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TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter IV—Production and Marketing Administration and Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter C—Loans, Purchases, and Other Operations

[1950 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, Supp. 1, Hay and Pasture Seed]

PART 601—GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

SUBPART—1950 PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAMS FOR GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

A price support program has been announced for the 1950 crop of hay and pasture seeds named in § 601.230. The 1950 CCC Grain Price Support Bulletin 1 (15 F. R. 3147) issued by Commodity Credit Corporation and containing the general requirements with respect to price support operations for grains and related commodities produced in 1950, is supplemented as follows:

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601.221	Purpose.
601.222	Availability of price support.
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601.230	Schedule of basic specifications and rates.
601.231	Delivery of seed to CCC.
601.232	Settlement.

AUTHORITY: §§ 601.221 to 601.232 issued under sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070; 15 U. S. C. Supp., 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, Titles III, IV, Pub. Law 439, 81st Cong.; 15 U. S. C. Supp., 714c.

§ 601.221 *Purpose.* This supplement states additional specific requirements which, together with those contained in the 1950 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, apply to loans and purchase agreements for producers under the 1950 Crop Hay and Pasture Seed Price Support Program.

§ 601.222 *Availability of price support—(a) Method of support.* Price support will be available to producers

through nonrecourse farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and through purchase agreements for all seeds listed in § 601.230.

(b) *Area.* Farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and purchase agreements will be available to producers wherever any of the seeds listed in § 601.230 are grown in the United States, except that farm-storage loans will not be available in areas where the State PMA committee determines that seeds cannot be stored safely on the farm.

(c) *Where to apply.* Applications for price support on seeds must be made by the producer at the office of the PMA county committee which keeps the farm-program records for the farm.

(d) *When to apply.* Loans and purchase agreements will be available to producers from the time of harvest through January 31, 1951, and the applicable documents must be signed by the producer and delivered to the county committee not later than such date. Disbursements under the loan program will be made not later than March 15, 1951, unless specially approved by CCC in each instance.

(e) *Eligible producer.* An eligible producer shall be any individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other legal entity producing seed listed in § 601.230 in 1950, as landowner, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper.

Cooperative marketing associations of producers shall be eligible for loans and purchase agreements: *Provided,* That, (1) the producer members are bound by contract to market through the association; (2) the major part of the seed marketed by the association is produced by members who are eligible producers; (3) the members share proportionately in the proceeds from marketings according to the quantity and quality of seed each delivers to the association; (4) the seed purchased from nonmembers is segregated sufficiently to assure that the seed placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement accurately reflects the quantity and quality of seed grown by producer members; and, (5) the association has the legal right to pledge or mortgage the seed as security for a loan.

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Title 43 (\$0.35)
Titles 44-45 (\$0.25)

Previously announced: Titles 4-5 (\$0.30); Title 6 (\$1.00); Title 7: Parts 1-209 (\$0.55); Parts 210-899 (\$0.75); Parts 900 to end (\$0.75); Title 8 (\$0.20); Title 9 (\$0.20); Titles 10-13 (\$0.20); Title 14: Parts 1-399 (\$1.50); Parts 400 to end (\$0.30); Title 15 (\$0.40); Title 16 (\$0.25); Title 17 (\$0.20); Title 18 (\$0.20); Title 19 (\$0.20); Title 20 (\$0.20); Title 21 (\$0.30); Titles 22-23 (\$0.25); Title 24 (\$0.55); Title 25 (\$0.20); Title 26: Parts 1-79 (\$0.20); Parts 80-169 (\$0.25); Parts 170-182 (\$0.25); Parts 183-299 (\$0.30); Title 26: Parts 300 to end; and Title 27 (\$0.25); Titles 28-29 (\$0.30); Titles 30-31 (\$0.25); Title 32 (\$1.00); Title 33 (\$0.25); Titles 35-37 (\$0.20); Title 38 (\$0.50); Titles 40-42 (\$0.25)

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§ 601.223 *Eligible seed.* At the time the seed is placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement, the seed shall meet the following requirements:

(a) The seed must have been produced in the continental United States by an eligible producer and be one of the kinds and varieties named in § 601.230.

(b) Except in the case of cooperative marketing associations of producers, the beneficial interest in the seed must be in the person tendering the seed for loan or for delivery under a purchase agreement, and must always have been in him, or must have been in him and a former producer whom he succeeded before the seed was harvested.

(c) It must, on the basis of official purity analysis reports, and germination test certificates dated not more than five calendar months prior to the first day of the month in which the seed is tendered for loan or purchase, be equal to or better in every respect than the minimum specifications for the particular kind of seed as shown in § 601.230; unless the warehouseman certifies that the seed is of a quality eligible for loan, shows such quality on the warehouse receipt, and guarantees to deliver to CCC seed of a quality equal to, or better, than that shown on the warehouse receipt. (Due to the length of time required to process Buffalo grass, it may be limited to guaranteed warehouse stored loans.)

(d) The seed must not contain noxious weed seeds in excess of the number permitted for sale as planting seed by the State seed law and rules and regulations pursuant thereto of the State in which the seed is tendered for loan or delivered under a purchase agreement

and must conform with the requirements concerning noxious weed seed in § 601.230.

§ 601.224 *Warehouse receipts.* Warehouse receipts representing seed in approved warehouse storage to be placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement must meet the following requirements:

(a) Warehouse receipts must be issued in the name of the producer or cooperative marketing associations of producers, must be properly endorsed in blank so as to vest title in the holder, must be issued by an approved warehouse, and must show the quantity of eligible seed actually in store in the warehouse.

(b) Where the warehouseman guarantees quality, each warehouse receipt, or the warehouseman's supplemental certificate (in duplicate) properly identified with the warehouse receipt, must show the net weight of the seed and the factors used in determining the quality of the seed.

(c) Where the warehouseman does not guarantee the quality, there shall be attached to the warehouse receipt copies of the official purity analysis and germination test certificates.

(d) Warehouse receipts shall carry an endorsement in substantially the following form:

Warehouse charges through April 30, 1951 (September 30, 1951, in the case of buffalo grass seed), on the seed represented by this warehouse receipt have been paid or otherwise provided for, and lien for such charges will not be claimed by the warehouseman from CCC or any subsequent holder of the warehouse receipt.

(e) The warehouse receipt representing each lot of seed must set forth in the written or printed terms the kind or variety of seed, the lot identity or number, the number of bags and the total net weight.

§ 601.225 *Determination of quantity.* All determinations of the quantity of seed delivered under loan or purchase agreement in an approved warehouse under this program shall be made on the basis of the net weight of eligible seed, as specified on the warehouse receipt. The quantity of seed being placed under a farm-storage loan shall be determined by the county committee. The quantity of seed delivered under a farm-storage loan will be the actual net weight of seed.

§ 601.226 *Determination of quality.* At the time the seed is placed under loan, the county committee will determine the quality of the seed on the basis of official purity and germination tests of a representative sample, except where the warehouseman guarantees quality of the seed. An "official test" shall be an analysis made by a Federal or State Seed Testing Laboratory where such facilities are available, or, in the absence of such facilities, by a seed testing laboratory approved by the State committee. The germination test certificate shall not be dated more than 5 calendar months prior to the first day of the month in which the seed is tendered for loan or delivered to CCC. A representative sample for determination of quality shall be a sample

taken by a licensed State inspector, or where such services are not provided, the county committee shall arrange for obtaining a representative sample which shall consist of equal portions taken from evenly distributed parts of the lot of seed to be sampled.

§ 601.227 *Loss or damage to seed under farm-storage loan.* Notwithstanding the provisions of § 601.15 of the 1950 CCC Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, and the provisions of the chattel mortgage and the mortgage supplement, the producer will not be responsible for deterioration occurring without fault or negligence on the part of the producer or the person in control of the farm-storage structure.

§ 601.228 *Warehouse and other charges.* CCC will not pay or assume cleaning, drying, bagging, sampling, test-

ing and analysis reports, tagging or other handling or processing charges which are necessary to prepare the seed to meet eligibility requirements for price support, or storage charges which accrue prior to May 1, 1951 (October 1, 1951, in the case of buffalo grass seed), or the date of the warehouse receipt, or the date the seed is determined to be eligible for delivery, whichever is later.

§ 601.229 *Maturity of loans.* Loans mature on demand but not later than April 30, 1951 (September 30, 1951, in the case of buffalo grass seed).

§ 601.230 *Schedule of basic specifications and rates.* The rates at which purchases will be made from producers and the loan and settlement rates shall be computed in accordance with the specifications and rates shown in the following schedule.

SCHEDULE OF BASIC RATES, SPECIFICATIONS AND DISCOUNTS APPLICABLE TO 1950 HAY, PASTURE AND RANGE GRASS SEEDS

Kind of seed	Basic support price (ct. per lb. net wt.)	Basic specifications				Discount for each percent or fraction thereof below basic support price requirements		Minimum eligibility requirements	
		Purity	Germination ¹	Maximum weed seed ²	Maximum other crop seed	Purity	Germination ¹	Purity	Germination
						Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hay and pasture:									
Alfalfa—Northern ³	32	98	90	.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	97	84
Alfalfa—Central ⁴	25	98	90	.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	97	84
Alfalfa—Southern ⁴	18	98	90	.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	97	84
Alfalfa, Certified ⁵ Ranger, Ladak, Cossack, Moeke, Baltic, Grimm.....	40	99	90	.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	98	85
Alfalfa, Certified ⁵ Buffalo, Ne-mastan, Atlantic.....	32	99	90	.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	98	85
Alfalfa, Certified ⁵ Babry Peruvian, Chilean and Chilean 21-5, African.....	25	99	90	.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	98	85
Clovers:									
Alsike.....	25	98	90	.50	4.00	1.50	1.50	95	84
Ladino, Certified ⁵	125	99	90	.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	97	85
Red.....	35	98	90	.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	97	84
Red, Certified ⁵ Kenland, Midland and Cumberland.....	42	98	85	.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	97	80
Sweet, Biennial.....	12	98	90	.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	97	80
Sweet Clover, Certified ⁵ Evergreen, Williamsette, Madrid and Spanish.....	18	98	85	.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	97	80
Itham Sweet.....	10	98	88	.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	97	85
White (Louisiana and Mississippi).....	30	98	90	.50	4.50	1.50	1.50	95	84
Lespedeza:									
Common or Tenn. 76.....	10	98	85	1.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	94	80
Sericea (hulled and scurfed).....	15	98	85	1.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	96	80
Grasses:									
Brome, Smooth.....	14	92	85	1.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	88	75
Brome, Certified ⁵ Achenback, Lincoln, Fisher, Elsberry and Manchar.....	20	90	85	1.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	85	80
Tall Fescue, Certified ⁵	35	97	90	.50	4.50	1.50	1.50	95	80
Orchard Grass.....	12	90	85	1.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	85	80
Common Sudan.....	635	98	85	.50	4.50	1.50	1.50	95	80
Sweet Sudan.....	04	98	85	.50	4.50	1.50	1.50	95	80
Sweet Sudan, Certified ⁵ SA-354, SA-372 and Sweet.....	05	98	85	.50	4.50	1.50	1.50	95	80
Timothy.....	075	90	90	.50	4.50	1.50	1.50	95	80
Timothy, Certified ⁵ Marietta, Loraine and Hopkins.....	105	97	90	.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	95	80
Wheatgrass, crested.....	15	95	85	1.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	90	80
Wheatgrass, intermediate.....	25	90	90	1.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	85	80
Wheatgrass, slender.....	18	95	85	1.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	85	77
Wheatgrass, western.....	15	80	80	1.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	75	72
Range grasses:									
Big Bluestem.....	20	40	60	2.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	30	50
Little Bluestem.....	20	55	60	2.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	45	45
Sand Bluestem.....	25	40	60	2.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	25	45
Blue Grama.....	15	45	75	2.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	40	60
Side Oats Grama.....	25	30	65	2.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	25	35
Buffalo (in bur).....	40	85	70	2.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	65	60
Sand Lovegrass.....	25	90	60	.50	4.50	1.50	1.50	85	50
Mixed Bluestem ⁶				2.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	30	55
Mixed Grama ⁶				2.00	4.50	1.50	1.50	25	55

¹ Live seed including hard seed.
² See attached supplement to this schedule for limitations on noxious weed seed.
³ The Northern region includes all producing areas north of the southern boundaries of Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, and eastward in counties which are north of, intersected by, the 40th degree of latitude.
⁴ The Central region includes all the producing areas south of the Northern region and north of the thirty-seventh degree of latitude (excluding California north of the thirty-seventh degree of latitude except the counties of Tehama,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SCHEDULE OF BASIC RATES, SPECIFICATIONS AND DISCOUNTS APPLICABLE TO 1950 HAY, PASTURE, AND RANGE GRASS SEED—Continued

NOXIOUS WEED-SEED REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Common name	Botanical name
Poverty weed ¹	Franseria discolor.
Puncturevine, caltrop ²	Tribulus terrestris.
St. Johnswort, Klamath weed ³	Hypericum perforatum.
Water hemlock ⁴	Cicuta maculata.
Western ragweed ⁵	Ambrosia psilostachya.
Woolly poverty weed ⁶	Franseria tomentosa.
Yellow star thistle ⁷	Centaurea solstitialis.
Yellow toadflax ⁸	Linaria vulgaris.

(2) 1 noxious weed seed to 5,000 agricultural seeds, or 100 to the pound:

Common name	Botanical name
Barberry ⁹	Berberis spp.
Barberry ¹⁰	Mahonia spp.
Black nightshade ¹¹	Solanum nigrum.
Buffalo-bur ¹²	Solanum rostratum.
Butterprint, velvetweed ¹³	Abutilon theophrasti.
Corncockle	Agrostemma githago.
Cutleaf nightshade	Solanum triflorum.
Daisy, oxeye, field daisy	Cyananthemum leucanthemum.
Deathweed, povertyweed ¹⁴	Iva axillaris.
Flowering spurge ¹⁵	Euphorbia corollata.
Hairy gaura ¹⁶	Gaura villosa.
Hairy nightshade ¹⁷	Solanum villosum.
Mustard, charlock, wild mustard	Brassica spp.
Perennial groundcherry ¹⁸	Physalis subglabrata.
Scarlet gaura ¹⁹	Gaura coccinea.
Scented gaura ²⁰	Gaura odorata.
Shiny spurge ²¹	Euphorbia lucida.
Spreading dogbane ²²	Apocynum androsaemifolium.
Texas blueweed	Helianthus ciliaris.
Wavy-leaved gaura ²³	Gaura sinuata.
Yellowress ²⁴	Rorippa sylvestris.

(3) 1 noxious weed seed to 2,000 agricultural seeds or 200 per pound:

Common name	Botanical name
Chicory ²⁵	Cichorium intybus.
Franseria povertyweed ²⁶	Franseria tenuifolia.
Giant ragweed ²⁷	Ambrosia trifida.
Halogeton ²⁸	Halogeton glomeratus.
Hoary alyssum ²⁹	Berteroa incana.
Malta starthistle ³⁰	Centaurea melitensis.
Smaller burdock, Gofbur ³¹	Arctium minus.
Purple Star thistle, Chitrops ³²	Centaurea calcitrapa.
Wild oat	Avena fatua.
Wild carrot	Daucus carota.
Wintercress, yellow rocket ³³	Barbarea vulgaris.

(4) 1 noxious weed to 1,000 agricultural seeds or 300 per pound:

Common name	Botanical name
Alkali mallow ³⁴	Sida hederacea.
Australian Burweed, Fireweed ³⁵	Erechtites prenanthoides.
Austrian peaweed ³⁶	Suaeda frutescens.
Ball mustard ³⁷	Neelia paniculata.
Bassia ³⁸	Bassia hirsutifolia.
Bladder campion ³⁹	Silene cucubalus.
Blueweed, Blue thistle ⁴⁰	Echium vulgare.
Catchfly, night-blooming catchfly ⁴¹	Silene noctiflora.
Chest	Bromus spp.
Cocklebur ⁴²	Xanthium spp.
Common ragweed ⁴³	Ambrosia artemisiifolia.

Plumax, and those counties north of the fortieth degree of latitude, but including all counties south of the thirty-seventh degree of latitude in Nevada, Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia). Approved origin shall be at the Oklahoma region and shall be with the official tags and seal of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association will be at the Oklahoma region.

¹ For certified seed, the State Seed Improvement Association or other Agency authorized to certify to the genetic purity of the seed. ² Seed here there are two or more tag color designations used in the certification of seed and the tag of seed must qualify for highest grade certification, the purity to be used for price support purposes for each certified seed must be higher than the minimum purity requirements for certification for the next higher grade. ³ Note exceptions to noxious weed seed requirements for lespedeza seed as given in Supplement.

⁴ Not more than 1 percent seed depressed. ⁵ Purchases will be made at the respective rates on quantities of big bluestem, little bluestem, and sand bluestem in mixture provided the mixture contained at least 30 percent of any one of these seeds, not more than 1 percent seed depressed and not more than 5 percent of grass seeds other than wheat, rye, oats, grain, and Indian grass. The pure seed of the mixture and the germination of each component will be used in determining the value. ⁶ Minimum weed seed, 2 percent.

⁷ Purchases will be made at the respective rates on quantities of blue grama and side oats grama in mixture provided the mixture contains at least 25 percent of blue grama and side oats grama; not more than 1 percent of seed depressed and not more than 5 percent of grass seeds other than buffalo grass, bluestem, velvetgrass and Indian grass. The pure seed mixture and the germination of each component will be used in determining the value. ⁸ Maximum weed seed, 2 percent.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SCHEDULE OF BASIC RATES, SPECIFICATIONS AND DISCOUNTS APPLICABLE TO 1950 HAY, PASTURE, AND RANGE GRASS SEED

NOXIOUS WEED-SEED REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the prescribed eligibility requirements, seed must meet the following requirements with respect to noxious weed seed:

a. The seed shall not contain noxious weed seeds in excess of the number permitted for sale as planting seed by the State seed law and rules and regulations pursuant thereto of the State in which the seed is delivered to C. C. C.

b. In addition to a, above, the seed shall not contain any of the following prohibited noxious weed seeds:

Common name	Botanical name
Austrian fieldress	Rorippa austriaca.
Bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis.
Camelthorn	Alhagi (camelorum) pseudalhagi.
Canada thistle	Cirsium arvense.
Globeheaded ballcress, whitetop	Cardaria pubescens.
Horsenebble ¹	Solanum carolinense.
Johnson grass	Sorghum halpense.
Leafy spurge	Euphorbia esula.
Nutgrass	Cyperus rotundus.
Perennial sowthistle	Sonchus arvensis.
Purple nightshade ²	Solanum elaeagnifolium.
Quackgrass	Agropyron repens.
Russian knapweed	Centaurea repens (picris).
Whitetop	Cardaria (Lepidium) draba.
Wild onion	Allium spp.

c. In addition to a and b above, the seed shall not contain any of the following noxious weed seeds in greater number or collectively, than the proportions shown below, using either the number or weight proportion as is reported on the analysis report:

(1) 1 noxious weed seed to 10,000 agricultural seeds or 50 per pound:

Common name	Botanical name
Betnuda grass, devilgrass	Cynodon dactylon.
Bindweed, hedge	Convolvulus sepium.
Blue lettuce, chicory lettuce ³	Lactuca pulchella.
Chufa, nutgrass	Cyperus esculentus.
Doeder	Cuscuta spp.
Iberian star thistle ⁴	Centaurea iberica.
Marijuana	Cannabis sativa.
Perennial mustard, whitetop ⁵	Lepidium latifolium.
Poison hemlock ⁶	Conium maculatum.
Poison milkweed ⁷	Asclepias galloides.

¹ Horsenebble and purple nightshade, in lespedeza seed, are classed as prohibited noxious weed seeds only when present in excess of 500 seeds per pound.

