; effective 6-8-48]

SCHEDULE B—SPECIFIC PROVISIONS RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS OR PORTIONS THEREOF

1. Provisions relating to Lawrence County, South Dakota, in the Rapid City-Sturgis Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses

and Other Establishments is terminated in Lawrence County with the exception of Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, Township 6—North.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 4, 12 F. R. 6687; effective 10-9-47]

2. Provisions relating to Jefferson County, Kentucky, in the Louisville Defense-Rental Area.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective October 9, 1947, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in the Louisville Defense-Rental Area shall be increased 5%, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation prior to the effective date of this amendment. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Louisville Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 4, 12 F. R. 6687; effective 10-9-47]

3. Provisions relating to Ottawa County, Kansas, in the Salina Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in Ottawa County.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 5, 12 F. R. 6923; effective 10-23-47]

4. Provisions relating to Klamath Falls Defense-Rental Area, State of Oregon.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective October 23, 1947, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in the Klamath Falls Defense-Rental Area shall be increased 10 percent, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of the regulation prior to the effective date of this amendment. All provisions of the regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Klamath Falls Defense-Rental Area

are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 5, 12 F. R. 6923; effective 10-23-47]

5. Provisions relating to the Alexandria-Leesville Defense-Rental Area, State of Louisiana.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in the Alexandria-Leesville Defense-Rental Area.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 6, 12 F. R. 7111; effective 10-31-47]

6. Provisions relating to San Angelo Defense-Rental Area, State of Texas.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in the San Angelo Defense-Rental Area, effective November 15, 1947.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 6, 12 F. R. 7111; effective 10-31-47]

7. Provisions relating to Saunders County, Nebraska, in the Omaha Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in Saunders County, Nebraska.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 6, 12 F. R. 7111; effective 10-31-47]

8. Provisions relating to Concordia Defense-Rental Area, State of Kansas.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in the Concordia Defense-Rental Area.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 7, 12 F. R. 7630; effective 11-14-47]

9. Provisions relating to Burlington Defense-Rental Area, States of Illinois and Iowa.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in the County of Henderson, Illinois.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 8, 12 F. R. 7825; effective 11-19-47]

10. Provisions relating to Clark County, Nevada, in the Las Vegas Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in Clark County with the exception of that part of Township 20, South encompassed by Ranges 60, 61, 62 East; that part of Township 21, South encompassed by Ranges 60, 61, 62 East; that part of Township 22, South encompassed by Ranges 61, 62, 63 East; and that part

of Township 23, South encompassed by Ranges 63 and 64 East.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 9, 12 F. R. 7998; effective 11-28-47]

11. Provisions relating to Miami County, Indiana, in the Anderson Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in Miami County.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 9, 12 F. R. 7998; effective 11-28-47]

12. Provisions relating to Yuba County and Butte County, California, in the Marysville-Chico Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in that portion of Butte County described as follows:

All North and East of a line beginning at a point in the boundary line between Yuba and Butte Counties, California, between T 18 N, R 5 E and T 18 N, R 6 E, thence north in Butte County along the east lines of T 18 N, R 5 E, T 19 N, R 5 E and T 20 N, R 5 E to N E Corner of T 20 N, R 5 E; thence, west along north line of T 20 N, R 5 E to S E corner of T 21 N, R 4 E; thence north along east lines of T 21 N, R 4 E, T 22 N, R 4 E and T 23 N, R 4 E to the N E corner of T 23 N, R 4 E; thence, west along the north lines of T 23 N, R 4 E, T 23 N, R 3 E and T 23 N, R 2 E to the boundary line between Butte and Tehama Counties, California.

The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in that portion of Yuba County described as follows:

All North and East of a line beginning at a point on the line between Nevada County and Yuba County where said line is intersected by the south line of Township seventeen (17) North, Range six (6) East MDB&M and running thence West along said Township line to the southwest corner of said Township; then north along the west line of Townships seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) North, Range six (6) East to the point where said line intersects the line between Butte County and Yuba County.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 9, 12 F. R. 7998; effective 11-28-47]

13. Provisions relating to Uvalde County, Texas, in the San Antonio Defense-Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in the County of Uvalde, Texas.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 10, 12 F. R. 8660; effective 12-16-47.]

14. Provisions relating to Holdrege Defense-Rental Area, State of Nebraska.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses

and Other Establishments is terminated in the Holdrege Defense-Rental Area.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 11, 13 F. R. 6; effective 12-31-47]

15. Provisions relating to Vernon Defense-Rental Area, State of Texas.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in the Vernon Defense-Rental Area.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 11, 13 F. R. 6; effective 12-13-47]

16. Provisions relating to Sarasota Defense-Rental Area, State of Florida.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in the Sarasota Defense-Rental Area.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 13, 13 F. R. 216; effective 1-15-48]

17. Provisions relating to Brookings County, South Dakota, in the Brookings Defense Rental Area.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in Brookings County except for that portion of Brookings County which constitutes the City of Brookings.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 14, 13 F. R. 295; effective 1-20-48]

18. Provisions relating to Peoria Defense-Rental Area, State of Illinois.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective January 20, 1948, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in the Peoria Defense-Rental Area shall be increased 4 per cent, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of the regulation. All provisions of the regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Peoria Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 15, 13 F. R. 295; effective 1-20-48]

19. Provisions relating to Jacksonville Defense-Rental Area, State of Florida.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective January 20, 1948, the maximum rents are increased in the amount of 10 per cent for all housing accommodations in Jacksonville Defense-Rental Area for which the maximum rents were determined under section 4 (a) of the Rent Regulation for Transient Hotels, Residential Hotels, Rooming Houses and Motor Courts, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or which have been fixed by an order entered under section 5 of said regulation or under section 5 of this regulation in cases in which section 5 of the applicable regulation provides that the maximum rent should be determined on the basis of the rent generally prevailing in the

defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation and in those cases in which the maximum rent has been adjusted on or after August 22, 1947 under section 5 (a) (9) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Jacksonville Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 15, 13 F. R. 295; effective 1-20-48]

20. Provisions relating to Kalamazoo County, Michigan, in the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Defense-Rental Area.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendations of the Local Advisory Board. Effective January 22, 1948, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, in the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Defense-Rental Area shall be increased 5 per cent except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 16, 13 F. R. 321-322; effective 1-22-48]

21. Provisions relating to Waycross Defense-Rental Area, State of Georgia.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in the Waycross Defense-Rental Area.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 18, 13 F. R. 476; effective 2-2-48]

22. Provisions relating to Tampa Defense-Rental Area, State of Florida.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendations of the Local Advisory Board. Effective February 2, 1948, the maximum rents are increased in the amount of 15 per cent for all housing accommodations in Tampa Defense-Rental Area for which the maximum rents were determined under section 4 (a) of the Rent Regulation for Transient Hotels, Residential Hotels, Rooming Houses and Motor Courts, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or which have been fixed by an order entered under section 5 of said regulation or under section 5 of this regulation in cases in which section 5 of the applicable regulation provides that the maximum rent should be determined on the basis of the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation and in those cases in which the maximum rent has been adjusted on or after August 22, 1947, under section 5 (a) (9) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Tampa Defense-Rental Area

are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 19, 13 F. R. 476; effective 2-2-48]

23. Provisions relating to Dallas Defense-Rental Area, State of Texas.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective February 3, 1948, the maximum rents are increased in the amount of 4 percent for all housing accommodations in Dallas Defense-Rental Area for which the maximum rents were determined under section 4 (a) of the Rent Regulation for Transient Hotels, Residential Hotels, Rooming Houses and Motor Courts, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or which have been fixed by an order entered under section 5 of said regulation or under section 5 of this regulation in cases in which section 5 of the applicable regulation provides that the maximum rent should be determined on the basis of the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation and in those cases in which the maximum rent has been adjusted on or after August 22, 1947 under section 5 (a) (9) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Dallas Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 20, 13 F. R. 497; effective 2-3-48]

24. Provisions relating to Cedar Rapids Defense-Rental Area, State of Iowa.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective February 4, 1948, the maximum rents are increased in the amount of 7 percent for all housing accommodations in the Cedar Rapids Defense-Rental Area, Iowa, for which the maximum rents were determined under section 4 (a) of the Rent Regulation for Transient Hotels, Residential Hotels, Rooming Houses and Motor Courts, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or which have been fixed by an order entered under section 5 of said regulation or under section 5 of this regulation in cases in which section 5 of the applicable regulation provides that the maximum rent should be determined on the basis of the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation and in those cases in which the maximum rent has been adjusted on or after August 22, 1947 under section 5 (a) (9) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Cedar Rapids Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 21, 13 F. R. 523; effective 2-4-48]

25. Provisions relating to Solano County, a part of the Richmond-Vallejo Defense-Rental Area, State of California.

The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in Solano County, a part of the Richmond-Vallejo Defense-Rental Area. All provisions of the regulation, insofar as they are applicable to Solano County, a part of the Richmond-Vallejo Defense-Rental Area, are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

26. Provisions relating to the Richmond Defense-Rental Area, State of Virginia.

Decontrol based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. The application of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments is terminated in the Richmond Defense-Rental Area.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 21, 13 F. R. 523; effective 2-4-48]

27. Provisions relating to La Crosse Defense-Rental Area, State of Wisconsin.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective February 24, 1948, the maximum rents are increased in the amount of 8 percent for all housing accommodations in the La Crosse Defense-Rental Area, Wisconsin, for which the maximum rents were determined under section 4 (a) of the Rent Regulation for Transient Hotels, Residential Hotels, Rooming Houses and Motor Courts, issued pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or which have been fixed by an order entered under section 5 of said regulation or under section 5 of this regulation in cases in which section 5 of the applicable regulation provides that the maximum rent should be determined on the basis of the rent generally prevailing in the defense-rental area for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date, except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation and in those cases in which the maximum rent has been adjusted on or after August 22, 1947 under section 5 (a) (9) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the La Crosse Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 22, 13 F. R. 828; effective 2-24-48]

28. Provisions relating to the Burnett and Gilroy Judicial Townships of Santa Clara County, California, a portion of the San Jose Defense-Rental Area.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective February 25, 1948, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in the Burnett and Gilroy Judicial Townships of Santa Clara County, California, a part of the San Jose Defense-Rental Area, shall be increased 4 per cent except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as

they are applicable to the San Jose Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 23, 13 F. R. 861; effective 2-25-48]

29. Provisions relating to Orange County, California, a portion of the Los Angeles Defense-Rental Area.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective March 26, 1948, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in Orange County, California, a part of the Los Angeles Defense-Rental Area, shall be increased 7 percent except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Los Angeles Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Amdt. 25, 13 F. R. 1628; effective 3-26-48]

30. Provisions relating to Kalamazoo County, Michigan, in the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Defense-Rental Area.

Increases in maximum rents based upon the recommendation of the Local Advisory Board. Effective March 31, 1948, the maximum rents for all housing accommodations in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, in the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Defense-Rental Area shall be increased 3 percent except in cases in which the maximum rent has been established under section 4 (b) of this regulation. All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek Defense-Rental Area are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry this provision into effect.

[Above paragraph added by Am. 26, 13 F. R. 1793; effective 3-31-48]

Effective date. This Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and other Establishments shall become effective July 1, 1947. [Originally issued June 30, 1947]

[Effective dates of Amendments are shown in notes following parts affected. The changes made by Amdt. 32, issued July 1, 1948 and effective July 10, 1948, are indicated by underscoring]

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.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Housing Expediter.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5963; Filed, June 30, 1948; 12:01 p. m.]

PART 825—RENT REGULATIONS UNDER THE HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947, AS AMENDED

DECONTROL OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN HOTELS

The following is an interpretation of section 202 (c) (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and of section 1 (b) (2) (i) (a) of the Rent

Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments, as amended (§§ 825.5, 825.6, 825.7) and section 1 (b) (2) (i) (a) of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulation (§§ 825.1, 825.2, 825.3, 825.4).

Section 202 (c) (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, reads as follows:

SEC. 202. As used in this title:

(c) The term "controlled housing accommodations" means housing accommodations in any defense-rental area, except that it does not include:

(1) Those housing accommodations, in any establishment which is commonly known as a hotel in the community in which it is located, which are occupied by persons who are provided customary hotel services such as maid service, furnishing and laundering of linen, telephone and secretarial or desk service, use and upkeep of furniture and fixtures, and bellboy services.

Section 1 (b) (2) (i) (a) of the Rent Regulation for Controlled Rooms in Rooming Houses and Other Establishments, as amended, reads as follows:

(2) *Decontrolled housing to which this regulation does not apply.* This regulation does not apply to the following:

(1) *Rooms in hotels, motor courts, trailers and trailer spaces, tourist homes, and other establishments.* (a) Rooms in a hotel (see definition of hotel in section 1) which on June 30, 1947, were occupied by persons to whom were provided customary hotel services such as maid service, furnishing and laundering of linen, telephone and secretarial or desk service, use and upkeep of furniture and fixtures, and bellboy services (not necessarily all the types of services named need be provided in all cases, as long as enough are provided to constitute customary hotel services usually supplied in establishments commonly known as hotels in the community where they are located).

Section 1 (b) (2) (i) (a) of the Controlled Housing Rent Regulations, as amended, reads as follows:

(2) *Decontrolled housing to which this regulation does not apply.* This regulation does not apply to the following:

(1) Accommodations in hotels, motor courts, trailers and trailer spaces, and tourist homes. (a) Housing accommodations in a hotel (see definition of hotel in section 1) which on June 30, 1947, were occupied by persons to whom were provided customary hotel services such as maid service, furnishing and laundering of linen, telephone and secretarial or desk service, use and upkeep of furniture and fixtures, and bellboy services (not necessarily all the types of services named need be provided in all cases as long as enough are provided to constitute customary hotel services usually supplied in establishments commonly known as hotels in the community where they are located).

The term "hotel" is defined in section 1 of the Rent Regulations as follows:

"Hotel" means any establishment which is commonly known as a hotel in the community in which it is located and which provides customary hotel services.

This interpretation is not intended to apply to the decontrol status of housing accommodations in hotels under the Housing and Rent Act of 1947 prior to its amendment by the Housing and Rent Act of 1948, which latter act became effective April 1, 1948.

1. Meaning of the word "hotel." Based upon the intent of Congress as expressed in the legislative history of the Housing and Rent Act of 1948, the word

"hotel" as used in the act and the regulations is interpreted to mean those establishments which on June 30, 1947, the effective date of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, were commonly known as hotels in the community in which they were located, and which provided occupants of housing accommodations therein with customary hotel services. The word "hotel" is interpreted to include all types of hotels, such as transient hotels, residential hotels, apartment hotels, or family hotels.

From the same legislative history it is clear that Congress did not intend to exempt from control housing accommodations in establishments which on June 30, 1947 were not commonly known as hotels in the community in which they were located, but were known as apartment houses, apartments, rooming houses, and boarding houses.

There is no all-embracing definition of the words "commonly known" as used in the act and regulations to describe an establishment in which housing accommodations may be exempt from control under section 202 (c) (1). Each decision must be based upon the test as to whether the particular establishment on June 30, 1947 was commonly known as a hotel in the community in which it is located. This is to be determined not only by the estimate, or general regard of the establishment as such by inhabitants of the community, but also by the presence or absence on that date of customary hotel services, particularly the three basic services hereinafter referred to.

2. Accommodations to which the act applies. The decontrol provisions of section 202 (c) (1) of the act apply to housing accommodations in a hotel rather than to the entire establishment in which they are located. These accommodations include any living units within a hotel, such as rooms, suites of rooms, or apartments.

3. Test date for decontrol determination. The test date for determining decontrol is June 30, 1947, the effective date of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, and the exemption provided by the act and regulation is effective only for those housing accommodations meeting the requirements for decontrol on that date. If a housing accommodation meets the test as of June 30, 1947, it will not be subject to control by reason of any decrease in services after such date. If a housing accommodation does not meet the test as of June 30, 1947, it is not decontrolled even though some of the customary services which were not provided on that date were subsequently provided.

4. Meaning of "customary hotel services." An establishment is not considered a hotel under the regulations unless on June 30, 1947 it provided its occupants with the customary hotel services, or such services were available to them. An individual accommodation in a hotel is not decontrolled under the act and regulations unless on that date the occupant was provided with customary hotel services, or such services were available to the occupant.

The question as to what constitutes customary hotel services depends upon the size and type of hotel under consid-

eration and the custom in the community as to that size and type of hotel.

In large hotels, for example, of both transient and other types, customary hotel services usually include all of the five services mentioned in the act, whereas customary hotel services for smaller hotels may be limited to the three basic services hereinafter referred to. Also, it is usually customary for large hotels of the transient type to provide separate bellboy service 24 hours daily. On the other hand, in some smaller transient hotels it may be customary to provide bellboy service for less than 24 hours, or it may be customary for the same person to serve as registration clerk and bellboy, or for bellboy service to be supplied by the elevator operator. Furthermore, in large transient hotels it is usually customary to provide daily maid and linen service. On the other hand, in some types of residential, apartment, or family hotels it may be customary to provide these services less frequently.

In general, however, it may be said that an establishment will not be commonly known as a hotel in the community unless it provided or made available to the occupants of its accommodations on June 30, 1947 the three basic services; namely, maid service, furnishing and laundering of linen, and use and upkeep of furniture and fixtures, and that generally an individual accommodation in a hotel is not decontrolled unless the occupant thereof on June 30, 1947 was provided with these three basic services, or such services were made available to him on that date. In only rare instances would an accommodation be decontrolled if any of the three basic services were not provided on June 30, 1947.

5. *Meaning of the word "provided" as used in the act and regulations.* The legislative history of the act also makes it clear that Congress did not intend that the customary services be actually received by the occupant on June 30, 1947 in order to make such units eligible for decontrol. An accommodation is eligible for decontrol if on such date the customary services were made available to the occupant with, or without, extra charge.

To have been available on June 30, 1947, the services must have been actually present or maintained by the hotel for the immediate use of the occupant or, in other words, "available" means on hand for use at tenants' option.

For example: Assume that on June 30, 1947, an establishment commonly known as a hotel in the community contained one hundred living units to which furniture service, telephone, secretarial or desk service and bellboy service were provided. On such date the hotel charged \$5.00 a week for daily maid service and \$3.00 a week for daily change of linen, but the use of both maid service and linen service was optional. Occupants of fifteen units elected to receive linen service but not maid service, and in ten units the occupants did not use either maid or linen service. In such case the entire one hundred units would be decontrolled, as furniture service was provided to all units on June 30, 1947, and on the same date the remaining customary services were available to all occupants. Maid service and linen service would be considered available when an occupant could have obtained such services from the hotel management with or without extra charge above the rent in effect on such date.

In most instances, any accommodation which was rented unfurnished on June 30, 1947, would remain under control even though located in an establishment commonly known as a hotel in the community. The exception to the rule would be the case where furniture was available for an accommodation on that date, with or without extra charge, but the occupant preferred to supply his own furniture.

If, for example, on June 30, 1947, an establishment commonly known as a hotel in the community contained two hundred accommodations which provided all the customary hotel services except that one hundred of such units were rented furnished and the other hundred unfurnished, and on that date sufficient furniture was in possession of the hotel to furnish 20 of the unfurnished accommodations, a maximum of 120 units would be decontrolled, and a minimum of 80 unfurnished units would continue under control. The one hundred furnished units would be decontrolled and those of the 100 unfurnished units for which furniture was available on June 30, 1947 would also be decontrolled.

Issued this 1st day of July 1948.

ED DUPREE,
General Counsel.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5965; Filed, June 30, 1948;
12:04 p. m.]

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury

[T. D. 51956]

PART 1—CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND PORTS

DESIGNATION OF MORGAN CITY, LA., AS PORT OF DOCUMENTATION

Footnote 4, § 1.1 (c), Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR, Cum. Supp., 1.1 (c)), is amended by deleting the word "and" following the last semicolon thereof; by changing the period at the end thereof to a semicolon; and by adding the following:

and at Morgan City, Louisiana, a customs station in the customs collection district of New Orleans (No. 20).

(R. S. 161, sec. 2, 3, 23 Stat. 118, 119; 5 U. S. C. 22, 46 U. S. C. 2, 3. Sec. 102, Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946; 3 CFR, 1946 Supp., ch. IV)

[SEAL] FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: June 24, 1948.

E. H. FOLEY, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5892; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:51 a. m.]

[T. D. 51955]

PART 14—APPRAISEMENT

EXAMINATION OF MERCHANDISE

It is my opinion that the examination of less than 1 package of every 10 packages, but not less than 1 package of every invoice, of sisal footwear, if such merchandise is (1) imported in packages the

contents and values of which are uniform, or (2) imported in packages the contents of which are identical as to character although differing as to quantity and value per package, will amply protect the revenue.