² Not classified as a noxious weed seed in lespedeza seed.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SCHEDULE OF BASIC RATES, SPECIFICATIONS AND DISCOUNTS APPLICABLE TO 1950 HAY, PASTURE, AND RANGE GRASS SEED—Continued

NOXIOUS WEED-SEED REQUIREMENTS—Continued

Common name	Botanical name
Common sowthistle ²	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> .
Cowcockle, Cowherb ²	<i>Saponaria vaccaria</i> .
Crabgrass, small crabgrass ²	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> .
Crabgrass, crowfoot grass ²	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> .
Curly indigo ²	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i> .
Daisy fleabane ²	<i>Erigeron strigosus</i> .
Darnel	<i>Lolium temulentum</i> .
Dock, Sorrel	<i>Rumex</i> spp.
Field peppergrass	<i>Lepidium campestre</i> .
Field sandbur ²	<i>Cenchrus pauciflorus</i> .
Hares-ear-mustard ²	<i>Conringia orientalis</i> .
Hawkweed ²	<i>Hieracium</i> Spp.
Lanceleaf sage ²	<i>Salvia (lanceolata) reflexa</i> .
Littleseed falseflax ²	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i> .
Pennycress ²	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> .
Perennial groundcherry ²	<i>Physalis longifolia</i> .
Plantain	<i>Plantago</i> Spp.
Prickly sowthistle ²	<i>Sonchus asper</i> .
Purple-flowered groundcherry ²	<i>Quincula (Physalis) lobata</i> .
Red rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i> .
Roemeria poppy	<i>Roemeria refracta</i> .
Russian thistle	<i>Salsola kali</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i> .
Sticktight ²	<i>Lappula echinata</i> .
Tall indigo ²	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i> .
Tansy mustard ²	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> .
Tansy mustard ²	<i>Descurainia pinnata (sophia)</i> .
Tumble mustard ²	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> .
White campion ²	<i>Lynchnis alba</i> .
Whitetop fleabane ²	<i>Erigeron annuus</i> .
Wild barley, Foxtail barley ²	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i> .
Wild barley, Squirrelgrass ²	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> .
Wild flax ²	<i>Camelina sativa</i> .
Wild morning-glory	<i>Ipomoea</i> Spp.
Wild radish ²	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> .
Wire grass	<i>Paspalum distichum</i> .

² Not classified as a noxious weed seed in lespedeza seed.

§ 601.231 *Delivery of seed to CCC.* If seed is delivered by a producer to CCC pursuant to the purchase agreement or in satisfaction of the loan, the following conditions shall apply.

(a) The seed must be cleaned, fumigated if necessary, and the quality of each lot of seed must be evidenced by official purity analysis reports and germination test certificates.

(b) Seed delivered by a producer must meet at least the minimum eligibility requirements in every respect as set forth in § 601.230. The producer must notify the county committee in writing of his intention to sell within the 30-day period ending on the maturity date for loans.

(c) Seed delivered to CCC under a loan or producers purchase agreement must be packaged in even weight, net capacity; new bags of approved quality as described below:

Alfalfa, alsike, ladino (certified), red, sweet, Hubam sweet, and white clover, common or Tenn. 76, and sericea lespedeza, orchard grass, timothy, weeping and sand lovegrass and switchgrass:

Type	Net capacity (pounds)
(1) Tri-Sax (double seam):	
36-inch 7.5 oz. or heavier	100 or 60
40-inch 8.25 oz. or heavier	100 or 60
(2) Osnaburg (seamless or double seam): 30-inch 7-oz. or heavier	100 or 60
(3) Seamless cotton 16-oz.	160

Tall meadow fescue (certified), smooth brome, Sudan, and crested, slender, and western wheatgrass, common or Tenn. 76, and sericea lespedeza:

Type	Net capacity (pounds)
(1) Tri-Sax (double seam):	
36-inch 7.5-oz. or heavier	100
40-inch 7-oz. or heavier	100
(2) Osnaburg (seamless or double seam): 30-inch, 7-oz. or heavier	100
(3) Burlap or jute: 10-oz. or heavier	100

Big, little, and sand bluestem, blue and side-oats gramma and natural component mixtures thereof where provided for, Indiangrass and buffalo grass:

Type	Net capacity (pounds)
(1) Burlap or jute: 10-oz. or heavier	50 or 30
(2) Tri-Sax or Osnaburg (double seam):	
36-inch 7.5-oz. or heavier	50 or 30
40-inch 8.25-oz. or heavier	50 or 30

(d) The seed must be tagged in accordance with the Federal Seed Act for interstate shipments, if ordered loaded out for interstate shipment by CCC.

§ 601.232 *Settlement.* Where seed is delivered to CCC in accordance with § 601.18 of the 1950 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, the following additional provisions shall be applicable:

Settlement under a farm-storage loan shall be made with the producer at the applicable support price on the basis of the quantity of the seed delivered, and on the basis of the quality of the seed when placed under loan except that if deterioration has resulted from negligence on the part of the producer or other person having control of the storage structure, settlement shall be made on the basis of the quality and quantity of the seed delivered.

Where seed is delivered under a purchase agreement in a warehouse for which a Seed Storage Agreement is in effect, settlement will be made on the basis of the quality and quantity of seed shown on the warehouse receipt and accompanying documents, provided the purity analysis reports and germination test certificates are dated not more than five calendar months prior to the first day of the month in which the warehouse receipts are tendered to the county committee. In all other cases of delivery under purchase agreements, settlement will be made on the basis of the quantity of seed actually delivered and the quality shown by purity analysis reports and germination test certificates dated not more than five calendar months prior to the first day of the month in which the seed is delivered to CCC, except that if the county committee determines that the physical condition of the seed is such that such reports and certificates are no longer representative, the quality shall be determined by purity analyses and germination tests made at the time of delivery.

Issued this 14th day of July 1950.

[SEAL] **ELMER F. KRUSE,**
Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

Approved:

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Acting President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6285; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:49 a. m.]

[1950 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, Supp. 1, Grain Sorghums]

PART 601—GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

SUBPART—1950-CROP GRAIN SORGHUMS LOAN AND PURCHASE AGREEMENT PROGRAM

A price support program has been announced for the 1950 crop of grain sorghums. The 1950 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, 15 P. R. 3147, issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation and containing the general requirements with respect to price support operations for grains and related commodities produced in 1950, is supplemented as follows:

Sec.	Purpose.
601.251	Availability of price support.
601.252	Eligible grain sorghums.
601.254	Warehouse receipts.
601.255	Determination of quantity.
601.256	Determination of quality.
601.257	Maturity of loans.
601.258	Support rates.

AUTHORITY: §§ 601.251 to 601.258 issued under sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1970, as amended, 15 U. S. C. 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, Titles III and IV, Pub. Law 439, 81st Cong.; 15 U. S. C. Supp., 714c.

§ 601.251 *Purpose.* This supplement states additional specific requirements which, together with the general requirements contained in the 1950 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, 15 F. R. 3147, apply to loans and purchase agree-

ments under the 1950-Crop Grain Price Support Program.

§ 601.252 *Availability of price support*—(a) *Method of support.* Price support will be made available by means of nonrecourse farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and through purchase agreements.

(b) *Area.* Farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and purchase agreements will be available wherever grain sorghums are grown in the continental United States, except that farm-storage loans will not be available in areas where the PMA State committee determines that grain sorghums cannot be safely stored on the farm.

(c) *Where to apply.* Application for price support should be made at the office of the PMA county committee which keeps the farm-program records for the farm.

(d) *When to apply.* Loans and purchase agreements will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1951, and the applicable documents must be signed by the producer and delivered to the county committee not later than such date.

(e) *Eligible producer.* An eligible producer shall be an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other legal entity producing grain sorghums in 1950 as landowner, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper.

§ 601.253 *Eligible grain sorghums.* At the time the grain sorghums are placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement, they must meet the following requirements:

(a) The grain sorghums must have been produced in the continental United States in 1950 by an eligible producer.

(b) The beneficial interest in the grain sorghums must be in the person tendering the grain sorghums for loan or for delivery under a purchase agreement, and must always have been in him, or must have been in him and a former producer whom he succeeded before the grain sorghums were harvested.

(c) The grain sorghums must be of a class grading No. 4 or better and containing not in excess of 13 percent moisture.

(d) The grain sorghums must not grade discolored, or weevily.

(e) If offered as security for a farm-storage loan, the grain sorghums must have been stored in the granary at least 30 days prior to inspection for measurement, sampling, and sealing, unless otherwise approved by the PMA State committee.

§ 601.254 *Warehouse receipts.* Warehouse receipts representing grain sorghums in approved warehouse storage to be placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement, must meet the requirements below.

(a) Warehouse receipts must be issued in the name of the producer, must be properly endorsed in blank so as to vest title in the holder, and must be issued by an approved warehouse.

(b) Each warehouse receipt must set forth in its written terms that the grain sorghums are insured for not less than market value against the hazards of

fire, lightning, inherent explosion, wind-storm, cyclone and tornado, or, in lieu of this statement, it must have stamped or printed thereon the word "Insured."

(c) Each warehouse receipt or the warehouseman's supplemental certificate (in duplicate) properly identified with the warehouse receipt, must show the gross weight, grade, class, subclass, dockage, all grading factors set forth in the Official Grain Standards of the United States for Grain Sorghums, and must show whether the grain sorghums arrived by rail, truck, or barge.

(d) If the warehouse receipt states that the grain sorghums are stored "identity preserved," the producer must execute a supplemental certificate and assume responsibility for the quantity and quality indicated thereon.

(e) A separate warehouse receipt must be submitted for each grade, class, and subclass of grain sorghums.

(f) The warehouse receipt may be subject to liens for warehouse charges only to the extent indicated in § 601.258 (d).

§ 601.255 *Determination of quantity.* The quantity of grain sorghums placed under farm-storage loan may be determined either by weight or by measurement. The quantity of grain sorghums placed under a warehouse-storage loan or delivered under a farm-storage loan or under a purchase agreement shall be determined by weight.

When a quantity is determined by weight, a unit of 100 pounds shall be determined to be 100 pounds of grain sorghums free of dockage. In determining the quantity of sacked grain sorghums by weight, a deduction of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound for each sack will be made.

When the quantity of grain sorghums is determined by measurement, 100 pounds shall be 2.25 cubic feet of grain sorghums testing 56 pounds per bushel, and fractional pounds of test weight per bushel and fractional units of less than 100 pounds will be disregarded. The quantity determined by measurement of grain sorghums having a test weight of less than 56 pounds per bushel shall be adjusted by:

For grain sorghums testing	Percent
56 pounds or over.....	100
55 pounds or over, but less than 56 pounds.....	98
54 pounds or over, but less than 55 pounds.....	96
53 pounds or over, but less than 54 pounds.....	95
52 pounds or over, but less than 53 pounds.....	93
51 pounds or over, but less than 52 pounds.....	91
50 pounds or over, but less than 51 pounds.....	89
49 pounds or over, but less than 50 pounds.....	87

The percentage of dockage shall be determined and the weight of such dockage shall be deducted from the gross weight of the grain sorghums in determining the net quantity available for loan or purchase.

§ 601.256 *Determination of quality.* The class, subclass, grade, grading factors, and all other quality factors shall be determined in accordance with the methods set forth in the Official Grain

Standards of the United States for Grain Sorghums, whether or not such determinations are made on the basis of an official inspection.

§ 601.257 *Maturity of loans.* Loans mature on demand but not later than March 31, 1951.

§ 601.258 *Support rates.* Loans will be made, and grain sorghums delivered under purchase agreements will be purchased, at the support rates set forth in this section.

(a) *Support rates at designated terminal markets.* Support rates per 100 pounds for grain sorghums of the Classes I to IV, inclusive, grading No. 2 or better, stored in warehouse storage at the following terminal markets, shall be as follows:

Terminal market	Support rate per 100 lbs. for No. 2 or better
Galveston, Tex.....	\$2.42
Houston, Tex.....	2.42
Kansas City, Mo.....	2.35
Los Angeles, Calif.....	2.67
Memphis, Tenn.....	2.53
New Orleans, La.....	2.42
Omaha, Nebr.....	2.35
St. Louis, Mo.....	2.53
San Francisco, Calif.....	2.67
Sioux City, Iowa.....	2.35

For loan or purchase at the support rate shown in the above schedule, the grain sorghums must have been shipped on a domestic interstate freight rate basis. On any grain sorghums shipped at other than the domestic interstate freight rate, the support rate at the designated terminal market will be reduced by the difference between the freight paid (plus tax) and the domestic interstate freight rate (plus tax).

The foregoing schedule of support rates applies to grain sorghums which have been shipped by rail or water from a country shipping point to one of the designated terminal markets, as evidenced by paid freight bills duly registered for transit privileges: *Provided*, That in the event the amount of paid-in freight is insufficient to guarantee the minimum proportional domestic interstate freight rate from the terminal market, there shall be deducted from the applicable terminal support rate the difference between the amount of freight actually paid in and the amount required to be paid in to guarantee outbound movement at the minimum proportional domestic interstate freight rate. The warehouse receipts must be accompanied by registered freight bills, or by (1) a statement as indicated below signed by the warehouseman, (2) a certificate of the warehouseman containing such information, or, (3) such form of certification as may be approved by CCC.

FREIGHT CERTIFICATE FOR TERMINALS

The grain sorghums represented by attached warehouse receipt No. _____ was received by rail freight from _____ (Town) _____ point of _____ (County) _____ (State) origin, as evidenced by freight bill described as follows:

Way bill, date _____
 No. _____
 Car No. _____
 Initial _____

Freight bill, date _____
 No. _____
 Carrier _____
 Transit weight _____
 Freight weight _____
 Freight rate in _____
 Amount collected _____
 Number unused transit stops _____

The above-described paid freight bill has been officially registered for transit and will be held in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement.

(Warehouseman's signature) _____

(Address) _____

(Date of signature) _____

When shipped by rail or water and stored at any designated terminal market, grain sorghums for which neither registered freight bills nor such freight certificates are presented to guarantee outbound movement at the minimum proportional domestic interstate freight rate, shall have a support rate equal to the terminal rate minus 14 cents per 100 pounds.

When received by truck and stored at any designated terminal market, the support rate for grain sorghums in Area I shall be the terminal rate minus 22 cents; in Area II, the terminal rate minus 23 cents; and in Areas III and IV, the terminal rate minus 25 cents per 100 pounds. (The States included in each of these areas are listed in paragraph (d) of § 601.578.)

(b) *Support rates for grain sorghums in approved warehouse-storage at other than designated terminal markets.* The support rate for grain sorghums stored in approved warehouses (other than those situated in the designated terminal markets) which are shipped by rail or water will be determined by deducting from the appropriate designated terminal market rate an amount equal to the transit balance, if any (plus tax), of the through-freight rate from point of origin for such grain sorghums to such terminal market: *Provided*, That in the case of grain sorghums stored at any railroad transit point, taking a penalty by reason of out-of-line movement, or for any other reason, to the appropriate designated market, there shall be added to such transit balance an amount equal to any out-of-line costs or other costs incurred in storing grain sorghums in such position.

The warehouse receipts, in addition to other required documents, must be accompanied by the original paid freight bills duly registered for transit privileges or, by a statement in the following form signed by the warehouseman, or by a warehouseman's supplemental certificate containing such information:

FREIGHT CERTIFICATE FOR OTHER THAN TERMINAL POINTS

The grain sorghums represented by attached warehouse receipt No. _____ was received by rail freight from _____

(Town)

_____ point of origin, was evidenced (State)

by freight bill described as follows:

Way bill, date _____
 No. _____
 Car No. _____
 Initial _____

Freight bill, date _____
 No. _____
 Carrier _____
 Transit weight _____
 Freight rate in _____
 Amount collected _____
 Transit balance, if any, of through freight rate to _____ of _____ per 100 pounds

Number unused transit stops _____
 Penalty, if any, to guarantee minimum proportional rate on outbound billing of _____ cents per 100 pounds

The above-described paid freight bill has been officially registered for transit and will be held in accordance with applicable provisions of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement.

(Warehouseman's signature) _____

(Address) _____

(Date of signature) _____

(c) *County support rates.* Both farm-storage and country warehouse-storage loans will be made at the support rate established for the county in which the grain sorghums are stored. Support rates per 100 pounds of grain sorghums of the Classes I to IV, inclusive, grading No. 2, or better, shall be as follows:

ARIZONA

[Rate per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 2 or better]

County	County	County	
Cochise	\$1.88	Pima	\$2.13
Graham	1.79	Pinal	2.23
Greenlee	1.75	Yuma	2.25
Maricopa	2.23		

ARKANSAS

Arkansas	\$2.10	Little River	\$1.99
Ashley	2.03	Logan	1.99
Bradley	2.02	Lonoke	2.11
Clay	2.14	Miller	1.99
Conway	2.03	Mississippi	2.17
Craighead	2.16	Monroe	2.14
Crittenden	2.23	Perry	2.06
Cross	2.19	Phillips	2.16
Desha	2.07	Poinsett	2.16
Drew	2.07	Pope	2.02
Faulkner	2.05	Prairie	2.12
Gariand	2.03	Pulaski	2.09
Greene	2.14	Saint Francis	2.18
Hempstead	2.00	Saline	2.08
Jackson	2.14	Searcy	2.00
Jefferson	2.09	Sebastian	1.98
Johnson	2.00	Sevier	1.96
Lafayette	2.00	Washington	1.96
Lawrence	2.14	Woodruff	2.15
Lee	2.18	Yell	2.02
Lincoln	2.05		

CALIFORNIA

Alameda	\$2.47	Sacramento	\$2.40
Butte	2.35	San Benito	2.41
Colusa	2.36	San Bernar-	
Contra Costa	2.46	dino	2.39
Fresno	2.35	San Joaquin	2.43
Glenn	2.33	San Luis	
Imperial	2.33	Obispo	2.34
Kern	2.35	Shasta	2.23
Kings	2.35	Solano	2.44
Los Angeles	2.44	Stanislaus	2.41
Madera	2.37	Sutter	2.37
Merced	2.40	Tehama	2.32
Placer	2.37	Tulare	2.35
Riverside	2.37	Yolo	2.41

COLORADO

Adams	\$1.81	El Paso	\$1.81
Arapahoe	1.81	Jefferson	1.81
Baca	1.83	Kiowa	1.83
Bent	1.82	Kit Carson	1.84
Cheyenne	1.84	Las Animas	1.81
Crowley	1.81	Lincoln	1.81
Denver	1.81	Logan	1.81
Elbert	1.81	Morgan	1.81

COLORADO—Continued

[Rate per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 2 or better]

County	County	County	
Otero	\$1.81	Sedgwick	\$1.85
Phillips	1.84	Washington	1.81
Prowers	1.84	Weld	1.81
Pueblo	1.81	Yuma	1.83