Therefore, by virtue of the authority contained in sections 499 and 624 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C. secs. 1499 and 1624), I do by this special regulation permit and authorize a less number of packages than 1 package of every 10 packages, but not less than 1 package of every invoice of sisal footwear to be examined.

This special regulation shall not be construed to preclude the examination of packages in addition to the minimum number hereby permitted to be examined if the collector or the appraiser shall deem it necessary that a greater number of packages be examined.

In view of the foregoing, § 14.1 (b), Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR, Cum. Supp., 14.1 (b)), as amended, containing a list of merchandise as to which collectors are especially authorized to designate for examination less than 1 package of every 10 packages, is hereby further amended by inserting "Footwear, sisal" in said list in proper alphabetical position.

The number of this Treasury decision shall be added as a marginal notation to § 14.1 (b).

(Sec. 499, 46 Stat. 728, sec. 15, 16 (a), 52 Stat. 1084, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 19 U. S. C. 1499, 1624)

[SEAL] W. R. JOHNSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: June 22, 1948.

E. H. FOLEY, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5891; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:51 a. m.]

TITLE 25—INDIANS

Chapter I—Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior

Subchapter E—Credit to Indians

PART 21—GENERAL CREDIT TO INDIANS

EDUCATIONAL LOANS

Section 21.16 of Title 25, CFR, of the regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior on August 21, 1947, is amended to read as follows:

§ 21.16 *Educational loans.* Loans for educational purposes may be made under the regulations in this part. The interest rate on loans by the United States shall be three percent per annum. The rates on loans by Indian organizations shall be not less than one percent per annum, and may not exceed the rate charged borrowers on loans for other purposes. (Secs. 10, 11, 48 Stat. 986, secs. 1, 6, 49 Stat. 1250, 1967, Pub. Law 516, 80th Cong.; 25 U. S. C. 470, 471, 473a, 501-509)

Dated: June 25, 1948.

WILLIAM E. WARNE,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5848; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE: TREASURY

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary

PART 3—CLAIMS REGULATIONS

ACTION BY CLAIMANT

1. Section 3.2 (b) is amended to read as follows:

§ 3.2 *Action by claimant.* * * *

(b) Claims should be submitted in duplicate on Standard Form No. 95. If such forms are not used, claims should be submitted by presenting in duplicate a statement in writing setting forth the claimant's name and address, the amount of the claim, the detailed facts and circumstances surrounding the accident or incident, indicating the date and place, the property and persons involved, the nature and extent of the damage, loss, destruction, or injury. The claimant may, if he desires, file a brief with his claim setting forth the law or other arguments in support of his claim. In cases involving several claims arising from a single accident or incident, individual claims shall be filed.

(R. S. 161, sec. 2, 42 Stat. 1066, sec. 1, 57 Stat. 372, sec. 1, 59 Stat. 662, secs. 1, 401-424, 60 Stat. 56, 332, 842; 5 U. S. C. 22, 31 U. S. C. 215, 223 b-d)

2. This amendment shall be effective on July 1, 1948.

[SEAL] E. H. FOLEY, JR.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5872; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:49 a. m.]

Chapter II—Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury

Subchapter B—Bureau of the Public Debt

[1948 4th Amdt. to Dept. Circ. 530, Sixth Rev., Dated Feb. 13, 1945]

PART 315—REGULATIONS GOVERNING SAVINGS BONDS

LIMITATION ON HOLDINGS

JUNE 25, 1948.

Pursuant to Section 22 (a) of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (55 Stat. 7, 31 U. S. C. and Supp. 757c), Subpart C of Department Circular No. 530, Sixth Revision, dated February 13, 1945 (31 CFR 1945 Supp., Part 315), as amended, is hereby further amended¹ and revised to read as follows:

SUBPART C—LIMITATION ON HOLDINGS

§ 315.8 *Amount which may be held.* As provided by Section 22 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as added February 4, 1935 (31 U. S. C., 757c), and by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the

¹The second and third amendments are hereby withdrawn from circulation. They were issued, respectively, to provide for the purchase of savings bonds of Series E outside of the limitation under certain conditions and to increase the Series E limitation from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The pertinent provisions are set forth in §§ 315.8 (b) and 315.9 (d) (4) of this amendment.

Treasury pursuant to the authority of that section, as amended by the Public Debt Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 7), the amounts of savings bonds of the several series issued during any one calendar year that may be held by any one person at any one time are limited as follows:

(a) *Series A, B, C, and D.* \$10,000 (maturity value) of each series for each calendar year.

(b) *Series E.* \$5,000 (maturity value) for each calendar year up to and including the calendar year 1947, and \$10,000 (maturity value) for each calendar year thereafter.

(c) *Series F and G.* \$50,000 (issue price) for the calendar year 1941, and \$100,000 (issue price) for each calendar year thereafter, of either series or of the combined aggregate of both, except that, in the case of commercial banks authorized to acquire such bonds in accordance with § 315.5, the limitation shall be such as may have been or may hereafter be provided specifically in official circulars governing the offering of other Treasury securities, but in no event in excess of \$100,000 (issue price) for any calendar year.

(d) *Special limitation for Series F and G Bonds purchased by institutional investors and commercial banks from July 1 through July 15, 1948.* \$1,000,000 (issue price) of either series or of the combined aggregate of both for institutional investors holding savings, insurance and pension funds and \$100,000 (issue price) of either series or of the combined aggregate of both for commercial and industrial banks holding savings deposits or issuing time certificates of deposit in the names of individuals and of corporations, associations, and other organizations not operated for profit, subject to the following conditions:

(1) For the purposes of this paragraph the classes of institutional investors will be limited to: (i) Insurance companies, (ii) savings banks, (iii) savings and loan associations and building and loan associations, and cooperative banks, (iv) pension and retirement funds, including those of the Federal, State and local governments, (v) fraternal benefit associations, (vi) endowment funds, and (vii) credit unions.

(2) Any bonds of Series F-1948 and Series G-1948 purchased under this special limitation, including any bonds in excess of \$100,000 (issue price) purchased by eligible institutional investors, must be purchased during the period from July 1 through July 15, 1948.

The regulations in this part are hereby modified to accord with the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section.

§ 315.9 *Calculation of amount.* In computing the amount of savings bonds of any one series issued during any one calendar year held by any one person at any one time for the purpose of determining whether the amount is in excess of the authorized limit as set forth in § 315.8, the following rules shall govern:

(a) The term "person" shall mean any legal entity, including but not limited to an individual, a partnership, a corpo-

ration (public or private), an unincorporated association or a trust estate, and the holdings of each person, individually and in a fiduciary capacity, shall be computed separately.

(b) In the case of bonds of Series A, B, C, D, and E, the computation shall be based upon maturity values. In the case of bonds of Series F and G the computation shall be based upon issue prices.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, there must be taken into account: (1) All bonds originally issued to and registered in the name of that person alone; (2) all bonds originally issued to and registered in the name of that person as coowner or re-issued, at the request of the original owner, to add the name of that person as coowner or to designate him as coowner instead of as beneficiary under the provisions of this part, except that the amount of bonds of Series E held in coownership form may be applied to the holdings of either of the coowners, but will not be applied to both, or the amount may be apportioned between them; and (3) all bonds acquired by him before March 1, 1941, upon the death of another or the happening of any other event.

(d) There need not be taken into account: (1) Bonds of which that person is merely the designated beneficiary; (2) those in which his interest is only that of a beneficiary under a trust; (3) those to which he is entitled as surviving designated beneficiary upon the death of the registered owner, as an heir or legatee of the deceased registered owner, or by virtue of the termination of a trust or the happening of any other event, unless he became entitled to any such bonds in his own right before March 1, 1941; or (4) with respect to bonds of Series E, those purchased with the proceeds of matured bonds of Series A and Series C-1938, where the Series A or Series C bonds were presented by an individual (natural person in his own right) owner or coowner for that purpose and the Series E bonds are registered in his name in any form of registration authorized for that series.

(e) Nothing herein contained shall be construed to invalidate any holdings within or, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, to validate any holdings in excess of, the authorized limits, as computed under the regulations in force at the time such holdings were acquired.

§ 315.10 *Disposition of excess.* If any person at any time acquire savings bonds issued during any one calendar year in excess of the prescribed amount, the excess must be immediately surrendered for refund of the purchase price, less (in the case of Series G bonds) any interest which may have been paid thereon, or for such other adjustment as may be possible.

(55 Stat. 7; 31 U. S. C. 757c)

Compliance with the notice, public procedure, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (Pub. Law 404, 79th Cong.; 60 Stat. 237) is found to be impracticable with respect to these regulations. This is a matter of fiscal policy and it was deemed

inadvisable to make determination with respect thereto at an earlier date.

[SEAL] JOHN W. SNYDER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5852; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:45 a. m.]

[1918 3d Amdt. to Dept. Circ. 654, Second Rev.,
Dated Jan. 1, 1914, as Amended]

PART 318—OFFERING OF UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS, SERIES F AND G

LIMITATION ON HOLDINGS; AUTHORIZED FORMS OF REGISTRATION

JUNE 25, 1948.

Sections 318.4 and 318.5 of Department Circular No. 654, Second Revision, dated January 1, 1944, as amended (31 CFR, 1944 Supp.), are hereby further amended to read as follows:

§ 318.4 *Limitation on holdings.* (a) The amount of United States Savings Bonds of Series F, or of Series G, or the combined aggregate amount of both series originally issued during any one calendar year to any one person, including those registered in the name of that person alone, and those registered in the name of that person with another named as coowner, that may be held by that person at any one time shall not exceed \$100,000 (issue price), except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section. Commercial banks (which are defined for this purpose as those accepting demand deposits) are not authorized to acquire savings bonds of Series F or Series G, except as provided in paragraph (b), or (in accordance with the provisions of § 318.5 (a) (2)) in official circulars governing the offering of other Treasury securities.¹

(b) For the period from July 1, 1948, through July 15, 1948, there is hereby provided for certain classes of institutional investors, and for certain commercial and industrial banks, a special limitation on holdings as follows:

(1) The limitation will be \$1,000,000 (issue price) of United States Savings Bonds of Series F or Series G or the combined aggregate of both for institutional investors holding savings, insurance and pension funds, and \$100,000 (issue price) of either series or of the combined aggregate of both for commercial and industrial banks holding savings deposits or issuing time certificates of deposit in the names of individuals and of corporations, associations and other organizations not operated for profit.