KANSAS

Allen	\$2.02	Linn	\$2.04
Anderson	2.04	Logan	1.88
Atchison	2.06	Lyon	2.01
Barber	1.93	McPherson	1.96
Barton	1.93	Marion	1.96
Bourbon	2.03	Marshall	2.01
Brown	2.04	Meade	1.89
Butler	1.96	Miami	2.07
Chase	1.99	Mitchell	1.96
Chautauqua	1.99	Montgomery	2.01
Cherokee	2.01	Morris	1.98
Cheyenne	1.87	Morton	1.85
Clark	1.90	Nemaha	2.02
Clay	1.99	Neosho	2.02
Cloud	1.97	Ness	1.92
Coffey	2.03	Norton	1.93
Comanche	1.91	Osage	2.03
Cowley	1.96	Osborne	1.95
Crawford	2.03	Ottawa	1.96
Decatur	1.90	Pawnee	1.93
Dickinson	1.96	Phillips	1.93
Doniphan	2.04	Pottawatomie	2.02
Douglas	2.07	Pratt	1.93
Edwards	1.93	Rawlins	1.89
Elk	1.99	Reno	1.95
Ellis	1.93	Republic	1.97
Ellsworth	1.95	Rice	1.95
Finney	1.89	Riley	2.01
Ford	1.91	Rooks	1.93
Franklin	2.07	Rush	1.93
Geary	2.00	Russell	1.94
Gove	1.90	Saline	1.96
Graham	1.93	Scott	1.89
Grant	1.87	Sedgwick	1.96
Gray	1.90	Seward	1.87
Greeley	1.87	Shawnee	2.03
Greenwood	2.01	Sheridan	1.90
Hamilton	1.87	Sherman	1.87
Harper	1.95	Smith	1.95
Harvey	1.96	Stafford	1.93
Haskell	1.89	Stanton	1.86
Hodgeman	1.92	Stevens	1.86
Jackson	2.03	Sumner	1.96
Jefferson	2.07	Thomas	1.89
Jewell	1.95	Trego	1.93
Johnson	2.09	Wabaunsee	2.02
Kearny	1.87	Wallace	1.87
Kingman	1.95	Washington	1.99
Kiowa	1.93	Wichita	1.87
Labette	2.01	Wilson	2.01
Lane	1.90	Woodson	2.02
Leavenworth	2.09	Wyandotte	2.10
Lincoln	1.95		

MISSOURI

Adair	\$2.15	Johnson	\$2.10
Barton	2.04	Lafayette	2.12
Bates	2.06	Linn	2.14
Benton	2.11	Moniteau	2.16
Carroll	2.11	Monroe	2.17
Cass	2.07	Morgan	2.14
Cedar	2.07	Nodaway	2.06
Cooper	2.15	Pettis	2.12
Dade	2.07	Polk	2.06
Gentry	2.07	Ray	2.10
Henry	2.09	Saint Clair	2.08
Hickory	2.08	Saline	2.14
Howard	2.17	Vernon	2.04
Jackson	2.09	Worth	2.06
Jasper	2.04		

NEBRASKA

Adams	\$1.99	Buffalo	\$1.99
Antelope	2.00	Burt	2.07
Arthur	1.88	Butler	2.07
Banner	1.82	Cass	2.09
Blaine	1.93	Cedar	2.00
Boone	2.02	Chase	1.87
Box Butte	1.86	Cherry	1.91
Boyd	1.93	Cheyenne	1.82
Brown	1.93	Clay	1.99

RULES AND REGULATIONS

NEBRASKA—Continued

[Rate per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 2 or better]

County	County	County
Colfax	Logan	\$1.93
Cuming	Loup	1.97
Custer	McPherson	1.92
Dakota	Merrick	2.02
Dawes	Nance	2.02
Dawson	Morrill	1.84
Deuel	Nemaha	2.05
Dixon	Nuckolls	1.99
Dodge	Otoe	2.07
Douglas	Pawnee	2.03
Dundy	Perkins	1.88
Fillmore	Phelps	1.96
Franklin	Pierce	2.01
Frontier	Platte	2.04
Furnas	Polk	2.04
Gage	Red Willow	1.92
Garden	Richardson	2.03
Garfield	Rock	1.94
Gosper	Saline	2.04
Grant	Sarpy	2.10
Greeley	Saunders	2.08
Hall	Scotts Bluff	1.82
Hamilton	Seward	2.06
Harlan	Sheridan	1.86
Hayes	Sherman	1.99
Hitchcock	Sioux	1.82
Holt	Stanton	2.04
Hooker	Thayer	2.01
Howard	Thomas	1.92
Jefferson	Thurston	2.06
Johnson	Valley	1.93
Kearney	Washington	2.08
Keith	Wayne	2.00
Keya Paha	Webster	1.98
Kimball	Wheeler	2.01
Knox	York	2.03
Lancaster		
Lincoln		

NEW MEXICO

Bernalillo	Luna	\$1.64
Chaves	McKinley	1.67
Curry	Quay	1.77
De Baca	Roosevelt	1.78
Eddy	San Miguel	1.64
Grant	Sierra	1.88
Guadalupe	Socorro	1.64
Harding	Torrance	1.64
Hidalgo	Union	1.68
Lea	Valencia	1.64

OKLAHOMA

Adair	Kay	\$1.92
Alfalfa	Kingfisher	1.85
Atoka	Kiowa	1.85
Beaver	Latimer	1.92
Beckham	Le Flore	1.95
Blaine	Lincoln	1.86
Bryan	Logan	1.86
Caddo	Love	1.85
Canadian	McClain	1.85
Carter	McCurtain	1.88
Cherokee	McIntosh	1.90
Choctaw	Major	1.86
Cimarron	Marshall	1.85
Cleveland	Mayes	1.96
Coal	Murray	1.85
Comanche	Muskogee	1.92
Cotton	Noble	1.91
Craig	Nowata	1.99
Creek	Okfuskee	1.88
Custer	Oklahoma	1.85
Delaware	Okmulgee	1.91
Dewey	Osage	1.94
Ellis	Ottawa	1.98
Garfield	Pawnee	1.91
Garvin	Payne	1.87
Grady	Pittsburg	1.91
Grant	Pontotoc	1.87
Greer	Pottawatomie	1.85
Harmon	Pushmataha	1.91
Harper	Roger Mills	1.82
Haskell	Rogers	1.96
Hughes	Seminole	1.87
Jackson	Sequoyah	1.93
Jefferson	Stephens	1.85
Johnston	Texas	1.80

OKLAHOMA—Continued

[Rate per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 2 or better]

County	County	County
Tillman	Washita	\$1.85
Tulsa	Woods	1.89
Wagoner	Woodward	1.83
Washington		

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aurora	Jerauld	\$1.94
Beadle	Jones	1.85
Brule	Lyman	1.89
Buffalo	Meade	1.77
Charles Mix	Mellette	1.88
Clark	Pennington	1.79
Davison	Perkins	1.74
Douglas	Potter	1.85
Gregory	Sanborn	1.95
Haakon	Spink	1.90
Hand	Stanley	1.83
Hanson	Sully	1.86
Hughes	Todd	1.92
Hutchinson	Tripp	1.93
Hyde	Walworth	1.84
Jackson	Washabaugh	1.81

TEXAS

Andrews	Fisher	\$1.80
Aransas	Floyd	1.80
Archer	Foard	1.80
Armstrong	Franklin	1.93
Atacosa	Frio	1.85
Austin	Galnes	1.87
Bailey	Galveston	2.18
Bandera	Garza	1.80
Bastrop	Gillespie	1.85
Baylor	Glasscock	1.80
Bee	Goliad	1.99
Bell	Gonzales	1.99
Bexar	Gray	1.80
Blanco	Grayson	1.85
Borden	Grimes	2.08
Bosque	Guadalupe	1.93
Bowie	Hale	1.80
Brazoria	Hall	1.80
Brazos	Hamilton	1.88
Briscoe	Hansford	1.76
Brooks	Hardeman	1.81
Brown	Harris	2.13
Burleson	Hartley	1.76
Burnet	Haskell	1.80
Caldwell	Hays	1.93
Calhoun	Hemphill	1.78
Callahan	Hidalgo	1.74
Cameron	Hill	1.92
Carson	Hockley	1.80
Castro	Hood	1.87
Cherokee	Houston	1.95
Childress	Howard	1.80
Clay	Hudspeth	1.70
Cochran	Hunt	1.85
Coke	Hutchinson	1.77
Coleman	Irlon	1.82
Collin	Jack	1.82
Collingsworth	Jackson	2.07
Colorado	Jim Hogg	1.81
Comal	Jim Wells	1.89
Comanche	Johnson	1.88
Concho	Jones	1.80
Cooke	Karnes	1.93
Coryell	Kaufman	1.88
Cottle	Kent	1.80
Crosby	Kerr	1.84
Culberson	Kimble	1.80
Dallas	King	1.80
Dallas	Kleberg	1.90
Dawson	Knox	1.80
Deaf Smith	Lamar	1.88
Delta	Lamb	1.80
Denton	Lampasas	1.90
Dewitt	La Salle	1.83
Dickins	Lavaca	2.05
Donley	Lee	2.02
Duval	Leon	1.99
Eastland	Limestone	1.94
Ellis	Lipscomb	1.78
Erath	Live Oak	1.92
Falls	Llano	1.88
Fannin	Loving	1.73
Fayette	Lubbock	1.80

TEXAS—Continued

[Rate per 100 pounds for U. S. No. 2 or better]

County	County	County
Lynn	San Jacinto	\$2.10
McCulloch	San Patricio	1.94
McLennan	San Saba	1.88
McMullen	Schleicher	1.78
Martin	Scurry	1.80
Mason	Shackelford	1.80
Matagorda	Sherman	1.75
Maverick	Somervell	1.87
Medina	Stephens	1.81
Menard	Sterling	1.80
Midland	Stonewall	1.80
Millam	Swisher	1.70
Mille	Tarrant	1.88
Mitchell	Taylor	1.80
Montague	Terry	1.80
Montgomery	Throckmorton	1.81
Moore	Tom Green	1.80
Motley	Travis	1.95
Navarro	Upton	1.73
Nolan	Uvalde	1.82
Nueces	Van Zandt	1.88
Ochiltree	Victoria	2.04
Oldham	Waller	2.12
Palo Pinto	Ward	1.74
Parker	Washington	2.09
Parmer	Webb	1.75
Pecos	Wharton	2.12
Polk	Wheeler	1.80
Potter	Wichita	1.84
Randall	Wilbarger	1.82
Reagan	Willacy	1.80
Real	Williamson	1.95
Reeves	Wilson	1.93
Refugio	Wise	1.85
Roberts	Young	1.82
Robertson	Yoakum	1.80
Rockwall	Zapata	1.72
Runnels	Zavala	1.76

WYOMING

Campbell	Natrona	\$1.63
Converse	Niobrara	1.74
Crook	Platte	1.76
Goshen	Sheridan	1.66
Johnson	Weston	1.75
Laramie		1.81

(d) Warehouse charges. The warehouse receipt and the grain sorghums represented thereby may be subject to liens for warehouse charges only from May 15, 1950, or the date the warehouse charges begin, whichever is later.

In the case of grain sorghums placed under loan or delivered to CCC under a purchase agreement in an approved warehouse under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, evidence must be submitted with the warehouse receipt that all warehouse charges, except receiving charges, have been prepaid, through March 31, 1951, or a deduction as shown below will be made from the applicable support rate and CCC will assume the accrued warehouse charges on the grain sorghums: *Provided*, That CCC will not assume any charges in excess of those provided under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement applicable to the 1950 crop.

DEDUCTIONS FROM APPLICABLE SUPPORT RATE IF ALL WAREHOUSE CHARGES, EXCEPT RECEIVING CHARGES, HAVE NOT BEEN PREPAID THROUGH MARCH 31, 1951

	Cents per 100 pounds
Area I: Arizona, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Utah	17.8
Area II: Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming, Wisconsin	19.2

DEDUCTIONS FROM APPLICABLE SUPPORT RATE IF ALL WAREHOUSE CHARGES, EXCEPT RECEIVING CHARGES, HAVE NOT BEEN PREPAID THROUGH MARCH 31, 1951—continued

	Cents per 100 pounds
Area III: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia...	19.6
Area IV: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas...	20.5

In the case of grain sorghums placed under loan or delivered to CCC under a purchase agreement in an approved warehouse operated by an Eastern common carrier or any other approved warehouse not under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, evidence must be submitted with the warehouse receipt that all warehouse charges, except receiving and loading out charges, have been prepaid through March 31, 1951, or all such charges will be deducted from the support rate: *Provided*, That CCC will assume the receiving and loading out charges, or reimburse the producer if he has prepaid such charges.

(e) *Discounts*. The discount for grain sorghums which grade No. 3 shall be 8 cents per 100 pounds and No. 4, 16 cents per 100 pounds.

Grain sorghums which grade "Smutty" shall be discounted 5 cents per 100 pounds.

The support rates for mixed grain sorghums (Class V) shall be 3 cents per 100 pounds less than the support rates for grain sorghums of the classes I to IV, inclusive.

(f) *Track-loading*. A track-loading payment of 4 cents per 100 pounds will be made to the producer on grain sorghums delivered to CCC on track at a country point.

(g) *Settlement*—(1) *Loans*. Settlement on grain sorghums delivered to CCC under farm-storage loans will be made at the support rate for the approved point of delivery. In the case of farm-storage loans, and warehouse-storage loans where the grain sorghums are stored "identity preserved," the support rate will be for the grade and quality of the total quantity of grain sorghums delivered.

If the grain sorghums are, upon delivery, of a grade and/or quality for which no support rate has been established, the settlement value shall be the support rate established for the grade and/or quality of the grain sorghums placed under loan, less the difference, if any, at the time of delivery, between the market price for the grade and/or quality placed under loan and the market price of the grain sorghums delivered, as determined by CCC.

(2) *Purchase agreements*. Grain sorghums delivered to CCC under a purchase agreement must meet the requirements of grain sorghums eligible for loan. The purchase rate per 100 pounds of eligible grain sorghums will be the

applicable support rate established for the approved point of delivery.

Issued this 14th day of July 1950.

[SEAL] ELMER F. KRUSE,
Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

Approved:

RALPH S. TRIGG,
President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6264; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

[1950 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, Supp. 1, Oats]

PART 601—GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

SUBPART—1950-CROP OATS LOAN AND PURCHASE AGREEMENT PROGRAM

A price support program for 1950-Crop Oats has been announced. The 1950 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, 15 F. R. 3147, issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation and containing the general requirements with respect to price support operations for grains and related commodities produced in 1950, is supplemented as follows:

- Sec. 601.301 Purpose.
- 601.302 Availability of price support.
- 601.303 Eligible oats.
- 601.304 Warehouse receipts.
- 601.305 Determination of quantity.
- 601.306 Determination of quality.
- 601.307 Maturity of loans.
- 601.308 Support rates.

AUTHORITY: §§ 601.301 to 601.308 issued under sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U. S. C. Sup., 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, Titles III, IV, Pub. Law 439, 81st Cong.; 15 U. S. C. Sup., 714c.

§ 601.301 *Purpose*. This supplement states additional specific requirements which, together with the general requirements contained in the 1950 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, 15 F. R. 3147, apply to loans and purchase agreements under the 1950-Crop Oats Price Support Program.

§ 601.302 *Availability of price support*—(a) *Method of support*. Price support will be available by means of nonrecourse farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and through purchase agreements.

(b) *Area*. Farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and purchase agreements will be available wherever oats are grown in the continental United States, except that farm-storage loans will not be available in areas where the PMA State committee determines that oats cannot be safely stored on the farm.

(c) *Where to apply*. Application for price support should be made at the office of the PMA county committee which keeps the farm-program records for the farm.

(d) *When to apply*. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1951; the applicable documents must be signed by the producer and delivered to

the county committee not later than such date.

(e) *Eligible producer*. An eligible producer shall be an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other legal entity producing oats in 1950 as landowner, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper.

§ 601.303 *Eligible oats*. At the time the oats are placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement, the oats must meet the following requirements:

(a) The oats must have been produced in the continental United States in 1950 by an eligible producer.

(b) The beneficial interest in the oats must be in the person tendering the oats for loan or for delivery under a purchase agreement, and must always have been in him, or must have been in him and a former producer whom he succeeded before the oats were harvested.

(c) The oats must grade No. 3 or better. Feed oats and mixed feed oats will not be eligible.

(d) The oats must not grade Weevily, Smutty, Ergoty, Garlicy, Bleached, Thin or Tough, or be otherwise of low quality.

(e) If offered as security for a farm-storage loan, the oats must have been stored in the granary at least 30 days prior to their inspection for measurement, sampling, and sealing, unless otherwise approved by the PMA State committee.

§ 601.304 *Warehouse receipts*. Warehouse receipts representing oats in approved warehouse storage to be placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement, must meet the following requirements:

(a) Warehouse receipts must be issued in the name of the producer, must be properly endorsed in blank so as to vest title in the holder, and must be issued by an approved warehouse.

(b) Each warehouse receipt must set forth in its written terms that the oats are insured for not less than market value against the hazards of fire, lightning, inherent explosion, windstorm, cyclone and tornado, or in lieu of this statement, it must have stamped or printed thereon the word "Insured."

(c) Each warehouse receipt, or the warehouseman's supplemental certificate (in duplicate), properly identified with the warehouse receipt, must show the gross weight, grade, class, test weight and all grading factors set forth in the Official Grain Standards of the United States for Oats.

(d) If the warehouse receipt states that the oats are stored "identity preserved," the producer must execute the supplemental certificate and assume responsibility for the quantity and quality indicated thereon.

(e) A separate warehouse receipt must be submitted for each grade of oats.

(f) The warehouse receipt may be subject to liens for warehouse charges only to the extent indicated in § 601.308 (b).

§ 601.305 *Determination of quantity*. The quantity of oats placed under farm-storage loan may be determined either by weight or by measurement. The quantity of oats placed under a warehouse-

RULES AND REGULATIONS

storage loan or delivered under a farm-storage loan or under a purchase agreement shall be determined by weight.

When the quantity is determined by weight, a bushel shall be 32 pounds of oats. In determining the quantity of sacked oats by weight, a deduction of 3/4 of a pound for each sack will be made.

When the quantity of oats is determined by measurement, a bushel will be 1.25 cubic feet of oats testing 32 pounds per bushel, and fractional pounds of test weight per bushel will be disregarded. The quantity determined will be the following percentages of the quantity determined for 32-pound oats:

For oats testing	Percent
40 pounds or over	125
39 pounds or over, but less than 40 pounds	121
38 pounds or over, but less than 39 pounds	118
37 pounds or over, but less than 38 pounds	115
36 pounds or over, but less than 37 pounds	112
35 pounds or over, but less than 36 pounds	109
34 pounds or over, but less than 35 pounds	106
33 pounds or over, but less than 34 pounds	103
32 pounds or over, but less than 33 pounds	100
31 pounds or over, but less than 32 pounds	93
30 pounds or over, but less than 31 pounds	93
29 pounds or over, but less than 30 pounds	90
28 pounds or over, but less than 29 pounds	87
27 pounds or over, but less than 28 pounds	84

Since the percentage of dockage is not a grade factor in the case of oats, the quantity of oats will be determined without reference to dockage.

§ 601.306 *Determination of quality.* The grade, grading factors, and all other quality factors shall be determined in accordance with the methods set forth in the Official Grain Standards of the United States for Oats, whether or not such determinations are made on the basis of an official inspection.

§ 601.307 *Maturity of loans.* Loans mature on demand but not later than April 30, 1951.

§ 601.308 *Support rates.* Loans will be made, and oats delivered under purchase agreements will be purchased, at the support rates set forth in this section.