¹ Circulars heretofore issued making provisions for subscription to Series F and Series G bonds by commercial banks are numbered as follows: 729 and 740, offering 2½% Treasury Bonds of 1965-70; 730, offering 2¼% Treasury Bonds of 1956-59; 741 and 756, offering 2% Treasury Bonds of 1952-54; 755, offering 2½% Treasury Bonds of 1966-71; 770, offering 1½% Treasury Bonds of 1950; 776, offering 2½% Treasury Bonds of 1967-72; and 777, offering 2¼% Treasury Bonds of 1959-62.

(2) For the purposes of this special limitation the classes of institutional investors will be limited to: (i) Insurance companies, (ii) savings banks, (iii) savings and loan associations and building and loan associations, and cooperative banks, (iv) pension and retirement funds, including those of the Federal, State and local governments, (v) fraternal benefit associations, (vi) endowment funds, and (vii) credit unions.

(3) Any bonds of Series F-1948 and Series G-1948 purchased under this special limitation, including any bonds in excess of \$100,000 (issue price) purchased by eligible institutional investors, must be purchased during the period from July 1 through July 15, 1948.

(c) Any bonds acquired on original issue which create an excess must immediately be surrendered for refund of the issue price, as provided in the regulations governing savings bonds (Part 315 of this chapter).

§ 318.5 *Authorized forms of registration.* (a) United States Savings Bonds of Series F and Series G may be registered only in one of the following forms:

(1) In the names of natural persons (that is, individuals), whether adults or minors, in their own right, as follows: (i) In the name of one person; (ii) in the names of two (but not more than two) persons as coowners; and (iii) in the name of one person payable on death to one (but not more than one) other designated person.

(2) In the name of an incorporated or unincorporated body in its own right; but may not be registered in the names of commercial banks, which are defined for this purpose as those accepting demand deposits, except as provided in § 318.4 (b) or to such extent and under such conditions as may have been or may hereafter be provided specifically in official circulars governing the offering of other Treasury securities.

(3) In the name of a fiduciary (except where the fiduciary would hold the bonds merely or principally as security for the performance of a duty or obligation).

(4) In the name of the owner or custodian of public funds.

(b) *Restrictions.* Only residents (whether individuals or others) of the United States (which for the purposes of this section shall include the territories, insular possessions and the Canal Zone), citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad and nonresident aliens employed in the United States by the Federal Government or an agency thereof may be named as owners, co-owners or designated beneficiaries of savings bonds originally issued on or after April 1, 1940, or of authorized reissues thereof, except that such persons may name as coowners or beneficiaries of their bonds American citizens permanently residing abroad or nonresident aliens who are not citizens of enemy nations. American citizens permanently residing abroad and nonresident aliens who become entitled to bonds

under these regulations, by right of survivorship or otherwise upon the death of another, will have the right only to receive payment either at or before maturity.

(c) Full information regarding authorized forms of registration will be found in the regulations currently in force governing United States Savings Bonds. (Part 315 of this chapter.)

(55 Stat. 7; 31 U. S. C. 757c)

Compliance with the notice, public procedure, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (Pub. Law 404, 79th Cong.: 60 Stat. 237) is found to be impracticable with respect to these regulations. This is a matter of fiscal policy and it was deemed inadvisable to make determination with respect thereto at an earlier date.

[SEAL] JOHN W. SNYDER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5853; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:46 a. m.]

TITLE 36—PARKS AND FORESTS

Chapter II—Forest Service, Department of Agriculture

PART 251—LAND USES

PROHIBITION OF LOCATION OF MINING CLAIMS IN CERTAIN AREAS OF THE CUSTER STATE PARK GAME SANCTUARY

Pursuant to the provisions of the act approved June 24, 1948 (Pub. L. No. 747, 80th Cong.), and by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture (R. S. 161, 5 U. S. C. 22), I, J. W. Duggan, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby issue the following regulation as § 251.10, Part 251, Chapter II, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

§ 251.10 *Prohibition of location of mining claims within certain areas in the Custer State Park Game Sanctuary, South Dakota.* The location of mining claims in such areas within 660 feet of any Federal, State or county road and within such other areas where the location of mining claims would not be in the public interest, as may be designated by the Chief, Forest Service, or the Regional Forester of Forest Service Region 2, is hereby prohibited. The Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, shall be advised of the areas so designated and notices of the boundaries of such areas posted at conspicuous places in the Sanctuary, as well as at the county courthouses in Pennington and Custer Counties and the post offices in the cities of Custer and Rapid City, State of South Dakota. (R. S. 161, Pub. Law 747, 80th Cong.; 5 U. S. C. 22)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of June 1948.

[SEAL] I. W. DUGGAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5867; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 37—PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, AND COPYRIGHTS

Chapter I—Patent Office, Department of Commerce

PART 5—TRADE-MARKS

PART 100—RULES OF PRACTICE IN TRADE-MARK CASES

CHANGE OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF AMENDMENTS

The time for taking effect of the establishment of § 100.44 *Advertising*, of Part 100 and the deletion of § 5.11 of Part 5 (12 F. R. 3956, June 19, 1947) is further changed from July 1, 1948 (12 F. R. 7140, November 4, 1947) to January 1, 1949.

(Secs. 1, 41, 60 Stat. 427, 440; 15 U. S. C. 1051, 1123)

THOMAS F. MURPHY,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

Approved:

CHARLES SAWYER,
Secretary of Commerce.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5908; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

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

[Order 314]

PART 50—ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

DELEGATIONS TO CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS AND CHIEFS OF SUBDIVISIONS OF DIVISIONS

JUNE 24, 1948.

1. The first paragraph of § 50.352 (Order No. 307, May 6, 1948) is designated as paragraph (a) and new subparagraphs are added, as follows:

§ 50.352 *Functions of the Chief, Division of Adjudication and the Chiefs of Subdivisions of that Division, with respect to various statutes.*¹ (a) The Chief of the Division of Adjudication and the Chiefs of subdivisions of that Division may act for the Director in the following classes of matters, subject to the conditions and restrictions set forth in § 50.351:

(7) Approval of construction in advance of the issuance of a permit or easement in right-of-way cases, in accordance with 43 CFR, 244.10, 245.8, as amended.

(8) Applications to use public lands under right-of-way permits for tramroads under the act of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. 635; 43 U. S. C. 956), and the issuance, assignment, modification or cancellation of such permits.

(9) Applications to use public lands under permits for rights-of-way under the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. 790; 43 U. S. C. 959, 16 U. S. C. 79), and the issuance, assignment, modifi-

¹The numbers of the subparagraphs in this section correspond with the numbers of the related subparagraphs in 43 CFR 4.275 (a).

cation or cancellation of such permits: *Provided, however,* That cancellation shall be only in the circumstances specifically prescribed in regulations of the Secretary. This authority shall not relate to applications or permits involving lands within national parks, Indian reservations, or any reservations of the United States for the use of or administered by the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, or any agency outside the Department of the Interior.

(10) Applications to use public lands under right-of-way easements under the act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1235, 1253-54; 43 U. S. C. 961), and the issuance and assignment of such easements. This authority shall not relate to applications or permits involving lands within national parks, Indian reservations, any reservations of the United States for the use of or administered by the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, or any agency outside the Department of the Interior, or to the revocation of any easements granted under the act of March 4, 1911, or to the modification of such easements without the consent of the persons to whom they have been issued.

(46) Applications for the lease or sale of lands in the Matanuska Valley, Alaska, under the act of October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1191, 48 U. S. C. 353 note), including the approval of such applications, and the issuance, assignment, modification or cancellation of such leases. (43 CFR, Part 4)

2. The first paragraph of § 50.353 (Order No. 307, May 6, 1948) is designated as paragraph (a), subparagraph (1) thereof is amended, and new subparagraphs are added, as follows:

§ 50.353 *Functions of the Chief of the Division of Adjudication and the Chiefs of subdivisions of that Division; general.* (a) The Chief of the Division of Adjudication and the Chiefs of subdivisions of that Division may act for the Director in the following classes of matters, subject to the conditions and restrictions set forth in § 50.351:

(1) Applications for entries under the general, reclamation, second entry and other homestead laws, and necessary actions in connection therewith, including the allowance, amendment or rejection of such applications, the assignment of reclamation homestead entries, applications for extensions of time to establish residence, and for changes in the residence requirements, reductions of areas of cultivation, the issuance and publication of proof notices, the disposition of protests and conflicting applications, and the issuance of final certificates or expiration notices.

(5) Closing of cases pursuant to Bureau or Departmental decisions, where proper.

(6) The initiation of Government contests by the issuance of charges as a basis therefor. (43 CFR, Part 4)

(R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22; Reorg. Plan No. 3 of 1946, 11 F. R. 7875)

ROSCOE E. BELL,
Assistant Director.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5851; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:45 a. m.]

Appendix—Public Land Orders

[Public Land Order 491]

CALIFORNIA

REVOKING IN PART EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 6361 OF OCTOBER 25, 1933, WITHDRAWING LANDS FOR CLASSIFICATION AND PENDING DETERMINATION AS TO ADVISABILITY OF INCLUDING SUCH LANDS IN A NATIONAL MONUMENT

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the act of June 25, 1910, c. 421, 36 Stat. 847 (U. S. C., title 43, sec. 141), and pursuant to Executive Order No. 9337 of April 24, 1943, it is ordered as follows:

Executive Order No. 6361 of October 25, 1933, withdrawing certain public lands in California for classification and pending determination as to the advisability of including such lands in a national monument, is hereby revoked so far as it affects the following-described lands:

SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

T. 2 S., R. 4 E.,
Sec. 22, NW¼;
Sec. 24, N½NE¼;
Sec. 28, NW¼;
Sec. 32, SW¼.

The areas described aggregate 560 acres.

C. GIRARD DAVIDSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 22, 1948.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5849; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 45—PUBLIC WELFARE

Chapter VI—Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency

PART 601—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES PROGRAM FOR THE BLIND

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1949, approved June 14, 1948, Title II, Subheading "Office of Vocational Rehabilitation" governing Federal reimbursement for one-half of necessary expenditures for acquisition of vending stands and other equipment to be controlled by the State Agency for the use of blind persons, the regulations prescribed pursuant to the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1948, approved July 8, 1947 (12 F. R. 4644) are hereby adopted and prescribed as the regulations under the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1949, with the following changes:

1. Section 601.2 (a) is hereby changed to read as follows: "'Act' means Title II, Subheading 'Office of Vocational Re-

habilitation', of Public Law 639, approved June 14, 1948, known officially as the 'Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1949.'"