(a) *County support rates for oats grading No. 3, or better.* Both farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans will be made at the support rate established for the county in which the oats are stored. Support rates per bushel for oats grading No. 3, or better, shall be as follows:

ALABAMA

[Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better]

All counties..... \$0.87

ARIZONA

All counties..... \$0.82

ARKANSAS

All counties..... \$0.79

CALIFORNIA

[Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better]

County	County
Alameda \$0.83	Plumas \$0.76
Alpine79	Riverside81
Amador80	Sacramento81
Butte79	San Benito81
Calaveras80	San Bernar- dino81
Colusa80	San Diego81
Contra Costa83	San Francisco84
Del Norte80	San Joaquin82
El Dorado79	S a n L u i s Obispo81
Fresno81	San Mateo83
Glenn79	S a n t a B a r- bara81
Humboldt80	Santa Clara83
Imperial81	Santa Cruz82
Inyo81	Shasta78
Kern81	Sierra76
Kings80	Siskiyou76
Lake80	Solano83
Lassen76	Sonoma82
Los Angeles83	Stanislaus82
Madera81	Sutter80
Marin83	Tehama79
Mariposa81	Trinity80
Mendocino80	Tulare81
Merced81	Tuolumne80
Modoc75	Ventura82
Monterey81	Yolo81
Napa82	Yuba79
Nevada76	
Orange82	
Placer78	

COLORADO

All counties..... \$0.71

DELAWARE

All counties..... \$0.82

FLORIDA

All counties..... \$0.87

GEORGIA

All counties..... \$0.86

IDAHO

County	County
Ada \$0.70	Gem \$0.70
Adams69	Gooding69
Bannock67	Idaho69
Bear Lake68	Jefferson66
Benewah69	Jerome69
Bingham66	Kootenai69
Blaine68	Latah69
Boise70	Lamb68
Bonner69	Lewis69
Bonnerville66	Lincoln69
Boundary69	Madison66
Butte68	Minidoka69
Camas69	Nez Perce69
Canyon70	Oneida68
Caribou67	Owyhee70
Cassia69	Payette70
Clark66	Power67
Clearwater69	Shoshone69
Custer68	Teton66
Elmore70	Twin Falls69
Franklin68	Valley69
Fremont66	Washington69

ILLINOIS

Adams \$0.72	Douglas \$0.72
Alexander74	Du Page72
Bond73	Edgar72
Boone72	Edwards74
Brown72	Effingham73
Bureau72	Fayette73
Calhoun73	Ford72
Carroll72	Franklin74
Cass72	Fulton72
Champaign72	Gallatin75
Christian72	Greene73
Clark72	Grundy72
Clay73	Hamilton74
Clinton73	Hancock72
Coles72	Hardin75
Cook73	Henderson72
Crawford73	Henry72
Cumberland72	Iroquois72
De Kalb72	Jackson74
De Witt72	Jasper73

ILLINOIS—Continued

[Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better]

County	County
Jefferson \$0.74	Peoria \$0.72
Jersey73	Perry74
Jo Daviess72	Platt72
Johnson74	Pike72
Kane72	Poke75
Kankakee72	Pulaski74
Kendall72	Putnam72
Knox72	Randolph74
Lake73	Richland73
La Salle72	Rock Island72
Lawrence73	Saint Clair74
Lee72	Saline75
Livingston72	Sangamon72
Logan72	Schuyler72
McDonough72	Scott72
McHenry72	Shelby72
McLean72	Stark72
Macon72	Stephenson72
Macoupin73	Tazewell72
Madison74	Union74
Marion73	Vermillion72
Marshall72	Wabash74
Mason72	Warren72
Massac74	Washington74
Menard72	Wayne74
Mercer72	White74
Monroe74	Whiteside72
Montgomery73	Will73
Morgan72	Williamson74
Moultrie72	Winnebago72
Ogle72	Woodford72

INDIANA

Adams \$0.74	Lawrence \$0.75
Allen74	Madison74
Bartholomew75	Marion74
Benton73	Marshall74
Blackford74	Martin75
Boone74	Miami74
Brown75	Monroe75
Carroll74	Montgomery74
Cass74	Morgan74
Clark75	Newton73
Clay73	Noble74
Clinton74	Ohio76
Crawford75	Orange75
Daviess75	Owen74
Dearborn76	Parke73
Decatur75	Perry75
De Kalb74	Pike75
Delaware74	Porter73
Dubois75	Posey75
Elkhart75	Pulaski74
Fayette74	Putnam74
Floyd75	Randolph74
Fountain73	Ripley76
Franklin75	Rush74
Fulton74	Saint Joseph75
Gibson75	Scott76
Grant74	Shelby74
Greene75	Spencer75
Hamilton74	Starke74
Hancock74	Steuben75
Harrison75	Sullivan74
Hendricks74	Switzerland76
Henry74	Tippecanoe74
Howard74	Tipton74
Huntington74	Union74
Jackson75	Vanderburgh75
Jasper73	Vermillion73
Jay74	Vigo73
Jefferson76	Wabash74
Jennings76	Warren73
Johnson74	Warrick75
Knox75	Washington75
Kosciusko74	Wayne74
Lagrange75	Wells74
Lake73	White74
La Porte74	Whitley74

IOWA

Adair \$0.69	Black Hawk \$0.70
Adams69	Boone69
Allamakee70	Bremer70
Appanoose70	Buchanan70
Audubon69	Buena Vista69
Benton70	Butler69

IOWA—Continued

[Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better]

County	County	County
Calhoun	Linn	\$0.69
Carroll	Louisia	.69
Cass	Lucas	.69
Cedar	Lyon	.71
Cerro Gordo	Madison	.69
Cherokee	Mahaaka	.68
Chickasaw	Marion	.70
Clarke	Marshall	.69
Clay	Mills	.69
Clayton	Mitchell	.70
Clinton	Monona	.71
Crawford	Monroe	.68
Dallas	Montgomery	.69
Davis	Muscatine	.71
Decatur	O'Brien	.70
Delaware	Osceola	.71
Des Moines	Page	.71
Dickinson	Palo Alto	.68
Dubuque	Plymouth	.71
Emmet	Pocahontas	.68
Payette	Polk	.70
Floyd	Pottawattamie	.69
Franklin	Poweshiek	.69
Fremont	Ringgold	.69
Greene	Sac	.69
Grundy	Scott	.71
Guthrie	Shelby	.69
Hamilton	Sioux	.67
Hancock	Story	.69
Hardin	Tama	.70
Harrison	Taylor	.69
Henry	Union	.69
Howard	Van Buren	.71
Humboldt	Wapello	.70
Ida	Warren	.68
Iowa	Washington	.71
Jackson	Wayne	.70
Jasper	Webster	.69
Jefferson	Winnebago	.69
Johnson	Winneshiek	.70
Jones	Woodbury	.68
Keokuk	Worth	.69
Kossuth	Wright	.69
Lee		.71

KANSAS

Allen	Hodgeman	\$0.71
Anderson	Jackson	.71
Atchison	Jefferson	.71
Barber	Jewell	.70
Barton	Johnson	.71
Bourbon	Kearny	.73
Brown	Kingman	.73
Butler	Kiowa	.73
Chase	Labette	.72
Chautauqua	Lane	.72
Cherokee	Leavenworth	.71
Cheyenne	Lincoln	.70
Clark	Linn	.71
Clay	Logan	.72
Cloud	Lyon	.71
Coffey	McPherson	.72
Comanche	Marion	.72
Cowley	Marshall	.70
Crawford	Meade	.74
Decatur	Miami	.71
Dickinson	Mitchell	.70
Doniphan	Montgomery	.72
Douglas	Morris	.71
Edwards	Morton	.74
Elk	Nemaha	.71
Ellis	Neosho	.72
Ellsworth	Ness	.72
Finney	Norton	.71
Ford	Osage	.71
Franklin	Osborne	.70
Geary	Ottawa	.70
Gove	Pawnee	.72
Graham	Phillips	.70
Grant	Pottawatomie	.70
Gray	Pratt	.73
Greeley	Rawlins	.71
Greenwood	Reno	.72
Hamilton	Republic	.70
Harper	Rice	.72
Harvey	Riley	.70
Haskell	Rocks	.70

KANSAS—Continued

[Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better]

County	County	County
Rush	Stevens	\$0.72
Russell	Summer	.71
Saline	Thomas	.71
Scott	Trego	.72
Sedgwick	Wabunsee	.74
Seward	Wallace	.74
Shawnee	Washington	.71
Sheridan	Wichita	.71
Sherman	Wilson	.71
Smith	Woodson	.70
Stafford	Wyandotte	.72
Stanton		.73

KENTUCKY

All counties.....\$0.80

LOUISIANA

All counties.....\$0.80

MAINE

All counties.....\$0.81

MARYLAND

All counties.....\$0.81

MICHIGAN

County	County	County
Alcona	Keweenaw	\$0.74
Alger	Lake	.76
Allegan	Lapeer	.74
Alpena	Leelanau	.75
Antrim	Lenawee	.75
Arenac	Livingston	.75
Baraga	Luce	.76
Barry	Mackinac	.76
Bay	Macomb	.75
Benzie	Manistee	.76
Berrien	Marquette	.75
Branch	Mason	.76
Calhoun	Mecosta	.75
Cass	Menominee	.75
Charlevoix	Midland	.74
Cheboygan	Misaukeee	.75
Chippewa	Monroe	.75
Ciara	Montcalm	.75
Clinton	Montmorency	.74
Crawford	Muskegon	.76
Delta	Newaygo	.76
Dickinson	Oakland	.75
Eaton	Oceana	.76
Emmet	Ogemaw	.74
Genesee	Ontonagon	.75
Gladwin	Osceola	.75
Gogebic	Oscoda	.74
Grand Travers	Otsego	.75
erse	Ottawa	.76
Gratiot	Presque Isle	.75
Hillsdale	Roscommon	.74
Houghton	Saginaw	.74
Huron	Saint Clair	.75
Ingham	Saint Joseph	.75
Ionia	Sanilac	.74
Iosco	Schoolcraft	.76
Iron	Shinawasee	.74
Isabella	Tuscola	.74
Jackson	Van Buren	.76
Kalamazoo	Washtenaw	.75
Kalkaska	Wayne	.75
Kent	Wexford	.76

MINNESOTA

Aitkin	Dakota	\$0.67
Anoka	Dodge	.67
Becker	Douglas	.65
Beltrami	Faribault	.67
Benton	Fillmore	.69
Big Stone	Freeborn	.67
Blue Earth	Goodhue	.68
Brown	Grant	.65
Carlton	Hennepin	.69
Carver	Houston	.68
Cass	Hubbard	.65
Chippewa	Isanti	.68
Chisago	Itasca	.63
Clay	Jackson	.67
Clearwater	Kanabec	.68
Cook	Kandiyohi	.67
Cottonwood	Kittson	.63
Crow Wing	Koochiching	.66

MINNESOTA—Continued

[Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better]

County	County	County
Lac Qui	Ramsey	\$0.69
Lake	Red Lake	.64
Lake of the	Redwood	.66
Woods	Renville	.67
Le Sueur	Rice	.68
Lincoln	Rock	.66
Lyon	Roseau	.63
McLeod	Saint Louis	.68
Mahnomen	Scott	.69
Marshall	Sherburne	.68
Martin	Sibley	.68
Meeker	Stearns	.67
Mille Lacs	Steele	.67
Morrison	Stevens	.65
Mower	Swift	.65
Murray	Todd	.66
Nicollet	Traverse	.64
Nobles	Wabasha	.68
Norman	Wadena	.65
Olsted	Waseca	.67
Otter Tail	Washington	.69
Pennington	Watsonwan	.67
Pine	Wilkin	.64
Pipestone	Winona	.68
Polk	Wright	.67
Pope	Yellow Medi-	.65
	cine	.65

MISSISSIPPI

All counties.....\$0.83

MISSOURI

County	County	County
Adair	Lawrence	\$0.72
Andrew	Lewis	.72
Atchison	Lincoln	.74
Audrain	Linn	.72
Barry	Livingston	.72
Barton	McDonald	.74
Bates	Macon	.72
Benton	Madison	.74
Bollinger	Maries	.74
Boone	Marion	.73
Buchanan	Mercer	.71
Butler	Miller	.73
Caldwell	Mississippi	.74
Callaway	Moniteau	.73
Camden	Monroe	.73
Cape Girardeau	Montgomery	.74
Carroll	Morgan	.73
Carter	New Madrid	.74
Cass	Newton	.73
Cedar	Nodaway	.70
Chariton	Oregon	.75
Christian	Osage	.74
Clark	Ozark	.75
Clay	Pemiscot	.74
Clinton	Perry	.74
Cole	Pettis	.72
Cooper	Phelps	.74
Crawford	Pike	.73
Dade	Platte	.71
Dallas	Polk	.72
Davies	Pulaski	.73
De Kalb	Putnam	.71
Dent	Ralls	.73
Douglas	Randolph	.72
Dunklin	Ray	.72
Franklin	Reynolds	.74
Gasconade	Ripley	.75
Gentry	Saint Charles	.74
Greene	Saint Clair	.72
Grundy	Sainte Gene-	.74
Harrison	vieve	.74
Henry	Saint Fran-	.74
Hickory	cois	.74
Holt	Saint Louis	.74
Howard	Saline	.72
Howell	Schuyler	.72
Iron	Scotland	.72
Jackson	Scott	.71
Jasper	Shannon	.74
Jefferson	Shelby	.72
Johnson	Stoddard	.74
Knox	Stone	.74
Laclede	Sullivan	.72
LaFayette	Taney	.75
	Texas	.73

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

[Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better]

County	County	County
Meade	Stanley	\$0.63
Mellette	Sully	.63
Miner	Todd	.63
Minnehaha	Tripp	.64
Moody	Turner	.66
Pennington	Union	.67
Perkins	Walworth	.63
Potter	Washabaugh	.63
Roberts	Washington	.63
Saßborn	Yankton	.66
Shannon	Ziebach	.63
Spink		.64

TENNESSEE

All counties.....\$0.84

TEXAS

County	County	County
Anderson	Gaines	\$0.77
Andrews	Galveston	.83
Angelina	Garza	.77
Aransas	Gillespie	.76
Archer	Goliad	.79
Armstrong	Gonzales	.79
Austin	Gray	.75
Bailey	Grayson	.77
Bandera	Gregg	.79
Bastrop	Grimes	.80
Baylor	Guadalupe	.78
Bee	Hale	.75
Bell	Hall	.75
Bexar	Hamilton	.77
Blanco	Hansford	.75
Borden	Hardeman	.75
Bosque	Hardin	.82
Bowie	Harris	.83
Brazoria	Harrison	.80
Brazos	Hartley	.75
Briscoe	Haskell	.75
Brown	Hays	.77
Burleson	Hemphill	.75
Burnet	Henderson	.78
Caldwell	Hill	.77
Calhoun	Hockley	.77
Callahan	Hood	.77
Camp	Hopkins	.78
Carson	Houston	.79
Cass	Howard	.77
Castro	Hunt	.77
Chambers	Hutchinson	.75
Cherokee	Irion	.76
Childress	Jack	.75
Clay	Jackson	.80
Cochran	Jasper	.82
Coke	Jefferson	.82
Coleman	Jim Wells	.78
Collin	Johnson	.77
Collingsworth	Jones	.75
Colorado	Karnes	.78
Comal	Kaufman	.77
Comanche	Kendall	.77
Concho	Kent	.76
Cooke	Kerr	.77
Coryell	Kimble	.76
Cottle	King	.76
Crosby	Kleberg	.78
Dallam	Knox	.75
Dallas	Lamar	.78
Dawson	Lamb	.76
Deaf Smith	Lampasas	.77
Delta	La Salle	.77
Denton	Lavaca	.80
De Witt	Lee	.79
Dickens	Leon	.78
Donley	Liberty	.82
Eastland	Limestone	.78
Ellis	Lipscomb	.79
Erath	Live Oak	.78
Falls	Llano	.76
Fannin	Lubbock	.76
Fayette	Lynn	.77
Fisher	McCulloch	.76
Floyd	McLennan	.78
Foard	Madison	.79
Fort Bend	Marion	.80
Franklin	Martin	.77
Freestone	Mason	.76
Frio	Matagorda	.81

TEXAS—Continued

[Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better]

County	County	County
Menard	Scurry	\$0.76
Milam	Shackelford	.75
Mills	Shelby	.81
Mitchell	Sherman	.75
Montague	Smith	.78
Montgomery	Somervell	.77
Moore	Stephens	.75
Morris	Sterling	.76
Motley	Stonewall	.76
Nacogdoches	Sutton	.76
Navarro	Swisher	.75
Newton	Tarrant	.77
Nolan	Taylor	.75
Neuces	Terry	.77
Ochiltree	Throckmorton	.75
Oldham	Titus	.78
Orange	Tom Green	.76
Palo Pinto	Travis	.78
Panola	Trinity	.80
Parker	Tyler	.81
Parmer	Upshur	.78
Polk	Uvalde	.77
Potter	Van Zandt	.77
Rains	Victoria	.79
Randall	Walker	.80
Red River	Waller	.81
Refugio	Washington	.80
Roberts	Wharton	.81
Robertson	Wheeler	.75
Rockwall	Wichita	.75
Runnels	Wilbarger	.75
Rusk	Williamson	.78
Sabine	Wilson	.80
San Augustine	Wise	.76
San Jacinto	Wood	.78
San Patricio	Young	.75
San Saba	Yoakum	.77
Schleicher	Zavala	.77

All counties.....\$0.75

UTAH

All counties.....\$0.83

WASHINGTON

County	County	County
Adams	Lewis	\$0.74
Asotin	Lincoln	.70
Benton	Mason	.74
Chelan	Okanogan	.72
Challam	Pacific	.74
Clark	Pend Oreille	.70
Columbia	Pierce	.74
Cowlitz	San Juan	.74
Douglas	Skagit	.74
Ferry	Skamania	.75
Franklin	Snohomish	.74
Garfield	Spokane	.70
Grant	Stevens	.70
Grays Harbor	Thurston	.74
Island	Wahkiakum	.74
Jefferson	Walla Walla	.70
King	Whatcom	.74
Kitsap	Whitman	.70
Kittitas	Yakima	.72
Klickitat		.72

All counties.....\$0.82

WEST VIRGINIA

County	County	County
Adams	Douglas	\$0.70
Ashland	Dunn	.70
Barron	Eau Claire	.70
Bayfield	Florence	.73
Brown	Fond du Lac	.71
Buffalo	Forest	.73
Burnett	Grant	.72
Calumet	Green	.73
Chippewa	Greenlake	.71
Clark	Iowa	.73
Columbia	Iron	.73
Crawford	Jackson	.71
Dane	Jefferson	.73
Dodge	Jeneau	.71
Dobr	Kenosha	.74

WISCONSIN—Continued

[Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better]

County	County	County
Kewanee	Richland	\$0.72
La Crosse	Rock	.73
Lafayette	Rusk	.71
Langlade	Saint Croix	.70
Lincoln	Sauk	.72
Manitowoc	Sawyer	.71
Marathon	Shawano	.72
Marinette	Sheboygan	.72
Marquette	Taylor	.72
Milwaukee	Trempealeau	.70
Monroe	Vernon	.70
Oconto	Vilas	.73
Oneida	Walworth	.73
Outagamie	Washington	.73
Ozaukee	Waukesha	.74
Pepin	Waupaca	.71
Pierce	Waushara	.71
Polk	Winnebago	.71
Portage	Wood	.71
Price		.74
Racine		.74

All counties.....\$0.68

WYOMING

(b) Warehouse charges. The warehouse receipt and the oats represented thereby may be subject to liens for warehouse charges only from May 15, 1950, or the date the warehouse charges begin, whichever is later.

In the case of oats placed under loan or delivered to CCC under a purchase agreement in an approved warehouse under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, evidence must be submitted with the warehouse receipt that all warehouse charges, except receiving charges, have been prepaid through April 30, 1951, or a deduction of 8 cents per bushel will be made from the support rate: *Provided*, That CCC will not assume any charges in excess of those provided under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement applicable to the 1950 crop.

In the case of oats placed under loan or delivered to CCC under a purchase agreement in an approved warehouse operated by an Eastern common carrier or any other approved warehouse not under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, evidence must be submitted with the warehouse receipt that all warehouse charges, except receiving and loading out charges, have been prepaid through April 30, 1951, or all such charges will be deducted from the support rate: *Provided*, That CCC will assume the receiving and loading out charges or reimburse the producer if he has prepaid such charges.

(c) Track-loading payment. A track-loading payment of 2 cents per bushel will be made to the producer on oats delivered to CCC on track at a country point.

(d) Settlement—(1) Loans. Settlement on oats delivered to CCC under farm-storage loans will be made at the support rate for the approved point of delivery. In the case of farm-storage loans, and warehouse-storage loans where the oats are stored "identity preserved," the support rate will be for the grade and quality of the total quantity of oats delivered.

If the oats are, upon delivery, of a grade and/or quality for which no support rate has been established, the settlement value shall be the support rate established for the grade and/or quality

of the oats placed under loan, less the difference, if any, at the time of delivery, between the market price for the grade and/or quality placed under loan and the market price of the oats delivered, as determined by CCC.

(2) *Purchase agreements.* Oats delivered to CCC under a purchase agreement must meet the requirements of oats eligible for loan. The purchase rate per bushel of eligible oats will be the applicable support rate established for the approved point of delivery.

Issued this 14th day of July 1950.

[SEAL] ELMER F. KRUSE,
Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

Approved:

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Acting President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[P. R. Doc. 50-6288; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:49 a. m.]

[1950 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1,
Supp. 1, Rye]

PART 601—GRAINS AND RELATED
COMMODITIES

SUBPART—1950-CROP RYE LOAN AND
PURCHASE AGREEMENT PROGRAM

A price support program for 1950-crop rye has been announced. The 1950 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, 15 F. R. 3147 issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation and containing the general requirements with respect to price support operations for grains and related commodities produced in 1950, is supplemented as follows:

Sec.

- 601.601 Purpose.
- 601.602 Availability of price support.
- 601.603 Eligible rye.
- 601.604 Warehouse receipts.
- 601.605 Determination of quantity.
- 601.606 Determination of quality.
- 601.607 Maturity of loans.
- 601.608 Support rates.

AUTHORITY: §§ 601.601 to 601.608 issued under sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U. S. C. Sup., 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, Titles III, IV, Pub. Law 439, 81st Cong., 15 U. S. C. Sup., 714c.

§ 601.601 *Purpose.* This supplement states additional specific requirements which, together with the general requirements contained in the 1950 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, 15 F. R. 3147, apply to loans and purchase agreements under the 1950-Crop Rye Price Support Program.

§ 601.602 *Availability of price support—(a) Method of support.* Price support will be made available by means of nonrecourse farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and through purchase agreements.

(b) *Area.* Farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and purchase agreements will be available wherever rye is grown in the continental United States, except that farm-storage loans will not be available in areas where the PMA State committee determines that rye cannot be safely stored on the farm.

(c) *Where to apply.* Application for price support should be made at the office of the PMA county committee which keeps the farm-program records for the farm.

(d) *When to apply.* Loans and purchase agreements will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1951, and the applicable documents must be signed by the producer and delivered to the county committee not later than such date.

(e) *Eligible producer.* An eligible producer shall be an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other legal entity producing rye in 1950 as landowner, landlord, tenant, or share-cropper.

§ 601.603 *Eligible rye.* At the time the rye is placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement, it must meet the following requirements:

(a) The rye must have been produced in the continental United States in 1950 by an eligible producer.

(b) The beneficial interest in the rye must be in the person tendering the rye for loan or for delivery under a purchase agreement, and must always have been in him, or must have been in him and a former producer whom he succeeded before the rye was harvested.

(c) Such rye must be rye grading No. 2 or better, or rye grading No. 3 on the factor of "test weight" only, but otherwise grading No. 2 or better. (If the rye is warehouse stored, the quality of the rye must be evidenced by a statement on the warehouse receipt, the inspection certificate, or the supplemental certificate substantially as follows: "This rye grades No. ____ because of ____.")

(d) The rye must not grade tough, light smutty, smutty, light garlicky, garlicky, weevily or contain in excess of 1 percent ergot.

(e) If offered as security for a farm-storage loan, the rye must have been stored in the granary at least 30 days prior to its inspection for measurement, sampling, and sealing, unless otherwise approved by the PMA State committee.

§ 601.604 *Warehouse receipts.* Warehouse receipts, representing rye in approved warehouse storage to be placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement, must meet the requirements of this section.

(a) Warehouse receipts must be issued in the name of the producer, must be properly endorsed in blank so as to vest title in the holder, and must be issued by an approved warehouse.

(b) Each warehouse receipt must set forth in its written terms that the rye is insured for not less than market value against the hazards of fire, lightning, inherent explosion, windstorm, cyclone and tornado, or, in lieu of this statement, it must have stamped or printed thereon the word "Insured."

(c) Each warehouse receipt, or the warehouseman's supplemental certificate (in duplicate) properly identified with the warehouse receipt, must show the gross weight or bushels, grade, all grading factors set forth in the Official Grain Standards of the United States for Rye, degree of smut and garlic, and percentage of ergot, and dockage, and must

show whether the rye arrived by rail, truck, or barge. The moisture content must also be shown, except that where it is not customary for country warehousemen to determine the exact moisture percentage, a warehouse receipt representing rye stored in a country warehouse will be accepted if the moisture content is not shown, provided the grade of rye does not show the word "tough." In such cases, the warehouseman will be responsible for delivering rye which does not grade "tough" or "sample" due to moisture content. In the case of warehouse receipts issued for rye delivered by rail or barge, the grading factors on the warehouse receipt must agree with the inbound weight and inspection certificates for the car or barge as shown on the freight certificate.

(d) If the warehouse receipt states that the rye is stored "identity preserved," the producer must execute a supplemental certificate and assume responsibility for the quantity and quality indicated thereon.

(e) A separate warehouse receipt must be submitted for each grade of rye.

(f) The warehouse receipt may be subject to liens for warehouse charges only to the extent indicated in § 601.608 (d).

§ 601.605 *Determination of quantity.* The quantity of rye placed under farm-storage loan may be determined either by weight or by measurement. The quantity of rye placed under a warehouse-storage loan or delivered under a farm-storage loan or under a purchase agreement shall be determined by weight.

When the quantity is determined by weight, a bushel shall be 56 pounds of rye free of dockage. In determining the quantity of sacked rye by weight, a deduction of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound for each sack will be made.

When the quantity of rye is determined by measurement, a bushel will be 1.25 cubic feet of rye testing 56 pounds per bushel, and fractional pounds of test weight per bushel will be disregarded. The quantity determined will be the following percentages of the quantity determined for 56-pound rye:

For rye testing	Percent
56 pounds or over	100
55 pounds or over, but less than 56 pounds	98
54 pounds or over, but less than 55 pounds	96
53 pounds or over, but less than 54 pounds	95
52 pounds or over, but less than 53 pounds	92

The percentage of dockage shall be determined and the weight of such dockage shall be deducted from the gross weight of the rye in determining the net quantity available for loan or purchase.

§ 601.606 *Determination of quality.* The grade, grading factors, and all other quality factors shall be determined in accordance with the methods set forth in the Official Grain Standards of the United States for Rye, whether or not such determinations are made on the basis of an official inspection.

The quantity of ergot shall be stated in terms of tenths of one percent and, where applicable, the word "Ergoty"

shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation.

§ 601.607 *Maturity of loans.* Loans mature on demand but not later than April 30, 1951.

§ 601.608 *Support rates.* Loans will be made, and rye delivered under purchase agreements will be purchased, at the support rates set forth in this section.

(a) *Support rates at designated terminal markets.* Support rates per bushel for rye grading No. 2, or better, or No. 3 or better on the factor of test weight only, but otherwise No. 2 or better, and stored in approved warehouse-storage at the following terminal markets, shall be as follows:

Terminal market	Rate per bushel
Astoria, Oreg.	\$1.55
Baltimore, Md.	1.63
Chicago, Ill.	1.52
Duluth, Minn.	1.48
Galveston, Tex.	1.55
Kansas City, Mo.	1.48
Longview, Wash.	1.55
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.55
Memphis, Tenn.	1.58
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.52
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.48
Omaha, Nebr.	1.48
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.63
Portland, Oreg.	1.55
San Francisco, Calif.	1.55
Seattle, Wash.	1.55
Sioux City, Iowa.	1.48
St. Louis, Mo.	1.52
Superior, Wis.	1.48
Tacoma, Wash.	1.55
Vancouver, Wash.	1.55

For loan or purchase at the support rate shown in the above schedule, the rye must have been shipped on a domestic interstate freight rate basis. On any rye shipped at other than the domestic interstate freight rate, the support rate at the designated terminal market will be reduced by the difference between the freight paid (plus tax) and the domestic interstate freight rate (plus tax).

The foregoing schedule of support rates applies to rye which has been shipped by rail or water from a country shipping point to one of the designated terminal markets, as evidenced by paid freight bills duly registered for transit privileges; *Provided*, That in the event the amount of paid-in-freight is insufficient to guarantee the minimum proportional domestic interstate freight rate from the terminal market, there shall be deducted from the applicable terminal support rate the difference between the amount of freight actually paid in and the amount required to be paid in to guarantee outbound movement at the minimum proportional domestic interstate freight rate. The warehouse receipts must be accompanied by registered freight bills, or by (1) a statement as indicated below signed by the warehouseman, (2) a certificate of the warehouseman containing such information, or, (3) such form of certification as may be approved by CCC.

FREIGHT CERTIFICATE FOR TERMINALS

The rye represented by attached warehouse receipt No. _____ was received by rail freight

from _____ (Town) _____ (County) _____ (State) point of origin, as evidenced by freight bill described as follows:
 Way bill, date _____
 No. _____
 Car No. _____
 Initials _____
 Freight bill, date _____
 No. _____
 Carrier _____
 Transit weight _____
 Freight rate in _____
 Amount collected _____
 Number unused transit stops _____

The above-described paid freight bill has been officially registered for transit and will be held in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement.

 (Warehouseman's signature)

 (Address)

 (Date of signature)

When shipped by rail or water and stored at any designated terminal market, rye for which neither registered freight bills nor such freight certificates are presented to guarantee outbound movement at the minimum proportional domestic interstate freight rate, shall have a support rate equal to the terminal rate minus 8 cents per bushel.

When received by truck and stored at any designated terminal market, the support rate for rye in Area I shall be the terminal rate minus 12½ cents; in Area II, the terminal rate minus 13 cents; and in Areas III and IV, the terminal rate minus 14 cents per bushel. (The States included in each of these areas are listed in paragraph (d) of this section.)

(b) *Support rates for rye in approved warehouse storage at other than designated terminal markets.* (1) The support rate for rye stored in approved warehouses (other than those situated in the designated terminal markets) which is shipped by rail or water will be determined by deducting from the appropriate designated terminal market rate an amount equal to the transit balance, if any (plus tax), of the through-freight rate from point of origin for such rye to such terminal market; *Provided*, That in the case of rye stored at any railroad transit point, taking a penalty by reason of out-of-line movement, or for any other reason, to the appropriate designated market, there shall be added to such transit balance an amount equal to any out-of-line costs or other costs incurred in storing rye in such position.

The warehouse receipts, in addition to other required documents, must be accompanied by the original paid freight bills duly registered for transit privileges or, by a statement in the following form signed by the warehouseman, or by a warehouseman's supplemental certificate containing such information:

FREIGHT CERTIFICATE FOR OTHER THAN TERMINAL POINTS

The rye represented by attached warehouse receipt No. _____ was received by rail

freight from _____ (Town) _____ (County) _____ (State) point of origin, was evidenced by freight bill described as follows:
 Way bill, date _____
 Car No. _____
 Initials _____
 Freight bill, date _____
 No. _____
 Carrier _____
 Transit weight _____
 Freight rate in _____
 Amount collected _____
 Transit balance, if any, of through freight rate to _____ of _____ per 100 pounds _____
 Number unused transit stops _____
 Penalty, if any, to guarantee minimum proportional rate on outbound billing of _____ cents per 100 pounds _____

The above-described paid freight bill has been officially registered for transit and will be held in accordance with applicable provisions of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement.

 (Warehouseman's signature)

 (Address)

 (Date of signature)

(c) *County support rates.* Both farm-storage and country warehouse-storage loans will be made at the support rate established for the county in which the rye is stored. Support rates per bushel on rye grading No. 2, or better, or No. 3 on the factor of test weight only, but otherwise grading No. 2, or better, shall be as follows:

ALABAMA	
[Rate per bushel for No. 2 or better]	
All counties	\$1.37
ARIZONA	
All counties	\$1.31
ARKANSAS	
All counties	\$1.26
CALIFORNIA	
County	County
Contra Costa	\$1.43
Lassen	1.25
Los Angeles	1.42
Madera	1.38
Merced	1.40
Modoc	1.23
Plumas	\$1.27
Sacramento	1.40
Shasta	1.30
Sierra	1.26
Siskiyou	1.26
Stanislaus	1.41
COLORADO	
Adams	\$1.18
Archuleta	1.04
Baca	1.19
Boulder	1.18
Cheyenne	1.19
Denver	1.18
Dolores	.98
Douglas	1.18
Elbert	1.18
El Paso	1.18
Kiowa	1.19
Kit Carson	1.19
Larimer	1.18
Las Animas	\$1.18
Lincoln	1.18
Logan	1.18
Moffat	1.04
Montrose	1.04
Morgan	1.18
Phillips	1.20
Pueblo	1.18
Sedgwick	1.20
Washington	1.18
Weid	1.18
Yuma	1.19
DELAWARE	
All counties	\$1.42
FLORIDA	
All counties	\$1.37
GEORGIA	
All counties	\$1.37
IDAHO	
County	County
Bingham	\$1.09
Cassia	1.12
Kootenai	1.26
Lincoln	1.13
Oneida	\$1.10
Power	1.12
Shoshone	1.24
Washington	1.21

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ILLINOIS

[Rate per bushel for No. 2 or better]

County	County	County
Adams	Lee	Bremer
Alexander	Livingston	Buchanan
Bond	Logan	Buena Vista
Boone	McDonough	Butler
Brown	McHenry	Calhoun
Bureau	McLean	Carroll
Calhoun	Macon	Cass
Carroll	Macoupin	Cedar
Cass	Madison	Cerro Gordo
Champaign	Marion	Cherokee
Christian	Marshall	Chickasaw
Clark	Mason	Clarke
Clay	Massac	Clay
Clinton	Menard	Clayton
Coles	Mercer	Clinton
Cook	Monroe	Crawford
Crawford	Montgomery	Dallas
Cumberland	Morgan	Davis
De Kalb	Moutrie	Decatur
De Witt	Ogle	Delaware
Douglas	Peoria	Des Moines
Du Page	Perry	Dickinson
Edgar	Piatt	Dubuque
Edwards	Pike	Emmet
Effingham	Pope	Fayette
Fayette	Pulaski	Floyd
Ford	Putnam	Franklin
Franklin	Randolph	Fremont
Fulton	Richland	Greene
Gallatin	Rock Island	Grundy
Greene	Saint Clair	Guthrie
Grundy	Saline	Hamilton
Hamilton	Sangamon	Hancock
Hancock	Schuyler	Hardin
Hardin	Scott	Harrison
Henderson	Shelby	Henry
Henry	Stark	Howard
Iroquois	Stephenson	Humboldt
Jackson	Tazewell	Ida
Jasper	Union	Iowa
Jefferson	Vermillion	Jackson
Jersey	Wabash	Jasper
Jo Daviess	Warren	Jefferson
Johnson	Washington	Johnson
Kane	Wayne	Jones
Kankakee	White	Keokuk
Kendall	Whiteside	
Knox	Will	
Lake	Williamson	
La Salle	Winnebago	
Lawrence	Woodford	

INDIANA

Adams	Marion
Allen	Marshall
Bartholomew	Miami
Blackford	Montgomery
Boone	Morgan
Carroll	Newton
Cass	Noble
Clay	Owen
Clinton	Parke
Daviess	Porter
Dearborn	Pulaski
De Kalb	Putnam
Elkhart	Ripley
Fountain	Rush
Fulton	Saint Joseph
Hendricks	Spencer
Henry	Starke
Jackson	Sullivan
Jasper	Tiptecanoe
Jefferson	Vigo
Jennings	Wabash
Johnson	Warren
Knox	Washington
Kosciusko	Wayne
Lagrange	Wells
Lake	White
La Porte	Whitley

IOWA

Adair	Audubon
Adams	Benton
Allamakee	Black Hawk
Appanose	Boone

IOWA—Continued

[Rate per bushel for No. 2 or better]

County	County	County
Bremer	Kossuth	Buena Vista
Buchanan	Lee	Butler
Buena Vista	Linn	Calhoun
Butler	Louisa	Carroll
Calhoun	Lucas	Cass
Carroll	Lyon	Cedar
Cass	Madison	Cerro Gordo
Cedar	Mahaska	Cherokee
Cerro Gordo	Marion	Chickasaw
Cherokee	Marshall	Clarke
Chickasaw	Mills	Clay
Clarke	Mitchell	Clayton
Clay	Monona	Clinton
Clayton	Monroe	Crawford
Clinton	Montgomery	Dallas
Crawford	Muscatine	Davis
Dallas	O'Brien	Decatur
Davis	Osceola	Delaware
Decatur	Page	Des Moines
Delaware	Palo Alto	Dickinson
Des Moines	Plymouth	Dubuque
Dickinson	Pocahontas	Emmet
Dubuque	Polk	Fayette
Emmet	Pottawattamie	Floyd
Fayette	Poweshiek	Franklin
Floyd	Ringgold	Fremont
Franklin	Sac	Greene
Fremont	Scott	Grundy
Greene	Shelby	Guthrie
Grundy	Sioux	Hamilton
Guthrie	Story	Hancock
Hamilton	Tama	Hardin
Hancock	Taylor	Harrison
Hardin	Union	Henry
Harrison	Van Buren	Howard
Henry	Wapello	Humboldt
Howard	Warren	Ida
Humboldt	Washington	Iowa
Ida	Wayne	Jackson
Iowa	Webster	Jasper
Jackson	Winnebago	Jefferson
Jasper	Winneshiek	Johnson
Jefferson	Woodbury	Jones
Johnson	Worth	Keokuk
Jones	Wright	
Keokuk		

KANSAS

Anderson	Lyon
Cherokee	Marion
Cheyenne	Meade
Clay	Morris
Cloud	Osage
Comanche	Osborne
Cowley	Ottawa
Crawford	Pawnee
Decatur	Pottawatomie
Dickinson	Pratt
Douglas	Rawlins
Edwards	Reno
Ellsworth	Riley
Finney	Rooks
Ford	Rush
Franklin	Russell
Graham	Saline
Grant	Sedgwick
Gray	Seward
Harvey	Shawnee
Jefferson	Sheridan
Johnson	Stafford
Kiowa	Stevens
Labette	Trego
Leavenworth	Wabaunsee
Lincoln	Wallace

KENTUCKY

All counties \$1.36

LOUISIANA

All counties \$1.26

MARYLAND

All counties \$1.45

MICHIGAN

County	County
Alcona	Allegan
Alger	Alpena

MICHIGAN—Continued

[Rate per bushel for No. 2 or better]

County	County	County
Antrim	Lenawee	Arenac
Arenac	Livingston	Baraga
Baraga	Luce	Barry
Barry	Mackinac	Bay
Bay	Macomb	Benzie
Benzie	Manistee	Berrien
Berrien	Marquette	Branch
Branch	Mason	Calhoun
Calhoun	Mecosta	Cass
Cass	Menominee	Charlevoix
Charlevoix	Midland	Cheboygan
Cheboygan	Missaukee	Chippewa
Chippewa	Monroe	Clare
Clare	Montcalm	Clinton
Clinton	Montmorency	Crawford
Crawford	Muskegon	Delta
Delta	Newaygo	Eaton
Eaton	Oakland	Emmet
Emmet	Oceana	Genesee
Genesee	Ogemaw	Gladwin
Gladwin	Osceola	Grand
Grand	Osceola	Traverse
Traverse	Osego	Gratiot
Gratiot	Ottawa	Hillsdale
Hillsdale	Presque Isle	Huron
Huron	Roscommon	Ingham
Ingham	Saginaw	Ionia
Ionia	Saint Clair	Iosco
Iosco	Saint Joseph	Isabella
Isabella	Sanilac	Jackson
Jackson	Schoolcraft	Kalamazoo
Kalamazoo	Shiawassee	Kalkaska
Kalkaska	Tuscola	Kent
Kent	Van Buren	Lake
Lake	Washtenaw	Lapeer
Lapeer	Wayne	Leeleanau
Leeleanau	Wexford	