2. Section 601.27 is hereby changed to read as follows:

§ 601.27 *Continued operations of programs under plans submitted previous to*

the issuance of regulations in this part. Insofar as they are not inconsistent with the act or these regulations, plan materials submitted pursuant to regulations previously issued under this part, shall be of the same force and effect, and shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as though submitted under these regulations.

These regulations shall take effect on July 1, 1948, or upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER whichever is later.

Dated: June 30, 1948.

[SEAL] OSCAR R. EWING,
Federal Security Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5966; Filed, June 30, 1948; 12:36 p. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR, Part 802]

FAIR AND REASONABLE WAGE RATES AND PRICES FOR 1948 CROP OF SUGARCANE

NOTICE OF HEARING AND DESIGNATION OF PRESIDING OFFICERS

Pursuant to the authority contained in subsections (c) (1) and (c) (2) of section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1948 (61 Stat. 922), notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held at Thibodaux, Louisiana, in the Agricultural Auditorium, on July 22, 1948, as 9:30 a. m.

The purpose of such hearing is to receive evidence likely to be of assistance to the Secretary of Agriculture in determining (1), pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (1) of said act, fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the harvesting of the 1948 crop of sugarcane, and in the planting and cultivation of sugarcane during the calendar year 1949, or such other periods as may be deemed feasible as explained below, on farms with respect to which applications for payments under said act are made, and (2), pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (2) of said act, fair and reasonable prices for the 1948 crop of sugarcane to be paid, under either purchase or toll agreements, by processors who as producers apply for payments under the said act. In the interest of obtaining the best information possible, all interested persons are requested to appear and express their views and present appropriate data in regard to the foregoing matters.

The Secretary is considering a change in the present practice of issuing one determination covering harvesting rates for a specified crop and another determination covering production and cultivation wage rates for the calendar year. Consideration is being given to the issu-

ance of a single determination covering all wage rates applicable to production, cultivation, and harvesting, such determination to be effective for a specified period of 12 months other than the calendar year. Interested persons will be afforded an opportunity to express their views in regard to this change.

The hearing, after being called to order at the time and place mentioned herein, may be continued from day to day within the discretion of the presiding officers and may be adjourned to a later day or to a different place without notice other than the announcement thereof at the hearing by the presiding officers.

George A. Dice, Ward S. Stevenson, and Thomas H. Allen are hereby designated as presiding officers to conduct either jointly or severally, the foregoing hearing.

Issued this 25th day of June 1948.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5868; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[14 CFR, Part 27]

AIRCRAFT DISPATCHER AERONAUTICAL EXPERIENCE

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Pursuant to authority delegated by the Civil Aeronautics Board to the Safety Bureau, notice is hereby given that the Bureau will propose to the Board an amendment of Part 27 of the Civil Air Regulations as hereinafter set forth.

Interested persons may participate in the making of the proposed rule by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Board, attention Safety Bureau, Washington 25, D. C. All com-

munications received within 30 days after the date of this publication will be considered by the Board before taking further action on the proposed rule.

Section 27.15 (f) of the Civil Air Regulations requires applicants for aircraft dispatcher certificates to have served in connection with the dispatching of air carrier aircraft under the supervision of a certificated dispatcher for at least 90 days within the 6 calendar months immediately preceding application. It does not appear that this requirement should be a prerequisite to the examination of an applicant, since prior to exercising the privileges of his certificate an aircraft dispatcher must comply with the recent experience requirements of § 27.23. Under the provisions of Part 27, in addition to required aeronautical experience, an applicant must demonstrate satisfactorily his compliance with the knowledge and skill requirements which are sufficiently stringent to assure that a successful applicant is fully competent to exercise the privileges of an aircraft dispatcher certificate.

It is proposed to amend Part 27 as follows:

1. By amending § 27.15 (e) to read as follows:

(e) Applicant shall be a graduate of an aircraft dispatcher course approved by the Administrator.

2. By rescinding § 27.15 (f).

This amendment is proposed under the authority of Title VI of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.

(Secs. 205 (a), 601-610, 52 Stat. 984, 1007-1012; 49 U. S. C. 425 (a), 551-560)

Dated: June 25, 1948.

By the Safety Bureau.

[SEAL] JOHN M. CHAMBERLAIN,
Assistant Director (Regulations).

[F. R. Doc. 48-5870; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

United States Coast Guard

[CGFR 48-33]

APPROVAL OF EQUIPMENT AND CORRECTION OF PRIOR DOCUMENTS

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commandant, United States Coast

Guard, by R. S. 4405 and 4491, as amended (46 U. S. C. 375, 489), and section 101 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (11 F. R. 7875), as well as the additional authorities cited as specific items below, the following corrections of prior documents and approvals of equipment are prescribed and the approvals

shall be effective for a period of five years from date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER unless sooner canceled or suspended by proper authority:

CLEANING PROCESSES FOR LIFE PRESERVERS

NOTE: Where buoyancy fillers are not removed from envelope covers during cleaning process.

Approval No. 160.006/14/0, Magaril cleaning process for cork and balsa wood life preservers with permanently installed buoyant inserts, as outlined in Coast Guard inspector's test report, dated June 9, 1948, describing cleaning process submitted by Magaril, Inc., Bordentown, N. J.

(R. S. 4417a, 4426, 4488, 4492, 35 Stat. 428, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 164, 166, 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 391a, 396, 404, 481, 490, 526e, 526p, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275, 46 CFR 160.-006-4)

BUOYANT CUSHIONS, STANDARD

NOTE: Cushions are for use on motorboats of classes A, 1, or 2 not carrying passengers for hire.

Approval No. 160.007/69/0, standard kapok buoyant cushion, U. S. C. G., Specification 160.007, manufactured by the Denison Mattress Factory, 1001-31 West Owing Street, Denison, Tex.

Approval No. 160.007/70/0, standard kapok buoyant cushion, U. S. C. G., Specification 160.007, manufactured by the Reed Furniture Manufacturing Co., 8206 East Admiral Place, Tulsa, Okla.

Approval No. 160.007/71/0, standard kapok buoyant cushion, U. S. C. G., Specification 160.007, manufactured by the Hacker Boat Co., 9 Judge Street, Mount Clemens, Mich.

(54 Stat. 164, 166; 46 U. S. C. 526e, 526p; 46 CFR 25.4-1, 28.4-8)

BUOYANT CUSHIONS, NONSTANDARD

Approval No. 160.008/379/0, 15" x 15" x 2" rectangular buoyant cushion, 20 oz. kapok unsupported plastic film cover, and straps, Dwg. No. 3-17-48 manufactured by Atlantic-Pacific Manufacturing Corp., 124 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Approval No. 160.008/382/0, 15" x 15" x 2" rectangular buoyant cushion, 20 oz. kapok, unsupported plastic film cover and straps, Dwg. No. 12-31-47, manufactured by Atlantic-Pacific Manufacturing Corp., 124 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Approval No. 160.008/395/0, 12" x 14" x 2" seat, 15 oz. kapok; 12" x 14" x 2" back, 15 oz. kapok; double Luoyant cushion, U. S. C. G., Specification 160.-008, Dwg. No. 5-11-48, manufactured by Atlantic-Pacific Manufacturing Corp., 124 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Approval No. 160.008/396/0, 15" x 15" x 2" seat, 20 oz. kapok; 15" x 15" x 2" back, 20 oz. kapok; double buoyant cushion, U. S. C. G. Specification 160.008, Dwg. No. 5-11-48, manufactured by Atlantic-Pacific Manufacturing Corp., 124 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Approval No. 160.008/397/0, 12" x 67" x 2" rectangular buoyant cushion, 72 oz. kapok, U. S. C. G. Specification 160.-008, Dwg. No. 5-5-48, manufactured by Atlantic-Pacific Manufacturing Corp., 124 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn 2, N. Y. (54 Stat. 164, 166; 46 U. S. C. 526e, 526p; 46 CFR 25.4-1, 28.4-8)

WINCHES, LIFEBOAT

Approval No. 160.015/45/0, Type CL 17.5 lifeboat winch, approved for maximum working load of 35,000 pounds pull at the drums (17,500 pounds per fall),

identified by General Arrangement Dwg. No. CL-17.5-1 dated December 6, 1946, submitted by the Marine Safety Equipment Corp., Point Pleasant, N. J.

(R. S. 4417a, 4426, 4488, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 391a, 404, 481, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275; 46 CFR 37.1-5, 59.3a, 60.21, 76.15a, 94.14a)

LIFEBOATS

Approval No. 160.035/137/1, 16.0' x 5.5' x 2.38' steel, oar-propelled lifeboat, 12-person capacity, identified by General Arrangement Dwg. No. 557-A dated March 10, 1944 and revised April 24, 1948, submitted by Boatcraft Co., Inc., corner of Cropsey and 26th Avenue, Brooklyn 14, N. Y. (This supersedes Approval No. 160.035/137/0 in the FEDERAL REGISTER dated July 31, 1947.)

Approval No. 160.035/198/0, 14.0' x 5.2' x 2.3' steel, oar-propelled lifeboat, 10-person capacity, identified by General Arrangement Dwg. No. 1403, dated June 14, 1946, submitted by Boatcraft Company, Inc., corner of Cropsey and 26th Avenue, Brooklyn 14, N. Y.

(R. S. 4417a, 4426, 4481, 4488, 4492, 35 Stat. 428, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 391a, 396, 404, 474, 481, 490, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275; 46 CFR 37.1-1, 59.13, 76.16, 94.15, 113.10)

SAFETY VALVES

Approval No. 162.001/85/0, Cat. No. 2501, Crane Co. pop safety valve, bronze body and bonnet, enclosed spring, single lifting lever, screwed inlet and outlet, maximum working pressure 30 p. s. i., Dwg. No. A-24144, Rev. B, approved for sizes 1½" and 2" diameters, sizes ¾", 1", and 1¼" diameter are approved only for heating boiler service, manufactured by Crane Co., 836 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Ill.

Approval No. 162.001/86/0, SPL Cat. No. 2501, Crane Co. pop safety valve, bronze body and bonnet, enclosed spring, single lifting lever, flanged inlet and screwed outlet, maximum working pressure 250 p. s. i., maximum working temperature 406° F., Dwg. No. A-24158, Rev. B, approved for sizes 1½" and 2" diameters, manufactured by Crane Co., 836 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Ill.