MINNESOTA

Aitkin	Mahnomen
Anoka	Marshall
Becker	Martin
Beltrami	Meeker
Benton	Miller
Big Stone	Morrison
Blue Earth	Mower
Brown	Murray
Carlton	Nicollet
Carver	Nobles
Cass	Norman
Chippewa	Olmsted
Chisago	Otter Tail
Clay	Pennington
Clearwater	Pine
Cottonwood	Pipestone
Crow Wing	Polk
Dakota	Pope
Dodge	Red Lake
Douglas	Redwood
Faribault	Renville
Fillmore	Rice
Freeborn	Rock
Goodhue	Roseau
Grant	Saint Louis
Hennepin	Scott
Houston	Sherburne
Hubbard	Sibley
Isanti	Stearns
Itasca	Steele
Jackson	Stevens
Kanabec	Swift
Kandiyohi	Todd
Kittson	Traverse
Koochiching	Wabasha
Lac qui Parle	Wadena
Lake	Waseca
Lake of the Woods	Washington
La Seur	Watsonwan
Lincoln	Wilkin
Lyon	Winona
McLeod	Wright
	Yellow Medicine

MISSISSIPPI

All counties \$1.37

MISSOURI

[Rate per bushel for No. 2 or better]

County	County	County
Adair	Montiteau	\$1.31
Cass	Morgan	1.30
Cedar	Nodaway	1.30
Clark	Pettis	1.31
Cole	Pike	1.33
Cooper	Putnam	1.28
Dunklin	Saint Francois	1.34
Grundy	Saline	1.31
Knox	Schuyler	1.30
Linn	Scott	1.31
Macon	Worth	1.29
Maries		

MONTANA

County	County	County
Beaverhead	Madison	\$1.13
Big Horn	Meagher	1.13
Blaine	Mineral	1.17
Broadwater	Missoula	1.16
Carbon	Musselshell	1.11
Carter	Park	1.13
Cascade	Petroleum	1.13
Chouteau	Phillips	1.03
Custer	Pondera	1.13
Daniels	Powder River	1.12
Dawson	Powell	1.14
Deer Lodge	Prairie	1.12
Fallon	Ravalli	1.14
Fergus	Richland	1.13
Flathead	Roosevelt	1.13
Gallatin	Rosebud	1.09
Garfield	Sanders	1.19
Glacier	Sheridan	1.12
Golden Valley	Silver Bow	1.13
Granite	Stillwater	1.13
Hill	Sweet Grass	1.13
Jefferson	Teton	1.13
Judith Basin	Toole	1.13
Lake	Treasure	1.08
Lewis and Clark	Valley	1.09
Liberty	Wheatland	1.13
Lincoln	Wibaux	1.14
McCone	Yellowstone	1.11

NEBRASKA

County	County	County
Adams	Hayes	\$1.23
Antelope	Hitchcock	1.23
Arthur	Holt	1.27
Banner	Hooker	1.23
Blaine	Howard	1.28
Boone	Jefferson	1.30
Box Butte	Johnson	1.31
Boyd	Kearney	1.27
Brown	Keith	1.21
Buffalo	Keya Paha	1.25
Burt	Kimball	1.18
Butler	Knox	1.27
Cass	Lancaster	1.33
Cedar	Lincoln	1.24
Chase	Logan	1.25
Cherry	Loup	1.27
Cheyenne	McPherson	1.24
Clay	Madison	1.30
Colfax	Merrick	1.30
Cuming	Morrill	1.19
Custer	Nance	1.30
Dakota	Nemaha	1.31
Dawes	Nuckolls	1.28
Dawson	Otoe	1.32
Deuel	Pawnee	1.30
Dixon	Perkins	1.22
Dodge	Phelps	1.26
Douglas	Pierce	1.29
Dundy	Platte	1.31
Fillmore	Polk	1.30
Franklin	Red Willow	1.24
Frontier	Richardson	1.30
Furnas	Rock	1.25
Gage	Saline	1.31
Garden	Sarpy	1.34
Garfield	Saunders	1.33
Gosper	Scotts Bluff	1.18
Grant	Seeward	1.32
Greeley	Sheridan	1.21
Hall	Sherman	1.28
Hamilton	Sioux	1.18
Harlan	Stanton	1.31

NEBRASKA—Continued

[Rate per bushel for No. 2 or better]

County	County	County
Thayer	Wayne	\$1.29
Thomas	Webster	1.27
Thurston	Wheeler	1.29
Valley	York	1.30
Washington		1.33

NEVADA

Elko	Lander	\$1.11
Eureka	Washoe	1.25
Humboldt		1.18

NEW JERSEY

All counties		\$1.43
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NEW MEXICO

County	County	County
Bernalillo	McKinley	\$0.99
Catron	Mora	1.08
Chaves	Quay	1.15
Curry	Roosevelt	1.15
De Baca	San Juan	.97
Eddy	San Miguel	1.09
Grant	Santa Fe	1.07
Guadalupe	Torrance	1.10
Harding	Union	1.11
Lea	Valencia	1.03

NEW YORK

All counties		\$1.41
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NORTH CAROLINA

All counties		\$1.38
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NORTH DAKOTA

County	County	County
Adams	McLean	\$1.20
Barnes	Mercer	1.18
Benson	Morton	1.19
Billings	Mountrall	1.18
Bottineau	Nelson	1.23
Bowman	Oliver	1.19
Burke	Pembina	1.22
Burlingame	Pierce	1.20
Cass	Ramsey	1.22
Cavaller	Ransom	1.25
Dickey	Renville	1.18
Divide	Richland	1.27
Dunn	Rolette	1.20
Eddy	Sargent	1.26
Emmons	Sheridan	1.21
Foster	Sioux	1.19
Golden Valley	Slope	1.17
Grand Forks	Stark	1.18
Grant	Steele	1.25
Griggs	Stutsman	1.24
Hettinger	Towner	1.21
Kidder	Trall	1.25
La Moure	Walsh	1.23
Logan	Ward	1.18
McHenry	Wells	1.22
McIntosh	Williams	1.17
McKenzie		1.15

OHIO

Ashtabula	Lucas	\$1.32
Butler	Mahoning	1.35
Clark	Miami	1.31
Clermont	Montgomery	1.31
Clinton	Pike	1.31
Crawford	Portage	1.33
Payette	Putnam	1.31
Hancock	Sandusky	1.32
Huron	Seneca	1.32
Lorain	Stark	1.33

OKLAHOMA

Adair	Cimarron	\$1.17
Alfalfa	Cleveland	1.18
Atoka	Coal	1.18
Beaver	Comanche	1.17
Beckham	Cotton	1.17
Blaine	Craig	1.28
Bryan	Creek	1.23
Caddo	Custer	1.17
Canadian	Delaware	1.25
Carter	Dewey	1.17
Cherokee	Ellis	1.17
Choctaw	Garfield	1.23

OKLAHOMA—Continued

[Rate per bushel for No. 2 or better]

County	County	County
Garvin	Noble	\$1.23
Grady	Nowata	1.28
Grant	Okfuskee	1.21
Greer	Oklahoma	1.19
Harmon	Okmulgee	1.23
Harper	Osage	1.25
Haskell	Ottawa	1.27
Hughes	Pawnee	1.23
Jackson	Payne	1.21
Jefferson	Pittsburg	1.20
Johnston	Pontotoc	1.18
Kay	Pottawatomie	1.18
Kingfisher	Pushmataha	1.17
Kiowa	Roger Mills	1.16
Latimer	Rogers	1.26
Le Flore	Seminole	1.20
Lincoln	Sequoyah	1.23
Logan	Stephens	1.17
Love	Texas	1.17
McClain	Tillman	1.17
McCurtain	Tulsa	1.25
McIntosh	Wagoner	1.25
Major	Washington	1.28
Marshall	Washita	1.17
Mayer	Woods	1.22
Murray	Woodward	1.19
Muskogee		1.13

OREGON

Baker	Lake	\$1.19
Benton	Lane	1.37
Clackamas	Linn	1.38
Clatsop	Malheur	1.20
Columbia	Marion	1.40
Crook	Morrow	1.37
Deschutes	Multnomah	1.42
Douglas	Polk	1.39
Gilliam	Sherman	1.39
Grant	Umatilla	1.32
Harney	Union	1.26
Hood River	Wallowa	1.25
Jackson	Wasco	1.39
Jefferson	Washington	1.41
Josephine	Wheeler	1.35
Klamath	Yamhill	1.40

PENNSYLVANIA

All counties		\$1.43
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SOUTH CAROLINA

All counties		\$1.37
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SOUTH DAKOTA

County	County	County
Aurora	Jackson	\$1.18
Besdie	Jerauld	1.25
Bennett	Jones	1.30
Bon Homme	Kingsbury	1.26
Brookings	Lake	1.27
Brown	Lawrence	1.16
Brule	Lincoln	1.29
Buffalo	Lyman	1.22
Butte	McCook	1.27
Campbell	McPherson	1.23
Charles Mix	Marshall	1.25
Clark	Meade	1.15
Clay	Mellette	1.21
Codington	Miner	1.26
Corson	Minnehaha	1.28
Custer	Moody	1.27
Davison	Pennington	1.16
Day	Perkins	1.17
Deuel	Potter	1.22
Dewey	Roberts	1.26
Douglas	Sanborn	1.25
Edmunds	Shannon	1.21
Fall River	Spink	1.25
Faulk	Stanley	1.20
Grant	Sully	1.22
Gregory	Todd	1.24
Haakon	Tripp	1.25
Hamiln	Turner	1.28
Hand	Union	1.30
Hanson	Walworth	1.22
Harding	Washabaugh	1.18
Hughes	Yankton	1.29
Hutchinson	Ziebach	1.17
Hyde		1.23

TENNESSEE

[Rate per bushel for No. 2 or better]

All counties		\$1.38
TEXAS		
<i>County</i>	<i>County</i>	
Armstrong	Hutchinson	\$1.18
Bailey	Jack	1.20
Baylor	Jones	1.20
Borden	Kent	1.20
Bosque	Kimble	1.20
Brown	King	1.20
Callahan	Lubbock	1.20
Childress	McCulloch	1.20
Coleman	Mason	1.20
Collingsworth	Maverick	1.16
Concho	Mills	1.24
Coryell	Mitchell	1.20
Cottle	Navarro	1.27
Dallam	Nolan	1.20
Dawson	Parmer	1.20
Dickens	Peecos	1.16
Eastland	Potter	1.20
Erath	Randall	1.20
Fisher	Real	1.31
Floyd	San Saba	1.25
Foard	Scurry	1.20
Gaines	Stephens	1.20
Glasscock	Stonewall	1.20
Grayson	Swisher	1.20
Hall	Taylor	1.20
Hamilton	Terry	1.20
Hansford	Tom Green	1.20
Hardeman	Ward	1.17
Haskell	Wheeler	1.20
Hockley	Wichita	1.20
Hood	Willbarger	1.20
Howard	Yoakum	1.20
	Young	1.20

UTAH

Box Elder	San Pete	\$1.07
Duchesne	Tooele	1.08
Juab	Uintah	1.08
Millard		1.11

VIRGINIA

All counties	\$1.43
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WASHINGTON

<i>County</i>	<i>County</i>	
Benton	Grant	\$1.27
Chelan	King	1.38
Clark	Lincoln	1.27
Cowlitz	Okanogan	1.24
Douglas	Pierce	1.39
Ferry	Spokane	1.27
Franklin	Stevens	1.26
Garfield	Walla Walla	1.32

WEST VIRGINIA

All counties	\$1.40
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WISCONSIN

<i>County</i>	<i>County</i>	
Adams	Jackson	\$1.29
Ashland	Jefferson	1.33
Barron	Juneau	1.31
Bayfield	Kenosha	1.37
Brown	Kewaunee	1.29
Buffalo	La Crosse	1.29
Burnett	Lafayette	1.32
Calumet	Langlade	1.28
Chippewa	Lincoln	1.27
Clark	Manitowoc	1.32
Columbia	Marathon	1.29
Crawford	Marquette	1.31
Dane	Marquette	1.31
Dodge	Milwaukee	1.36
Door	Monroe	1.30
Douglas	Oconto	1.29
Dunn	Oneida	1.27
Eau Claire	Outagamie	1.31
Florence	Osaukee	1.33
Fond du Lac	Pepin	1.30
Forest	Pierce	1.32
Grant	Polk	1.32
Green	Portage	1.30
Green Lake	Price	1.28
Iowa	Racine	1.38
Iron	Richland	1.30

WISCONSIN—Continued

[Rate per bushel for No. 2 or better]

<i>County</i>	<i>County</i>	
Rock	Vilas	\$1.25
Rusk	Walworth	1.34
Saint Croix	Washburn	1.31
Sauk	Washington	1.33
Sawyer	Waukesha	1.34
Shawano	Waupaca	1.30
Sheboygan	Waushara	1.31
Taylor	Winnebago	1.31
Trempealeau	Wood	1.30
Vernon		1.29

WYOMING

<i>County</i>	<i>County</i>	
Big Horn	Natrona	\$1.08
Campbell	Niobrara	1.14
Carbon	Park	1.01
Converse	Platte	1.15
Crook	Sheridan	1.09
Fremont	Sublette	1.04
Goshen	Sweetwater	1.04
Hot Springs	Teton	1.01
Johnson	Washakie	1.01
Laramie	Weston	1.14
Lincoln		1.03

(d) Warehouse charges. The warehouse receipt and the rye represented thereby may be subject to liens for warehouse charges only from May 15, 1950, or the date the warehouse charges begin, whichever is later.

In the case of rye placed under loan or delivered to CCC under a purchase agreement in an approved warehouse under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, evidence must be submitted with the warehouse receipt that all warehouse charges, except receiving charges, have been prepaid through April 30, 1951, or a deduction as shown below will be made from the applicable support rate and CCC will assume the accrued warehouse charges on the rye: *Provided*, That CCC will not assume any charges in excess of those provided under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement applicable to the 1950 crop.

DEDUCTIONS FROM APPLICABLE SUPPORT RATE IF ALL WAREHOUSE CHARGES, EXCEPT RECEIVING CHARGES, HAVE NOT BEEN PREPAID THROUGH APRIL 30, 1951

Cents per bushel

Area I: Arizona, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Utah	10
Area II: Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming, Wisconsin	10½
Area III: Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia	11
Area IV: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas	11½

In the case of rye placed under loan or delivered to CCC under a purchase agreement in an approved warehouse operated by an Eastern common carrier or any other approved warehouse not under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, evidence must be submitted with the warehouse receipt that all warehouse charges, except receiving and loading out charges, have been prepaid through April 30, 1951, or all such charges will be deducted from the support rate: *Provided*, That CCC will assume the receiving and loading out

charges or reimburse the producer if he has prepaid such charges.

(e) Discount for ergot. In the case of rye containing more than 1/10 of 1 percent but not more than 1 percent ergot, the basic support rates specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section shall be discounted 1 cent per bushel for each 1/10 of 1 percent in excess of 1/10 of 1 percent ergot.

(f) Track-loading. A track-loading payment of 2 cents per bushel will be made to the producer on rye delivered to CCC on track at a country point.

(g) Settlement—(1) Loans. Settlement on rye delivered to CCC under farm-storage loans will be made at the support rate for the approved point of delivery. In the case of farm-storage loans, and warehouse-storage loans where the rye is stored "identity preserved," the support rate will be for the grade and quality of the total quantity of rye delivered.

If the rye is, upon delivery, of a grade and/or quality for which no support rate has been established, the settlement value shall be the support rate established for the grade and/or quality of the rye placed under loan, less the difference, if any, at the time of delivery, between the market price for the grade and/or quality placed under loan and the market price of the rye delivered, as determined by CCC.

(2) Purchase agreements. Rye delivered to CCC under a purchase agreement must meet the requirements of rye eligible for loan. The purchase rate per bushel of eligible rye will be the applicable support rate established for the approved point of delivery.

Issued this 14th day of July 1950.

[SEAL] ELMER F. KRUSE,
Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

Approved:

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Acting President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6287; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:49 a. m.]

[1949 C. C. C. Dry Edible Bean Bulletin 1, Amdt. 1]

PART 603—BEANS, DRY EDIBLE

SUBPART—1949 CROP DRY EDIBLE BEAN LOAN AND PURCHASE AGREEMENT PROGRAM

1949 CROP DRY EDIBLE BEAN PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

The regulations issued by Commodity Credit Corporation and the Production and Marketing Administration published in 14 F. R. 5285 and supplemented and amended by 14 F. R. 5685 and 15 F. R. 75 governing the making of loans and containing the requirements of the purchase agreement program on dry edible beans produced in 1949 are hereby amended as follows:

Section 603.123 (c) *Storage in transit* is amended to read as follows:

§ 603.123 *Loan and settlement rates.*

(c) *Storage in transit.* Reimbursement will be made by CCC for paid-in freight (including transportation tax) on beans stored in approved warehouses. Such reimbursement will be made to approved warehousemen subject to the following conditions:

(1) The movement from point of origin to storage point must be an "in-line" movement as determined by CCC.
 (2) The freight must have been paid in by the warehouseman and he shall not have been otherwise reimbursed for it.

(3) The warehouseman must furnish the descriptive data on all freight bills or transit tonnage slips on all eligible beans received into the storage facility at the time and in the manner stipulated in the storage agreement in effect with CCC for the 1949 crop.

(4) The freight bills or transit tonnage slips must be made available to CCC in accordance with the provisions of the storage agreement in effect with CCC.

(5) Only 1 transit stop has been used on the billing.

(6) The freight bills are otherwise acceptable to CCC under the terms of the storage agreement.

If the producer has been required to pay the in-bound freight, or to reimburse the warehouseman for it, CCC will reimburse the producer such costs, provided all applicable provisions of this paragraph have been complied with.

All reimbursements for freight under this paragraph shall be made by the appropriate PMA Commodity Office subsequent to actual delivery of the beans to CCC pursuant to a loan or purchase agreement, and subject to such further regulations as CCC may prescribe.

(Sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070; 15 U. S. C. Sup. 714b. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1070, secs. 1, 202, 62 Stat. 1247, 1252; 15 U. S. C. Sup. 714c)

Issued this 14th day of July 1950.

[SEAL] ELMER F. KRUSE,
Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

Approved:

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Acting President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6286; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

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

PART 51—FRESH FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER PRODUCTS (INSPECTION, CERTIFICATION, AND STANDARDS)

SUBPART B—UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR FRESH FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES CONSUMER STANDARDS FOR BRUSSELS SPROUTS

On June 8, 1950, a notice of rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER

(F. R. Doc. 50-4904; 15 F. R. 3587) regarding proposed United States Consumer Standards for Brussels Sprouts. After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice, the following United States Consumer Standards for Brussels Sprouts are hereby promulgated under the authority contained in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1087; 7 U. S. C. 1621, et seq.).

§ 51.452 *Consumer standards for Brussels sprouts—(a) Grades—(1) U. S. Grade A.* U. S. Grade A shall consist of Brussels sprouts which are well colored and not withered or burst and which are firm, clean, well trimmed, and free from soft rot and seedstems, and free from damage caused by discoloration, freezing, disease, insects, or mechanical or other means. Brussels sprouts on the shown face shall be reasonably representative in size and quality of the contents of the container.

(i) The diameter of each Brussels sprout shall be not less than 1 inch.

(ii) Incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 5 percent, by weight, of the Brussels sprouts in any lot may be smaller than the specified minimum diameter. In addition, not more than 5 percent, by weight, of the Brussels sprouts may fail to meet the remaining requirements of the grade, including not more than 1 percent for Brussels sprouts affected by soft rot.

(2) *U. S. Grade B.* U. S. Grade B shall consist of Brussels sprouts which are fairly well colored and not withered, puffy or burst and which are clean, well trimmed and free from soft rot and seedstems and free from serious damage caused by discoloration, freezing, disease, insects, mechanical or other means. Brussels sprouts on the shown face shall be reasonably representative in size and quality of the contents of the container.

(i) The diameter of each Brussels sprout shall be not less than 1 inch.

(ii) Incident to proper grading and handling, not more than 5 percent, by weight, of the Brussels sprouts in any lot may be smaller than the specified minimum diameter. In addition, not more than 5 percent, by weight, of the Brussels sprouts may fail to meet the remaining requirements of the grade, including not more than 1 percent for Brussels sprouts affected by soft rot.

(b) *Off-grade Brussels sprouts.* Brussels sprouts which fail to meet the requirements of either of the foregoing grades shall be Off-grade Brussels sprouts.

(c) *Definitions.* (1) "Well colored" means that the Brussels sprouts have a yellowish green or darker green color characteristic of well-grown Brussels sprouts.

(2) "Firm" means that the Brussels sprout is fairly compact but may yield slightly to moderate pressure.

(3) "Clean" means that the Brussels sprout is practically free from dirt and other foreign matter.

(4) "Well trimmed" means that the butt of the sprout is fairly smoothly and closely trimmed at the point of attachment of the outer leaves and that the sprout does not have more than 2

wrapper leaves which do not enfold the sprout fairly tightly more than two-thirds the distance from the base to the top.

(5) "Seedstems" means Brussels sprouts which have seedstalks showing or in which the formation of seedstalks has plainly begun.

(6) "Damage" means any injury or defect which materially affects the appearance, or the edible, shipping or keeping quality of the Brussels sprout.

(7) "Diameter" means the greatest dimension measured at right angles to a line running from the stem to the apex of the sprout.

(8) "Fairly well colored" means that the Brussels sprouts shall not be lighter than whitish green color.

(9) "Puffy" means that the Brussels sprout is very light in weight in proportion to its size or has excessive air spaces in the central portion.

(10) "Serious damage" means any injury or defect which seriously affects the appearance, or the edible, shipping or keeping quality of the Brussels sprout.

(d) *Effective time.* The United States Consumer Standards for Brussels sprouts contained in this section shall become effective thirty (30) days after the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 205, 60 Stat. 1090; 7 U. S. C. 1624)

Done at Washington, D. C., the 17th day of July 1950.

[SEAL] JOHN I. THOMPSON,
*Assistant Administrator, Pro-
 duction and Marketing Ad-
 ministration.*

[F. R. Doc. 50-6284; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter II—Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce

[Amdt. 30]

PART 600—DESIGNATION OF CIVIL AIRWAYS MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

The civil airway alterations appearing hereinafter have been coordinated with the civil operators involved, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, through the Air Coordinating Committee, Air-space Subcommittee, and are adopted when indicated in order to promote safety of the flying public. Compliance with the notice, procedures, and effective date provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act would be impracticable and contrary to public interest, and therefore is not required. Part 600 is amended as follows:

1. Section 600.18 is amended to read:

§ 600.18 *Green civil airway No. 8 (Cold Bay, Alaska to Northway, Alaska).* From the Cold Bay (Randall), Alaska, radio range station via the Port Heiden, Alaska, radio range station; King Salmon, Alaska, radio range station; the intersection of the northeast course of the King Salmon, Alaska, radio range and the southwest course of the Homer, Alaska, radio range; Homer, Alaska, radio range station; the intersection of the northeast course of the Homer,

Alaska, radio range and the southwest course of the Anchorage, Alaska, radio range to the Anchorage, Alaska, radio range station. From the intersection of the northeast course of the Anchorage, Alaska, radio range and the southeast course of the Skwentna, Alaska, radio range via the Gulkana, Alaska, radio range station; the intersection of the northeast course of the Gulkana, Alaska, radio range and the southwest course of the Northway, Alaska, radio range to the Northway, Alaska, radio range station."

2. Section 600.240 is amended to read:

§ 600.240 *Red civil airway No. 40 (Port Heiden, Alaska to Anchorage, Alaska)*. From the Port Heiden, Alaska, radio range station via the intersection of the west course of the Kodiak, Alaska, radio range and the southeast course of the King Salmon, Alaska, radio range; Kodiak, Alaska, radio range station; the intersection of the north course of the Kodiak, Alaska, radio range and the south course of the Homer, Alaska, radio range to the Homer, Alaska, radio range station. From the intersection of the west course of the Homer, Alaska, radio range and the southwest course of the Kenai, Alaska, radio range via the Kenai, Alaska, radio range station; the intersection of the northeast course of the Kenai, Alaska, radio range and the west course of the Anchorage (Merrill), Alaska, radio range to the Anchorage (Merrill), Alaska, radio range station.

3. Section 600.293 is added to read:

§ 600.293 *Red civil airway No. 93 (Lincoln, Nebr., to Omaha, Nebr.)*. From the Lincoln, Nebr., radio range station to the intersection of the east course of the Lincoln, Nebr., radio range and the southeast course of the Omaha, Nebr., radio range.

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interprets or applies secs. 301, 302, 307, 52 Stat. 985, 986, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 451, 452, 457)

This amendment shall become effective 0001 e. s. t., July 24, 1950.

[SEAL] DONALD W. NYROP,
Acting Administrator of
Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6273; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:47 a. m.]

[Amdt. 34]

PART 601—DESIGNATION OF CONTROL AREAS, CONTROL ZONES, AND REPORTING POINTS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

The control area, control zone and reporting point alterations appearing hereinafter have been coordinated with the civil operators involved, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, through the Air Coordinating Committee, Airspace Subcommittee, and are adopted when indicated in order to promote safety of the flying public. Compliance with the

notice, procedures, and effective date provisions of Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act would be impracticable and contrary to public interest, and therefore is not required. Part 601 is amended as follows:

1. Section 601.18 is amended to read:

§ 601.18 *Green civil airway No. 8 control area (Cold Bay, Alaska to Northway, Alaska)*. From a line extending at right angles across such airway through a point 25 miles southwest of the Port Heiden, Alaska, radio range station to the Northway, Alaska, radio range station.

2. Section 601.240 is amended to read:

§ 601.240 *Red civil airway No. 40 control areas (Port Heiden, Alaska to Anchorage, Alaska)*. All of Red civil airway No. 40.

3. Section 601.293 is added to read:

§ 601.293 *Red civil airway No. 93 control areas (Lincoln, Nebr., to Omaha, Nebr.)*. All of Red civil airway No. 93.

4. Section 601.625 is amended to read:

§ 601.625 *Blue civil airway No. 25 control areas (Cordova, Alaska, to Big Delta, Alaska)*. All of Blue civil airway No. 25.

5. Section 601.1066 *Control area extension (Mitchel Field, N. Y.)* is revoked.

6. Section 601.1066 is added to read:

§ 601.1066 *Control area extension (New York, N. Y.)*. All that area within a 40 mile radius of the Empire State Building, New York, N. Y., located at Latitude 40°45'00", Longitude 73°59'15".

7. Section 601.1131 *Control area extension (New York, N. Y.)* is revoked.

8. Section 601.1133 *Control area extension (Idlewild, N. Y.)* is revoked.

9. Section 601.1984 is amended by adding the following airport:

Gulkana, Alaska: Gulkana Airport.

10. Section 601.2022 is amended to read:

§ 601.2022 *Washington, D. C. control zone*. Within a 5 mile radius of the Washington National Airport (excluding the portion overlapping the Washington Airspace Reservation) and extending to include the segment of a circle 15 miles in radius centered on the Washington National Airport bounded on the west by a line 2 miles west of the southwest course of the Washington radio range and on the east by a line 2 miles east of the ILS localizer course, and further extending 2 miles on the east side and 4 miles on the west side of the northeast course of the Washington radio range to the Riverdale, Md., non-directional radio beacon.

11. Section 601.4018 is amended to read:

§ 601.4018 *Green civil airway No. 8 (Cold Bay, Alaska to Northway, Alaska)*. Port Heiden, Alaska, radio range station; King Salmon, Alaska, radio range station; the intersection of the northeast course of the King Salmon, Alaska, radio range and the southwest course of the

Illamna, Alaska, radio range; the intersection of the southeast course of the Illamna, Alaska, radio range and the west course of the Homer, Alaska, radio range; the intersection of the west course of the Homer, Alaska, radio range and the southwest course of the Kenai, Alaska, radio range; Homer, Alaska, radio range station; the intersection of the east course of the Kenai, Alaska, radio range and the southwest course of the Anchorage, Alaska, radio range; Anchorage, Alaska, radio range station; the intersection of the northeast course of the Anchorage, Alaska, radio range and the southeast course of the Skwentna, Alaska, radio range; Gulkana, Alaska, radio range station; Northway, Alaska, radio range station.

12. Section 601.4108 *Amber civil airway No. 8 (Los Angeles, Calif., to The Dalles, Oreg.)* is amended after "the intersection of the west course of the Los Angeles, Calif., VIF radio range and the southeast course of the Camarillo, Calif., radio range" by adding the following reporting point:

Camarillo, Calif., radio range station;

13. Section 601.4212 *Red civil airway No. 12 (Kansas City, Mo., to Phillipsburg, Pa.)* is amended after "South Bend, Ind., radio range station" by adding the following reporting point: "the intersection of the east course of the South Bend, Ind., radio range and the south course of the Battle Creek, Mich., radio range;"

14. Section 601.4240 is amended to read:

§ 601.4240 *Red civil airway No. 40 (Port Heiden, Alaska, to Anchorage, Alaska)*. The intersection of the west course of the Kodiak, Alaska, radio range and the southeast course of the King Salmon, Alaska, radio range; Kodiak, Alaska, radio range station; Kenai, Alaska, radio range station; the intersection of the northeast course of the Kenai, Alaska, radio range and the west course of the Anchorage (Merrill), Alaska, radio range.

15. Section 601.4293 is added to read:

§ 601.4293 *Red civil airway No. 93 (Lincoln, Nebr., to Omaha, Nebr.)*. No reporting point designation.

16. Section 601.4669 is amended to read:

§ 601.4669 *Blue civil airway No. 69 (St. Louis, Mo., to Des Moines, Iowa)*. Quincy, Ill., non-directional radio beacon.

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interprets or applies secs. 301, 302, 307, 52 Stat. 985, 986, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 451, 452, 457)

This amendment shall become effective 0001 e. s. t., July 24, 1950.

[SEAL] DONALD W. NYROP,
Acting Administrator of
Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6274; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 18—CONSERVATION OF POWER

Chapter I—Federal Power Commission

[Order No. 154]

PART 2—GENERAL POLICY AND INTERPRETATIONS

JURISDICTIONAL STATUS OF INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS AND GATHERERS

JULY 11, 1950.

On August 7, 1947, the Federal Power Commission adopted Order No. 139, the pertinent part of which was as follows:

For the purpose of administering the Natural Gas Act, the Commission will construe the exemption contained in section 1 (b), to the effect that the provisions of the act shall not apply to the "production or gathering" of natural gas, as including arm's-length sales of natural gas by independent producers and gatherers, made during the course or upon completion of production and gathering. The Commission, consistent with this construction, will not assert jurisdiction over such producers and gatherers who might be subject to jurisdiction solely because of such sales.

The pertinent provisions of such order are inconsistent with the requirements of the Natural Gas Act and should be rescinded.

The Commission finds that: It is necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to carry out the provisions of the Natural Gas Act that Order No. 139 be rescinded.

The Commission orders:

Order No. 139 (18 CFR 2.54) be and the same is hereby rescinded effective as of the date of the issuance of this order.

Date of issuance: July 13, 1950.

By the Commission.¹

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING REGULATION OF PRODUCERS AND GATHERERS OF NATURAL GAS IN CONNECTION WITH RESCISSION OF ORDER NO. 139

In the present Congress, a bill (H. R. 1758) designated to exempt producers and gatherers from the provisions of the Natural Gas Act was passed, but was vetoed by the President and did not become law.

The President in his veto message returning H. R. 1758 to the House of Representatives, stated that he had no doubt the Commission would operate reasonably and in the public interest in carrying out the present law. That is and will continue to be the policy of the Commission.

Accordingly, the following statement is issued in order that the public may be advised of the Commission's policy in connection with the rescission of Order No. 139:

It is not the intention of the Commission to inaugurate a general investigation respecting existing rates charged by producers and gatherers. Where, however, the sales of individual producers or gatherers have a material effect on interstate commerce and the rates therefor appear excessive, appropriate investigations will be undertaken. In this connection, the Commission at present has under investigation the interstate wholesale rates of Phillips Petroleum Company, one of

¹ Statements of policy by Commissioners attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

the largest producers of natural gas, selling to interstate pipelines.

Upon conclusion of further studies of the operation of producers and gatherers and of the administration involved in their regulation, the Commission plans to promulgate rules and regulations specifically applicable to them.

July 11, 1950.

Date of issuance: July 13, 1950.

NOTE: Mon C. Waligren, chairman; Thomas C. Buchanan, Commissioner; and Claude L. Draper, Commissioner, in accord with this statement of policy.

We concur in the action of the Commission rescinding Order No. 139 only because that order does not accurately reflect the interpretation placed by the majority on the Natural Gas Act, and therefore the policy of the Commission. Our views will be stated more fully in a concurring opinion to be filed.

July 11, 1950.

Date of issuance: July 13, 1950.

NOTE: Harrington Wimberly, Commissioner, and Nelson Lee Smith, Commissioner, concurring.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6272; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 35—PANAMA CANAL

Chapter I—Canal Zone Regulations

PART 21—PUBLIC LANDS; MILITARY AND NAVAL RESERVATIONS

FORT GULICK MILITARY RESERVATION

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations affecting Fort Gulick Reservation in the tabulation of § 21.3, see Canal Zone Order 20, which supersedes Canal Zone Order 6 of March 31, 1947 (12 F. R. 5365) in the Appendix to this chapter, *infra*.

Appendix—Canal Zone Orders

[Canal Zone Order 20]

FORT GULICK MILITARY RESERVATION

JUNE 29, 1950.

By virtue of the authority vested in The President of the United States by section 5 of title 2 of the Canal Zone Code and delegated to me by Executive Order No. 9746 of July 1, 1946, it is ordered as follows:

Sec. 1. *Setting apart of reservation; boundaries.* The following-described area of land in the Canal Zone is hereby reserved and set apart as, and assigned to the uses and purposes of, a military reservation, which shall be known as Fort Gulick Military Reservation, and which shall be under the control and jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army, subject to the provisions of section 2 of this order:

The area comprising this reservation is situated southeasterly of Mount Hope on the western shore of the Quebrada Ancha Arm of Gatun Lake, in the Canal Zone, and the boundary is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at monument No. 1, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe set in concrete, located on the continuous 92-foot contour of the west shore of the Quebrada

Ancha Arm of Gatun Lake, the geographic position of which monument, referred to the Canal Zone triangulation system, is in latitude 9° 18' N. plus 2,418.6 feet and longitude 79° 52' W. plus 3,280.0 feet from Greenwich.

Thence from said initial point, by metes and bounds: N. 23° 08' 00" W., 359.9 feet, to monument No. 1A, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 23° 12' 30" W., 297.4 feet, through monument No. 1B, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe, to monument No. 2 which is a 2½-inch galvanized iron pipe, the distances being 202.7 feet and 94.7 feet, successively, from beginning of course;

N. 73° 07' 30" W., 369.8 feet, to monument No. 3, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 72° 56' 30" W., 998.8 feet, through monuments Nos. 4, NF14, and 5 (Monument No. 4 is a 2½-inch galvanized iron pipe; monument No. NF14 is a concrete post, 8 inches square; monument No. 5 is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe) to monument No. 6, which is a concrete post 8 inches square, the distances being 284.8 feet, 453.6 feet, 114.1 feet, and 146.3 feet, successively from beginning of course;

N. 45° 58' 00" W., 118.2 feet, to monument No. 7, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 46° 13' 30" W., 315.5 feet, to monument No. 8, which is a 2½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 46° 01' 00" W., 456.1 feet, to monument No. 9, which is a 2½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 46° 02' 00" W., 400.0 feet, to monument No. 10, which is a 2½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 46° 01' 00" W., 463.0 feet, to monument No. 11, which is a 2½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 46° 01' 30" W., 205.1 feet, to monument No. 12, which is a 2½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 46° 01' 00" W., 1,141.6 feet, through monuments Nos. 13 and 14 which are 2½-inch galvanized iron pipes, to monument No. 15, which is a concrete post, 8 inches square, the distances being 389.8 feet, 394.9 feet, and 356.9 feet, successively, from beginning of course;

N. 00° 01' 00" W., 2,515.4 feet, through monuments Nos. 16 to 21, inclusive, which are 2½-inch galvanized iron pipes, to monument No. 22, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe, the distances being 249.8 feet, 193.4 feet, 470.0 feet, 525.0 feet, 520.6 feet, 406.0 feet, and 150.6 feet, successively, from beginning of course;

N. 54° 57' 00" W., 470.7 feet, to monument No. 23, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 53° 41' 30" E., 52.9 feet, to monument No. 23-A, which is a 2-inch galvanized iron pipe, located 50 feet southwesterly from the centerline of the Fort Gulick Road;

N. 54° 56' 00" W., 175.6 feet, to monument No. 23-X, which is a 2-inch galvanized iron pipe located 50 feet southwesterly from the centerline of the Fort Gulick Road;

N. 35° 04' 00" E., 100.0 feet, through monument No. 23-Y, which is a ½-inch brass plug located on the centerline of the Fort Gulick Road, to monument No. 23-D, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe, the distances being 49.9 feet and 50.1 feet, successively, from beginning of course;

N. 89° 06' 30" E., 342.2 feet through monument No. 23-E, which is a 2-inch galvanized iron pipe, to monument No. 24, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe, the distances being 186.1 feet and 156.1 feet, successively, from beginning of course;

N. 10° 13' 30" W., 75.6 feet, to monument No. 24-A, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 10° 16' 30" W., 715.2 feet, to monument No. 24-B, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 10°18'00" W., 431.3 feet, to monument No. 24-C, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 10°12'00" W., 236.0 feet, to monument No. 24-D, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 10°15'30" W., 192.8 feet, to monument No. 24-E, which is a concrete post, 8 inches square;

Due East, 239.4 feet, to monument No. 24F, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 89°59'30" E., 140.8 feet, to monument No. 25, which is a 2½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

N. 00°01'00" W., 370.0 feet, to monument No. 26, which is a concrete post, 8 inches square;

S. 50°31'00" E., 1,522.2 feet, through monuments Nos. 27 and 28, which are 2½-inch galvanized iron pipes, to monument No. 29, which is a concrete post, 8 inches square, the distances being 501.6 feet, 563.0 feet, and 457.6 feet, successively, from beginning of course;

N. 85°14'00" E., 432.9 feet, through monuments Nos. 30 and 31, which are 2½-inch galvanized iron pipes, to monument No. 32, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe, the distances being 180.6 feet, 62.4 feet, and 189.9 feet, successively, from beginning of course;

N. 43°47'30" E., 1,037.4 feet, parallel to and 50 feet southeasterly of the centerline of the Fort Gulick-France Field Road, to monument No. 33, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

On a curve to the left, with a radius of 1,011.3 feet, 422.3 feet to monument No. 34, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe (the chord distance between monuments Nos. 33 and 34 being 419.4 feet, N. 31°49'30" E.);

N. 19°50'00" E., 1,345.0 feet, parallel to and 50 feet easterly of the centerline of the Fort Gulick-France Field Road, to monument No. 35, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

S. 24°59'30" E., 626.4 feet, to monument No. 36, which is a 1½-inch galvanized iron pipe;

Due East, 9,122.1 feet, through monuments Nos. 37 to 43, inclusive, which are 1½-inch galvanized iron pipes, and 47-74, inclusive, which are 2½-inch galvanized iron pipes, to monument No. 75, which is a concrete post, 8 inches square, located on the continuous 100-foot contour of the west shore of the Quebrada Ancha Arm of Gatun Lake, the distances being, 374.3 feet, 125.1 feet, 254.1 feet, 335.2 feet, 254.4 feet, 224.3 feet, 335.1 feet, 158.6 feet, 325.0 feet, 161.0 feet, 400.0 feet, 400.0 feet, 300.0 feet, 227.0 feet, 173.0 feet, 284.0 feet, 517.4 feet, 307.0 feet, 134.0 feet, 340.4 feet, 137.2 feet, 203.0 feet, 300.0 feet, 332.0 feet, 92.0 feet, 342.0 feet, 180.0 feet, 73.0 feet, 262.0 feet, 440.8 feet, 113.0 feet, 347.0 feet, 334.0 feet, 126.0 feet, 125.0 feet, 107.2 feet, successively, from beginning of course;

Due East, 100 feet, more or less, to an unmarked point on the continuous 87-foot contour of the shore line of Gatun Lake;

In a general southwesterly direction, along the 87-foot contour of the shore line of Gatun Lake, as it meanders, to an unmarked point, from which the bearing and distance to the above mentioned monument No. 1 is N. 23°08'00" W., 15 feet, more or less;

N. 23°08'00" W., 15 feet more or less, to the point of beginning.

The directions of the lines refer to the true meridian. All geographic positions are referred to the Panama-Colon datum of the Canal Zone triangulation system.