(R. S. 4417a, 4418, 4426, 4433, 49 Stat. 1544, 54 Stat. 346, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 391a, 392, 404, 411, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275, 46 CFR Part 52)

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

Approval No. 164.009/16/0, "G-B Utralite MC Fiberglas Hull Insulation" glass wool insulation type incombustible material identical to that described in National Bureau of Standards Test Report No. TG 3610-1519; FP 2622, dated May 19, 1948, approved in a one-pound per cubic foot density, manufactured by Gustin-Bacon Manufacturing Co., 1412 West 12th Street, Kansas City 7, Mo.

(R. S. 4417a, 4426, 49 Stat. 1384, 1544, 54 Stat. 346, 1028, and sec. 5 (e), 55 Stat. 244, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 367, 369, 391a, 404, 463a, 1333, 50 U. S. C. 1275; 46 CFR, Part 144)

CORRECTIONS OF PRIOR DOCUMENTS

2. In Approval No. 160.032/101/0 for a steel oar-propelled lifeboat change "20-person capacity" to "18-person capacity," which was published in Coast Guard document CGFR 48-12, FEDERAL REGISTER document 48-2903, filed March 31, 1948, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER dated April 1, 1948 (13 F. R. 1800).

2. In Approval No. 160.032/101/0 for a mechanical davit change date of arrangement Dwg. No. 3211 from "13 March 1948" to "13 April 1948;" in Approval No. 162.032/102/0, for a mechanical davit change the date of arrangement Dwg. No. 2082-10 from "September 22, 1947" to "August 22, 1947;" and in Approval No. 160.035/159/0 for a steel oar-propelled lifeboat, change the revised date of general arrangement and construction Dwg. No. 1215 from "April 27, 1947" to "April 21, 1947;" which approvals were listed in Coast Guard document CGFR 48-31, Federal Register document 48-5132, filed June 8, 1948, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER June 9, 1948 (13 F. R. 3099).

Dated: June 25, 1948.

[SEAL]

J. F. FARLEY,
Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,
Commandant.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5893; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:52 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[Misc. 7970]

IDAHO

CLASSIFICATION ORDER

JUNE 22, 1948.

1. Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Secretary of the Interior by Order No. 2325 dated May 24, 1947 (43 CFR 4.275 (b) (3), 12 F. R. 3566), I hereby classify under the small tract act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609), as amended July 14, 1945 (59 Stat. 467, 43 U. S. C. sec. 682a), as hereinafter indicated, the following described lands in the Blackfoot, Idaho, land district, embracing 17.34 acres:

SMALL TRACT CLASSIFICATION No. 197

IDAHO No. 5

For Leasing and Sale for Home and Business Sites

T. 16 S., R. 15 E., B. M.
Sec. 35, lots 5, 6, 7, N½N½NE¼NW¼.

2. These lands, described in terms of the supplemental plat of survey accepted May 14, 1948, lie within the Idaho-Nevada State line. They are located 47 miles south of Twin Falls, Idaho, and 68 miles north of Wells, Nevada. There is no surface water on this land. All indications are that sufficient water for domestic and commercial use could be secured at a depth of 150 feet.

3. Pursuant to § 257.9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR, Part 257, Circ. 1647, May 27, 1947, and Circ. 1665, November 19, 1947), a preference right to a lease is accorded to those applicants whose applications (a) were regularly filed, under the regulations issued pur-

suant to the act, prior to 4:45 p. m. on July 29, 1947, and (b) are for the type of site for which the land subject thereunder has been classified. As to such applications, this order shall become effective upon the date on which it is signed.

4. As to the land not covered by the applications referred to in paragraph 3, this order shall not become effective to permit the leasing of such land under the small tract act of June 1, 1938, cited above, until 10:00 a. m. on August 24, 1948. At that time such land shall, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, become subject to application, petition, location, or selection, as follows:

(a) *Ninety-day period for other preference right filings.* For a period of 90 days from 10:00 a. m. on August 24, 1948, to close of business on November 23, 1948, inclusive, to (1) application under the small tract act of June 1, 1938, by qualified veterans of World War II, for whose service recognition is granted by the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747) as amended May 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 123, 43 U. S. C. sec. 279), and by other qualified persons entitled to credit for service under the said act, subject to the requirements of applicable law, and (2) application under any applicable public land law, based on prior existing valid settlement right and preference rights conferred by existing laws or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation. Application by such veterans and by other persons entitled to credit for service shall be subject to claims of the classes described in subdivision (2).

(b) *Advance period for simultaneous preference right filings.* All applications by such veterans and persons claiming preference rights superior to those of such veterans filed at 4:45 p. m. on July 29, 1947, or thereafter, up to and including 10:00 a. m. on August 24, 1948, shall be treated as simultaneously filed.

(c) *Date for nonpreference right filings authorized by the public land laws.* Commencing at 10:00 a. m. November 24, 1948, any of the land remaining unappropriated shall become subject to application under the small tract act by the public generally.

(d) *Advance period for simultaneous nonpreference right filings.* Applications under the small tract act by the general public filed at 4:45 p. m. on July 29, 1947, or thereafter, up to and including 10:00 a. m. on November 24, 1948, shall be treated as simultaneously filed.

5. Veterans shall accompany their applications with certified copies of their certificates of discharge, or other satisfactory evidence of their military or naval service. Other persons entitled to credit for service shall file evidence of their right to credit in accordance with 43 CFR 181.38 (Circ. 1588). Persons asserting preference rights through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claims, shall accompany their applications by duly corroborated affidavits in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

All applications referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4, which shall be filed in the

district office at Blackfoot, Idaho, shall be acted upon in accordance with the regulations contained in § 295.8 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations (Circ. 324, May 22, 1914, 43 L. D. 254), to the extent that such regulations are applicable. Applications under the small tract act of June 1, 1938, shall be governed by the regulations contained in Part 257 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

7. Leases will be for a period of 5 years at an annual rental of \$5 for homesites payable for the entire lease period in advance of the issuance of the lease. The rental for business sites will be in accordance with a schedule of graduated charges based on gross income, with a minimum charge of \$20 payable yearly in advance, the remainder, if any, to be paid within 30 days after each yearly anniversary of the lease. Leases will contain an option to purchase clause, application for which may be filed at or after the expiration of one year from the date the lease is issued.

8. Lot 5 will be leased as one unit, and both lots 6 and 7 as a unit. The $N\frac{1}{2}N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ will be leased in units of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, each being approximately 330 by 330 feet.

9. All inquiries relating to these lands shall be addressed to the Acting Manager, District Land Office, Blackfoot, Idaho.

ROSCOE E. BELL,
Assistant Director.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5850; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:45 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. E-6147]

CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC POWER CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER AUTHORIZING AND APPROVING ISSUANCE OF SECURITIES

JUNE 25, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that, on June 24, 1948, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered June 23, 1948, authorizing and approving issuance of securities in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5854; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-140]

CORPORATION SERVICE CO. ET AL.

NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDER DISMISSING COMPLAINT

JUNE 25, 1948.

In the matter of Corporation Service Company, Rufus C. Coulter and George Watts, as Trustee v. Mississippi River Fuel Corporation.

Notice is hereby given that, on June 24, 1948, the Federal Power Commission issued its findings and order entered June 22, 1948, dismissing complaint in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5855; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-622]

UNITED GAS PIPE LINE CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER MODIFYING ORDERS ISSUING CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

JUNE 25, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that, on June 24, 1948, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered June 23, 1948, modifying orders issuing certificate of public convenience and necessity in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5856; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1010]

PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPE LINE CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER APPROVING WITHDRAWAL OF RATE SCHEDULE AND TERMINATING PROCEEDING

JUNE 25, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that, on June 24, 1948, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered June 22, 1948, in the above-designated matter, approving withdrawal of Supplement No. 7 to Panhandle's Rate Schedule FPC No. 61, and terminating proceeding.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5857; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1017]

NORTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER DISMISSING APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY AND FOR PERMISSION TO ABANDON FACILITIES

JUNE 25, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that, on June 24, 1948, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered June 22, 1948, in the above-designated matter, dismissing application for certificate of public convenience and necessity and for permission to abandon facilities.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5858; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:47 a. m.]

[Project No. 1334]

A. S. ALMEIDA

NOTICE OF ORDER AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE OF NEW LICENSE (MINOR)

JUNE 25, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that, on June 24, 1948, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered June 22, 1948, authorizing issuance of new license (minor) in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5859; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. IT-6097]

MARIAS RIVER ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JUNE 25, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that Marias River Electric Cooperative, Inc., of Shelby, Montana, has filed an application pursuant to section 202 (e) of the Federal Power Act (16 U. S. C. 824a (e)) for authority to transmit electric energy across the international boundary between the United States and Canada, from a point on the international boundary at Sweet Grass, Montana, to Southern Utilities Company, Ltd., operating in the Province of Alberta, Canada.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should, on or before July 8, 1948, file a petition or protest in accordance with the Commission's general rules and regulations including rules of practice and procedure.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5860; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:47 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 7-1047]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD CO.

FINDINGS AND ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 25th day of June A. D. 1948.

In the matter of application by the Boston Stock Exchange for unlisted trading privileges in Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, Common Stock, Without Par Value; File No. 7-1047.

The Boston Stock Exchange has made application to the Commission pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12F-1 for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the Common Stock, Without Par Value, of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, 139 West Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Illinois.

After appropriate notice and opportunity for hearing and in the absence of any request by any interested person for hearing on this matter, the Commission on the basis of the facts submitted in the application makes the following findings:

(1) That this security is listed and registered on the New York Stock Exchange and The Chicago Stock Exchange; that the geographical area deemed to constitute the vicinity of the Boston Stock Exchange is the New England States exclusive of Fairfield County, Connecticut; that out of a total of 1,299,872 shares outstanding, 138,317 shares are owned by 1,447 shareholders in the vicinity of the Boston Stock Exchange; and that in the vicinity of the Boston Stock Exchange there were 853 transactions involving 75,185 shares from February 1, 1947, to January 31, 1948;

(2) That sufficient public distribution of, and sufficient public trading activity in, this security exist in the vicinity of the applicant exchange to render the extension of unlisted trading privileges thereto appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors; and

(3) That the extension of unlisted trading privileges on the applicant exchange to this security is otherwise appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors.

Accordingly it is ordered, Pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that the application of the Boston Stock Exchange for permission to extend unlisted trading privileges to the Common Stock, Without Par Value, of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company be, and the same is, hereby granted.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5861; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:47 a. m.]

[File No. 70-1839]

MONONGAHELA POWER CO. ET AL.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION AND PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C. on the 25th day of June A. D. 1948.

In the matter of Monongahela Power Company, Monongahela Securities Company, Monongahela Transport Company, File No. 70-1839.

Monongahela Power Company ("Monongahela"), a public utility subsidiary of a registered holding company, Monongahela Securities Company ("Securities"), a direct subsidiary of Monongahela, and Monongahela Transport Company ("Transport"), a direct subsidiary of Securities, have filed with this Commission a joint application-declaration with one amendment thereto, pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and certain rules and regulations promulgated thereunder regarding the following transactions:

Securities proposes to liquidate and, after paying or making provision for the payment of its debts (as at April 30, 1948 the balance sheet of Securities indicates long term debt in the form of advances from Monongahela of \$50,000 and current and accrued tax liabilities of \$1,444), to distribute its remaining assets to Monongahela which owns all of the capital stock of Securities. The assets of Securities, as at April 30, 1948, consist of two lots in the city of Fairmont, West Virginia and three buildings located on said lots, together with miscellaneous parcels of undeveloped land located in Fairmont, Morgantown, Parkersburg, Marlinton, and rural areas in West Virginia, cash in the amount of \$17,070, and the common stock of Transport.

Transport also proposes to liquidate and, after paying or making provision for the payment of its debts (Transport's balance sheet, as at April 30, 1948, indicates no liabilities), to distribute its

remaining assets to Securities, which owns all of the capital stock of Transport. The assets of Transport, as at April 30, 1948, consist of a vacant lot in the city of Morgantown, West Virginia, carried on its books at \$23,119, and cash in the amount of \$129,232. The distribution of assets by Transport may be made directly to Monongahela if the dissolution of Securities shall have been effected at that time.

Monongahela proposes to acquire the land and buildings from its subsidiaries, Transport and Securities, and to record such land and buildings on its books, together with applicable reserves for depreciation, at the amounts at which the same are presently carried by the subsidiaries on their books, it being represented in the filing that these properties are stated at original cost. In connection with the proposed liquidation of Transport and Securities, the certificates for capital stock of these companies are to be surrendered and cancelled after these companies have executed deeds transferring their physical properties to Monongahela.

The filing was made with this Commission on May 18, 1948, and the amendment thereto was filed on June 2, 1948. Notice of this filing was duly given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule U-23, promulgated pursuant to the act, and the Commission has not received a request for hearing with respect thereto within the period specified in said notice, or otherwise, and has not ordered a hearing thereon.

The Commission finding with respect to this joint application-declaration that the applicable statutory standards are satisfied, that there is no basis for any adverse findings, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that said joint application-declaration be granted and permitted to become effective, and further deeming it appropriate to grant the request of applicants-declarants that this order should become effective upon issuance:

It is hereby ordered, Pursuant to said Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act and subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24, that this joint application-declaration be, and the same hereby is, granted and permitted to become effective forthwith.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5862, Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 70-1813]

BROCKTON EDISON CO.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 24th day of June A. D. 1948.

Brockton Edison Company ("Brockton"), a public utility subsidiary company of Eastern Utilities Associates ("EUA"), a registered holding company,

having filed an application and amendments thereto with this Commission pursuant to section 6 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") with respect to the following proposed transactions:

Brockton proposes to issue, in accordance with a time schedule set forth in its application, but not later than October 25, 1948, unsecured promissory notes in an aggregate amount not in excess of \$850,000. Such notes will bear an interest rate of 2½% per annum and will have a maturity date of April 15, 1951. Brockton further proposes that the total amount of unsecured promissory notes to be issued during the period from April 15, 1948 to and including October 25, 1948 will be reduced by an amount equal to the amount of permanent financing that is done by Brockton during the indicated period. The notes proposed to be issued may be prepaid with fifteen days prior written notice, either in whole at any time, or in part, (in an amount not less than \$100,000) from time to time, at the option of Brockton without premium, unless such prepayment is made directly or indirectly from the proceeds of or in anticipation of other bank borrowings, in which event such prepayment will be made at a premium computed at ¼ of 1% per annum on the principal amount prepaid from the date of prepayment to the maturity date of the note prepaid.

Brockton has entered into a credit agreement with The Chase National Bank of the City of New York. Under this agreement Brockton agrees to borrow and The Chase National Bank of the City of New York agrees to lend in accordance with a schedule of borrowing set forth therein up to a maximum amount of \$1,700,000 prior to April 16, 1950.

The credit agreement further provides for a commitment fee at the rate of ¼ of 1% per annum for each quarterly annual period ending on or before April 15, 1949, and at the rate of ½ of 1% for each quarterly annual period ending after April 15, 1949, on the average daily unused balance of the credit available during each quarterly annual period. The application, as amended, states that the proceeds of the notes proposed to be issued will be used for construction purposes. The Department of Public Utilities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions has approved the issuance of the proposed notes. The application, as amended, further states that no Federal commission, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions. The expenses in connection with the proposed transaction are estimated in the application at \$2,500 of which \$2,000 represents the estimated fees and expenses for legal services. Under the credit agreement Brockton agrees to pay the fee of counsel for The Chase National Bank of the City of New York for services in connection with said credit agreement and the notes to be issued, the amount of which is estimated at \$500.

Said application having been filed on April 12, 1948, and amendments thereto having been filed on May 17, 1948, June 1, 1948 and June 7, 1948, and notice of the

filing of said application having been duly given in the manner prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to said act, and the Commission not having received a request for hearing thereon within the period prescribed in said notice, or otherwise, and not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

Brockton having requested that the Commission's order granting its application become effective forthwith upon issuance; and the Commission deeming it appropriate to grant such request; and

The Commission finding with respect to said application, as amended, that the requirements of section 6 (b) are satisfied and that there is no basis for imposing terms and conditions, other than those specified in Rule U-24, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that said application, as amended, be granted;

It is hereby ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and to the applicable provisions of said act, and subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24, that the aforesaid application, as amended, be, and the same hereby is, granted forthwith.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5863; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 70-1809]

MINNEAPOLIS GAS LIGHT CO.

ORDER MODIFYING PRIOR ORDER TO PERMIT
ACCELERATION OF BORROWINGS

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C. on the 24th day of June A. D. 1948.

The Commission having, by order dated May 10, 1948, permitted a declaration, as amended, filed by Minneapolis Gas Light Company ("Minneapolis"), a public utility subsidiary of American Gas and Power Company, a registered holding company, to become effective subject to terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24, regarding the issuance and sale by Minneapolis of six promissory notes, two of which were to be dated on or about June 1, 1948, each in the principal amount of \$350,000, two of which were to be dated on or about August 1, 1948, each in the principal amount of \$250,000, and two of which were to be dated on or about October 1, 1948, each in the principal amount of \$500,000, all of which were to bear interest at the rate of 2½% per annum and to mature one year from date of issue; and

Minneapolis, having by further amendment filed on June 18, 1948, requested authorization to increase the borrowings proposed on or about August 1, 1948, from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 and to decrease the borrowings proposed on October 1, 1948, from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000;

The Commission deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of the investors and consumers that the aforesaid order dated May 10,

1948, be modified to permit the acceleration of borrowings as proposed by Minneapolis:

It is hereby ordered, That the order entered herein on May 10, 1948 be, and the same hereby is, modified to permit the borrowing of \$1,000,000 on or about August 1, 1948, instead of \$500,000, and \$500,000 on or about October 1, 1948, instead of \$1,000,000.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5864; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 70-1874]

EBASCO SERVICES, INC.

NOTICE OF FILING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C. on the 24th day of June A. D. 1948.

Notice is hereby given that Ebasco Services, Incorporated ("Ebasco"), a wholly owned service company subsidiary of Electric Bond and Share Company, a registered holding company, has filed an application pursuant to the public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Applicant designates sections 9 and 10 of the Act as applicable to the proposed transactions.

Notice is further given that any interested person may not later than July 6, 1948, at 5:30 p. m., E. D. S. T., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request and the issues, if any, of fact or law raised by said application, which he desires to controvert, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time thereafter such application as filed or as amended may be granted as provided in Rule D-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to said act or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rules D-20 (a) and U-100 thereof.

All interested persons are referred to said application, which is on file in the office of this Commission for a statement of the transactions therein proposed, which are summarized as follows:

Ebasco has entered into a preliminary agreement with Creole Petroleum Corporation ("Creole"), a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whereby Ebasco has undertaken to perform certain construction and engineering services in connection with major extensions of Creole's industrial and other facilities in the Lake Maracaibo area of Venezuela and in other parts of that country, which facilities are expected to cost approximately \$20,000,000.

Ebasco deems it most advantageous to conduct such operations through a wholly owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and

in connection therewith proposes to have the incorporators of Meridian Engineering Company, Inc., an inactive name-saving corporation organized in 1944 under the laws of the State of Delaware, elect as its directors five officers of Ebasco; to cause the name of Meridian Engineering Company, Inc., to be changed to Ebasco Engineering Company, Inc.; to cause the number of shares of stock which such company shall be authorized to issue to be changed from 100 shares of common stock, having a par value of \$10 per share, to 1,000 shares of common stock having a par value of \$50 per share; and to purchase all of such 1,000 shares of common stock at the par value thereof aggregating \$50,000.

The funds received by the new company will be used for initial working capital, it being Ebasco's understanding with Creole that the latter shall furnish substantially all of the working capital necessary for the proposed Venezuelan operations.

It is represented that the new company will perform no services for any associate company in the Electric Bond and Share system.

The applicant has requested that the Commission issue its order herein as soon as may be practicable and that such order become effective immediately upon issuance.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5865; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

AUTHORITY: 40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, Pub. Laws 322, 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50, 925; 50 U. S. C. and Supp. App. 1, 616; E. O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp., E. O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E. O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981.

[Vesting Order 9014, Amdt.]

ELLEN KUERBS AND EMMI ZISKOVEN

In re: Bonds owned by Ellen Kuerbs and Emmi Ziskoven. File D-28-9895-G-1.

Vesting Order 9014, dated May 20, 1947, is hereby amended as follows and not otherwise:

By deleting subparagraph 2 (o) thereof and substituting therefor:

(2) United States Savings Bonds, Series D, issued June 1940, of \$100.00 face value each, bearing the numbers C 2019806D and C 2019807D and one (1) United States Savings Bond, issued July, 1940, of \$100.00 face value, bearing the number C 2180359D, all payable to Emmi Ziskoven, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto.

All other provisions of said Vesting Order 9014 and all action taken on behalf of the Attorney General of the United States in reliance thereon, pur-

suant thereto and under the authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington D. C., on June 1, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5890; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11359]

KONRAD SPORRER

In re: Voting trust certificate owned by Konrad*Sporrer. F-28-28047-A-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Konrad Sporrer, whose last known address is 76 Unterhacking, Cel Munchen, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: All rights in and under a voting trust certificate representing 10 shares of capital stock of the Lincoln Drive and Johnson Street Corporation, 57 William Street, New York 5, New York, said certificate numbered 478 and registered in the name of Konrad Sporrer, including particularly any and all declared and unpaid dividends on the aforesaid shares of the Lincoln Drive and Johnson Street Corporation, and all rights to receive and collect liquidation payments on said shares, including, but not limited to, the first, second and third and/or final liquidating payments of \$32.00, \$4.25 and \$1.60 per share, respectively,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5877; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11389]

OSCAR A. GEIER

In re: Estate of Oscar A. Geier, deceased. File D-28-8263; E. T. sec. 9398.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That E. Bierreth, F. W. Clodius, O. Kayser, Wolfgang Müller-Bore, E. Noll and Erich Ristow, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That G. Ishikawa, whose last known address is Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

3. That E. Jourdan and W. Paap; T. R. Koehnhorn, A. Mentzel and F. Wirth; and Wirth, Weihe, Width & Schalk are partnerships, associations, corporations or other business organizations organized under the laws of, and which have, or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, have had their principal places of business in Germany and are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That Nakamatsu International Patent and Law Office; Ohye & Company; and Yuasa & Asamura are partnerships, associations, corporations or other business organizations organized under the laws of, and which have, or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, have had their principal places of business in Japan and are nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

5. That the sum of \$592.77 was paid to the Attorney General of the United States by Frieda Geier, Executrix, of the Estate of Oscar A. Geier, deceased;

6. That the said sum of \$592.77 was accepted by the Attorney General of the United States on April 2, 1947, pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended;

7. That the said sum of \$592.77 is presently in the possession of the Attorney General of the United States and was property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which was evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of designated enemy countries (Germany and Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

8. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1 and 3 hereof are not within a designated enemy coun-

try, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

9. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 2 and 4 hereof are 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).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

This vesting order is issued nunc pro tunc to confirm the vesting of the said property by acceptance as aforesaid.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5878; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11400]

GEORGE LOEMPEL

In re: Estate of George Loempel, deceased. File No. D-28-12229; E. T. sec. 16449.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Antonia Walter, Bridget Fesel (niece of George Loempel, deceased), Barbara Fesel (niece of George Loempel, deceased), Carl Fesel, Joseph Fesel, Bridget Fesel (grandniece of George Loempel, deceased), Rudolph Fesel, Elizabeth Fesel, Mary Fesel, Barbara Fesel (grandniece of George Loempel, deceased), Anna Fesel, Hedwig Fesel and Anton Fesel, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraph 1 hereof, and each of them, in and to the estate of George Loempel, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That such property is in the process of administration by Ben H. Brown, Public Administrator, as administrator, acting under the judicial supervision of the Superior Court of California in and for the County of Los Angeles;

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons identified in subparagraph 1 hereof are 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 (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5879; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11403]

MARGARET NIGRIN

In re: Trust under the will of Margaret Nigrin, deceased. File No. D-28-11839; E. T. sec. 16047.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Helena Vogel, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany, and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees, and distributees of Anna Doorhauer, deceased, and the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees, and distributees of Herbert Vogel, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof, and each of them, in and to the trust created under the will of Margaret Nigrin, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That such property is in the process of administration by Jacob L. Hartmann, and Edna Hartmann, as executors and trustees, acting under the judicial supervision of the Surrogate's Court of King's County, New York;

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the person identified in subparagraph 1 and the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees, and distributees of Anna Doorhauer, deceased, and

the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees, and distributees of Herbert Vogel, deceased, are 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 (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5880; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11414]

JOSEPH WOLFF

In re: Trust u/w of Joseph Wolff, deceased. File No. D-28-6642; E. T. sec. 4567.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Berthilde Koehler, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the issue, names unknown, of Berthilde Koehler, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof, and each of them, in and to the estate of Joseph Wolff, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That such property is in the process of administration by Leonard S. Wolff, as Executor and Trustee, acting under the judicial supervision of the Surrogate's Court, County of New York, New York;

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof and the issue, names unknown, of Berthilde Koehler, are 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 (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate

consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest.

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,

*Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.*

[F. R. Doc. 48-5881; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11424]

OTTO GUTTMANN

In re: Stock owned by Otto Guttman. F-28-28935-D-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Otto Guttman, whose last known address is P. O. Box 6, Nurnberg, Bavaria, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: Twenty-five (25) shares of 2nd preferred capital stock of Erie Railroad Company, Midland Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by certificate numbered 13071, registered in the name of Lena Haeuslbauer, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and any and all rights under a plan of reorganization,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Otto Guttman, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
*Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.*

[F. R. Doc. 48-5882; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11432]

NIPPON SUISAN KAISHA AND NIPPON SHOKAI

In re: Debts owing to Nippon Suisan Kaisha and Nippon Shokai. F-39-534-C-1, F-39-535-C-2.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Nippon Suisan Kaisha, the last known address of which is Tokyo, Japan, and Nippon Shokai, the last known address of which is Yokohama, Japan, are partnerships, associations, corporations or other business organizations organized under the laws of Japan and which have or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, have had their principal places of business in Japan and are nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: Those certain debts or other obligations owing to Nippon Suisan Kaisha and Nippon Shokai by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, as Liquidator of the Business and Property in New York of The Mitsui Bank, Ltd., 80 Spring Street, New York, New York, in the respective amounts of \$3,315.07 and \$651.81 as of May 19, 1948, representing proceeds of certain drafts drawn by the aforesaid creditors, together with any and all accruals to the aforesaid debts or other obligations and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are 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).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used,

administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
*Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.*

[F. R. Doc. 48-5883; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11455]

LUCIE AND GEORG VAN DER HEIDE

In re: Rights of Lucie Van Der Heide and of the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Georg Van Der Heide, deceased, under insurance contract. File No. F-28-24680-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Lucie Van Der Heide, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown of Georg Van Der Heide, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the net proceeds due or to become due under Group Annuity Contract No. 34—Certificate No. 16296, issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Georg Van Der Heide, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof and the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Georg Van Der Heide, deceased, are 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 (Germany).

All determinations and all actions required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the prop-

erty described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5884; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11456]

DORA ADELBECK AND SOPHIE SACK

In re: Bank accounts owned by Dora Adelbeck and Sophie Sack, also known as Schwester Sophies Sack. F-28-28828-E-1, F-28-28829-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Dora Adelbeck and Sophie Sack, also known as Schwester Sophies Sack, each of whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Dora Adelbeck, by The New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York 15, New York, arising out of a Cash Custody Account, account number AC 6315, entitled Dora Adelbeck, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

b. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Sophie Sack, also known as Schwester Sophies Sack, by The New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York 15, New York, arising out of a Cash Custody Account, account number AC 6316, entitled Sophie Sack, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are 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 (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used,

administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5885; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11460]

BUCHLER & CO. AND GOHEI TANABE & CO.

In re: Debts owing to Buchler & Co., also known as Chininfabrik Braunschweig, as Chininfabrik Braunschweig Buchler & Co., and as Buchler & Co., Chininfabrik Braunschweig and Gohei Tanabe & Company, F-28-8493-C-1, F-39-2891-C-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Buchler & Co., also known as Chininfabrik Braunschweig, as Chininfabrik Braunschweig Buchler & Co., and as Buchler & Co. Chininfabrik Braunschweig, the last known address of which is 294 Frankfurter Strasse, Braunschweig, Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Braunschweig, Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That Gohei Tanabe & Company, the last known address of which is 21 Doshumachi 3-Chome, Osaka, Japan, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization, organized under the laws of Japan, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Osaka, Japan, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

3. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Buchler & Co., also known as Chininfabrik Braunschweig, as Chininfabrik Braunschweig Buchler & Co., and as Buchler & Co. Chininfabrik Braunschweig, by Chas. L. Huisking & Co., Inc., 155 Varick Street, New York 13, New York, in the amount of \$3,126.56, as of June 30, 1947, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Buchler & Co., also known as Chininfabrik Braunschweig, as Chininfabrik Braun-

schweig, Buchler & Co., and as Buchler & Co. Chininfabrik Braunschweig, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Gohei Tanabe & Company, by Chas. L. Huisking & Co., Inc., 155 Varick Street, New York 13, New York, in the amount of \$1,266.64, as of June 30, 1947, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Gohei Tanabe & Company, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany), and that the person named in subparagraph 2 hereof be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5886; Filed, June 30, 1948;
8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11461]

KARL GEORG DEUCHERT

In re: Bank account owned by Karl Georg Deuchert. F-28-29016-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Karl Georg Deuchert, whose last known address is 56 p. Unterlindau, Frankfurt (Main) Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of Central Savings Bank in the City of New York, 2100 Broadway, New York,

New York, arising out of a savings account, account number 991,328, entitled Karl Georg Deuchert in trust for Margarethe Deuchert, maintained at the Fourteenth Street branch office of the aforesaid bank located at Fourth Avenue at Fourteenth Street, New York, New York, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Karl Georg Deuchert, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5887; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11463]

EUGEN ERNTGES

In re: Debt owing to the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Eugen Erntges, deceased. F-28-28915-C-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Eugen Erntges, deceased, who

there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany):

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of Tip-Top Instruments, Inc., 15 East 26th Street, New York 10, New York, in the amount of \$109.20, as of December 31, 1945, arising out of personal services rendered by Eugen Erntges, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same and any and all accruals there-to,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Eugen Erntges, deceased, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Eugen Erntges, deceased, are 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 (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5888; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11466]

KARL F. HAGENMEYER

In re: Bank account owned by the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Karl F. Hagenmeyer, also known as K. F. Hagenmeyer, deceased. F-28-6247-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Karl F. Hagenmeyer, also known as K. F. Hagenmeyer, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of Bank of Sheboygan, 620-626 North 8th Street, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, arising out of a savings account, account number 16883, entitled K. F. Hagenmeyer, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Karl F. Hagenmeyer, also known as H. F. Hagenmeyer, deceased, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Karl F. Hagenmeyer, also known as K. F. Hagenmeyer, deceased, are 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 (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5889; Filed, June 30, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