The boundary of the reservation, from monument No. 1 to monument No. 23-A, inclusive, and from monument No. 23-D to monument No. 75, inclusive, was surveyed by the Section of Surveys, The Panama Canal, in January and February, 1940, and in De-

ember, 1946, and the boundary from monument No. 23-A to monument No. 23-D was surveyed by said Section in April, 1950.

The reservation contains an area of 1,755.8 acres, more or less, and is shown on Panama Canal drawing No. M-6115-100 entitled "Boundary of Fort Gulick Military Reservation", scale 1:10,000, dated April 21, 1950, on file in the Governor's Office, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, and in the Office of the Engineer, U. S. Army, Caribbean, Fort Amador, Canal Zone.

SEC. 2. Conditions and limitations. The reservation established by section 1 of this order shall be subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(a) The areas comprising this reservation shall continue to be subject to the civil jurisdiction of the Canal Zone Government in conformity with the provisions of the Canal Zone Code as amended and supplemented.

(b) Personnel and equipment of The Panama Canal shall be permitted free access to the reservation to carry out necessary Panama Canal operations in the area or vicinity in connection with drainage, sanitation, surveys, etc., to protect, maintain, repair, or modify Panama Canal facilities and installations within or adjacent to the reservation; and to install any additional services or utilities that the Governor of The Panama Canal may consider necessary to install through or upon the area or vicinity.

(c) No sanitary sewage originating within the developed sections of the reservation shall be permitted to discharge into the drainage basin of Gatun Lake.

SEC. 3. Order superseded. This order supersedes Order of the Secretary of War, Canal Zone Order No. 6 of March 31, 1947, which superseded all previous Executive orders relating to the Fort Gulick Military Reservation. Any lands included in the military reservation set apart by said order and not included within the area included in this order are hereby released from the said reservation.

FRANK PACE, Jr.,
Secretary of the Army.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6271; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS

Chapter II—Division of Public Contracts, Department of Labor

PART 202—MINIMUM WAGE DETERMINATIONS

Pursuant to section 1 (b) of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (49 Stat. 2036; 41 U. S. C. 35) the Secretary of Labor has at varying times issued and amended minimum wage determinations for a number of industries. These determinations provide the minimum wages to be paid to persons employed in the performance of contracts subject to the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act for the products of the specified industries. Many also contain authorization under section 6 of the act for employment of learners, apprentices, or auxiliary workers at subminimum wages. Regulations issued pursuant to

the act also provide conditions for the employment at subminimum wages of workers whose earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury.

In order to provide uniformity in the presentation and form of these determinations, each determination currently in effect has been editorially revised to read as set forth below. All of the changes are formal in nature and do not in any way affect the substantive provisions of these wage determinations.

Accordingly, the minimum wage determinations contained in this part are amended to read as follows:

202.2	Cotton garment and allied industries.
202.3	Men's neckwear industry.
202.4	Rainwear industry.
202.5	Knitting, knitwear and woven underwear industry.
202.6	Seamless hosiery industry.
202.8	Shoe manufacturing and allied industries.
202.9	Dimension granite industry.
202.10	Handkerchief industry.
202.11	Men's hat and cap industry.
202.13	Envelope industry.
202.16	Vitreous or vitrified china industry.
202.18	Pressed and blown glass and glassware industry.
202.19	Luggage, leather goods, belts, and women's handbag industry.
202.20	Fireworks industry.
202.21	Wool carpet and rug industry.
202.22	Tag industry.
202.23	Aircraft industry.
202.25	Iron and steel industry.
202.26	Tobacco industry.
202.27	Furniture industry.
202.28	Drugs, medicine, and toilet preparations industry.
202.29	Specialty accounting supply manufacturing industry.
202.30	The photographic supplies industry.
202.31	Soap industry.
202.32	Fertilizer industry.
202.33	Paper and pulp industry.
202.34	Small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industries.
202.35	Cement industry.
202.36	Structural clay products industry.
202.37	Uniform and clothing industry.
202.38	Die casting manufacturing industry.
202.39	Dental goods and equipment manufacturing industry.
202.40	Evaporated milk industry.
202.41	Paint and varnish industry.
202.42	Leather manufacturing industry.
202.43	Textile industry.
202.44	Chemical and related products industry.
202.45	Aviation textile products manufacturing industry.
202.46	Gloves and mittens industry.
202.47	Woolen and worsted industry.
202.48	Surgical instruments and apparatus industry.
202.49	Scientific industrial and laboratory industry.

AUTHORITY: §§ 202.2 to 202.49 issued under sec. 4, 49 Stat. 2038; 41 U. S. C. 38. Interpret or apply sec. 1, 49 Stat. 2036; 41 U. S. C. 35.

§ 202.2 *Cotton garment and allied industries*—(a) *Definition.* The cotton garment and allied industries are defined as those industries which manufacture or furnish any of the following products:

(1) Trousers, slacks, work pants, knickers, and breeches made from any fabric except of all-wool or part-wool content;

(2) Dress and work shirts, blouses, and slack suits made from any fabric;

(3) Night wear and lounging garments made from any fabric (except knitted) including nightgowns, pajamas, negligees, housecoats, bed jackets, robes and similar garments;

(4) Overalls, coveralls, overall jackets, one-piece overall suits, and similar work clothing;

(5) Work and outdoor coats and jackets, except wool and wool-lined and leather and sheep-lined coats and jackets;

(6) Washable service apparel, including caps (hospital, professional, nurses', barbers', bakers', and cooks', etc.);

(7) Other women's, children's and infants' outerwear made from cotton fabric (except knitted), but not specified above, including dresses, skirts, suits, coats, jumpers and aprons;

(8) Bags with drawstrings and inset bases such as barrack bags, wardrobe bags, and laundry bags; bandoleers, ammunition belts, and cartridge belts made of textiles; canvas leggings, cot covers, mattress covers, and mosquito bars; and fabric pouches and carriers, and parts thereof, for first-aid equipment.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the cotton garment and allied industries under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524 and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.3 *Men's neckwear industry—*(a) *Definition.* The men's neckwear industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes men's neckwear (exclusive of knitted neckwear) or women's ties of design and construction similar to such men's neckwear.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of

the men's neckwear industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 521, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.4 *Rainwear industry—*(a) *Definition.* The rainwear industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes men's raincoats, including vulcanized and rubberized raincoats and raincoats made from material known under the registered trademark of "Cravenette" or from fabric chemically or otherwise treated so as to render it water-resistant, or oiled waterproof cotton outer garments, and of all other types of rainwear.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the rainwear industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensa-

tion and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.5 *Knitting, knitwear and woven underwear industry—*(a) *Definition.* The knitting, knitwear, and woven underwear industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

(1) Knitted fabric made from any yarn or mixture of yarns and knitted towels and cloths;

(2) Garments, sections of garments, or garment accessories knitted from yarn or made from knitted fabric; except gloves, mittens, hosiery, belts manufactured from purchased knitted fabric, and any product the manufacture of which is covered by the prevailing minimum wage determination for the suit and coat branch of the uniform and clothing industry;

(3) Underwear and bathing suits made from any woven fabric.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the knitting, knitwear and woven underwear industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 521, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.6 Seamless hosiery industry—

(a) *Definition.* The seamless hosiery industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes seamless hosiery.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the seamless hosiery industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524 and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.8 Shoe manufacturing and allied industries—(a) *Definition.* The shoe manufacturing and allied industries are defined as those industries which manufacture or furnish any of the following products:

(1) Footwear made from any material and by any process except knitting, vulcanizing of the entire article or vulcanizing (as distinct from cementing) of the sole to the upper;

(2) The following types of footwear, subject to the limitations of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph but without prejudice to the generality of that paragraph:

Athletic shoes, boots, boot tops, burial shoes, custom-made boots or shoes, moccasins, puttees (except spiral puttees), sandals, shoes completely rebuilt in a shoe factory, and slippers;

(3) Cut stock and findings for footwear (including bows, ornaments, and trimmings) made from leather or from any shoe upper material;

(4) The following types of cut stock and findings for footwear from any material except from rubber or composition of rubber, molded to shape:

Cut soles, midsoles, insoles, taps, lifts, rands, toplifts, bases, shanks, boxtoes, counters, stays, strippings, sock linings, and heel pads;

(5) Heels of any material except molded rubber, but not including wood heel blocks;

(6) Cut upper parts for footwear, including linings, vamps, and quarters;

(7) Pasted shoe stock;

(8) Boot and shoe patterns.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the shoe manufacturing and allied industries under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 521, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.9 Dimension granite industry—(a) *Definition.* The dimension granite industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes dimension granite, including monumental stone, building stone, paving blocks, curbing, riprap, and rubble, but not crushed stone.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the dimension granite industry under the contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts

Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.10 Handkerchief industry—(a) *Definition.* The handkerchief industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes men's, women's, or children's handkerchiefs, plain or ornamented, from any material.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the Handkerchief Industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.11 Men's hat and cap industry—(a) *Definition.* (1) The cap and cloth hat branch of the men's hat and cap industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

Men's and boys' hats (other than fur-felt) and caps, hat and cap covers, cap frames, helmets and hoods, and women's hat and cap products of similar construction and design. The definition shall not include the following types of hats and caps: leather and sheep-lined, washable service (such as

cooks', bakers', hospital, etc.), rainwear, straw, knitted, metal, molded plastic, vulcanized fiber, and similar types.

(2) The fur felt hat branch of the men's hat and cap industry is defined as that branch of the industry which manufactures or furnishes fur felt hats.

(b) *Minimum wage.* (1) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the cap and cloth hat branch of the men's hat and cap industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be 85 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(2) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the fur felt hat branch of the men's hat and cap industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* (1) Auxiliary workers may be employed in the cap and cloth hat branch without limitation as to number or proportion, and shall be paid not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece rate basis. The term "auxiliary workers" as applied to the employees in the cap and cloth hat branch of the industry shall include only those employees engaged in auxiliary occupations and operations enumerated and defined as follows:

(i) *Hand clipping:* The operation of separating component parts of the article after they have been sewn.

(ii) *Hand cleaning:* The operation of removing excess threads from the article or removing stains or dust.

(iii) *Size stamping:* The operation of stamping the head size marks on the article.

(iv) *Floor boys (girls):* One who carries items of work to and from the various departments.

(v) *Examining:* The operation of inspecting the article for imperfections during any stage of manufacture.

(vi) *Sweat band, braid, and strap cutting and measuring:* The operation of measuring and cutting bands, straps, and ribbons.

(vii) *Turning:* The operation of turning the article inside out or outside in.

(viii) *Packing:* The operation of packing the finished caps into shipping containers, spraying larvex or moth flakes; if necessary, inserting tissue paper in caps and inserting a cardboard ring stiffener to support the crown or cap.

(ix) *Shipping and receiving:* The operation of unloading and checking stock and preparing containers for shipment.

(x) *Waste material sorting:* The operation of separating paper from the rags whether performed in the cutting room or elsewhere.

(xi) *Hand stapling:* The operation by hand pressure of a wire stapling machine to join together parts of the article, to attach labels, bows or cloth to the article or part of the article, or to join ends of a cardboard strip to form a packing ring.

(xii) *Drawstring pulling:* The operation of slipping a cord or drawstring through part of a cap, hood, or helmet.

(xiii) *Basting pulling:* The operation of pulling out basting threads.

(xiv) *Porter:* The operation of cleaning floors or carrying boxes.

(xv) *Band and braid fitting:* The operation of placing by hand but not sewing on a cap a prepared band or braid.

(xvi) *Wire stiffener inserting:* The operation of slipping a wire ring into the cap.

(xvii) *Hand buckling:* The operation of slipping a buckle on a strap.

(xviii) *Visor inserting:* The operation of inserting a canvas stiffener into a cloth pocket before the visor is attached.

(xix) *Pasting:* The operation of attaching a label or ticket to a part of hat with paste or glue.

(xx) *Hand button inserting:* The operation of inserting, by hand, into a prepared hole a button and bending over clips to hold the button in place, or inserting a button with a threaded neck, and screwing a nut on neck to hold button firm.

(xxi) *Hand hole punching:* The operation of punching a hole into material by use of an ice pick or similar pointed hand instrument.

(xxii) *Wire cutting and ring forming:* The operation of cutting a wire to length and joining the ends to form a stiffener ring.

(xxiii) *Hand eyeletting:* The operation by hand pressure of a machine to attach an eyelet to the article.

(xxiv) *Hand snap fastening:* The operation by hand pressure of a machine to attach a snap fastener to the article.

(2) Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 85 cents an hour in the cap and cloth hat branch and at wages below 75 cents an hour in the fur felt branch upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525 respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* Paragraph (b) (1) of this section shall be effective and the minimum wage hereby established shall apply to all contracts subject to the Public Contracts Act, bids for which are solicited or negotiations otherwise com-

menced on or after November 16, 1948. Paragraphs (b) (2) and (c) (1) of this section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.13 *Envelope industry*—(a) *Definition.* The envelope industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes envelopes.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the envelope industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.16 *Vitreous or vitrified china industry*—(a) *Definition.* The vitreous or vitrified china industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes vitreous or vitrified china.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the vitreous or vitrified china industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor

Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.18 *Pressed and blown glass and glassware industry—(a) Definition.* The pressed and blown glass and glassware industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

Pressed and blown glass and glassware, including, but not limited to tumblers and other glass table and ornamental ware; glass blanks for electric light bulbs and electronic apparatus; glass shades and reflectors, and other illuminating glassware; smokers' glass accessories; glass rod and tubing, chemical and laboratory glassware, and other technical, scientific, and industrial pressed and blown glassware; glass oven, cooking, and kitchenware; glass brick; glass insulators; glass parts for vacuum ware; fiberglass and foamglass products except tapes and other woven fabrics; and goggle lenses, non-prescription lenses and signal lenses.

Expressly excluded from the scope of the definition are window, plate and rolled glass; commercial glass containers (including prescription ware) for commercial packing and bottling, and for home canning; and chemical and other laboratory apparatus in which glass is assembled in combination with other materials.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the pressed and blown glass and glassware industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey and Public Contracts Act shall be 83½ cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wage authorized.*
 (1) Beginners as defined in this subparagraph may be employed during a learning period of 60 calendar days at 78½ cents an hour unless experienced workers in the same plant and occupation are paid on a piece-rate basis, in which case the beginners must be paid the same piece rates paid to experienced workers and earnings based upon those piece rates, if such earnings are in excess of 78½ cents an hour. A beginner for the purpose of this section, is a person who has not been employed in the same plant, or in the same department of another plant in the same branch of the industry, for as long as 60 calendar days and who is not a journeyman, skilled craftsman, apprentice or an employee in the furnace room or hot metal department. Any previous employment as defined above must be subtracted from the 60-day learning period.

(2) Handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 83½ cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as

are prescribed for the employment of handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 524 and 525) under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective and the minimum wage hereby established shall apply to all contracts subject to the Public Contracts Act, bids for which are solicited or negotiations otherwise commenced on or after August 16, 1949.

§ 202.19 *Luggage, leather goods, belts, and women's handbag industry—(a) Definition.* The luggage, leather goods, belts, and women's handbag industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

(1) Luggage made from any material, including, but not by way of limitation, trunks, suitcases, traveling bags, brief cases, and sample cases; instrument cases covered with leather, imitation leather, or fabric including, but not by way of limitation, portable radio cases; small leather goods and like articles from any material except metal; women's, misses' and children's handbags, pocket-books, purses, and mesh bags from any material except metal. Bodies, panels, and frames from metal, wood, fiber, or paper board for any of the above articles are not included.

(2) Cut stock and parts for any of the articles covered in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, made from leather, imitation leather, or fabric.

(3) Men's, boys', women's, misses', and children's separate belts made from leather, imitation leather, or other material or fabric.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the luggage, leather goods, belts, and women's handbag industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage

and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 521, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.20 *Fireworks industry—(a) Definition.* The fireworks industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

Commercial fireworks, fuses, flares, and railroad torpedoes.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the fireworks industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.21 *Wool carpet and rug industry—(a) Definition.* The wool carpet and rug industry is defined as that in-

dustry which manufactures or furnishes wool carpets or rugs, exclusive of rag rugs.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the wool carpet and rug industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524 and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.22 *Tag industry—(a) Definition.* The tag industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes tags.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the tag industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the

applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.23 *Aircraft industry—(a) Definition.* (1) The aircraft manufacturing industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes airplanes and gliders, aircraft-type engines, aircraft-propellers, parts and accessories especially designed for use with or on the above-mentioned products such as fuselage parts, wing assemblies, empennage assemblies, alighting gear parts, aircraft engine parts, propeller parts, helicopter rotor parts, fuel systems, armament equipment, and specialized aircraft servicing equipment including special testing equipment for aircraft, engine, and propeller parts and accessories, and special tools and stand assemblies for the assembly, disassembly, and repair of aircraft and the engines, propellers, parts, and accessories therefor.

(2) Expressly excluded from the scope of the definition are lighter-than-aircraft; fabricated textile products, e. g., fabric ground covers, parachutes, safety belts, tow targets, and wind socks; pyrotechnics, e. g., cartridges for engine starters, and flares and signals; electrical and communication equipment, e. g., electrical systems and parts, including but not limited to ignition and lighting systems, batteries, spark plugs, generators, magnetoes, and wire and cable, and communication equipment including but not limited to radios and electronic devices; rubber products, e. g., rubber deicing equipment, rubber flotation gear, life preservers and life rafts, bonded rubber mountings and vibration dampers, tires and tubes, and rubber sundries, such as hose and belting; ground refueling systems; bearings, bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, washers, springs and other hardware and fittings; jacks; piston rings; wire rope; cameras; cabin heaters; fire extinguishers; first-aid equipment; gaskets; lavatory equipment; engine, flight, and navigation instruments and apparatus; and aircraft air and fluid pumps and valves and flow dividers for use with such pumps.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the aircraft manufacturing industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be \$1.05 per hour arrived at either upon a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Apprentices and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below \$1.05 an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of apprentices and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 521, 524 and 525, respectively),

under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended, except that no apprentice may be employed at a rate lower than 75 cents an hour.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective and the minimum wages hereby established shall apply to all contracts subject to the Public Contracts Act, bids for which are solicited or negotiations commenced on or after July 8, 1950.

§ 202.25 *Iron and steel industry—(a) Definition.* The iron and steel industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

Axles, railroad—rolled or forged.
 Bale ties—single loop.
 Bars—alloy steel, hot rolled.
 Bars—cold finished, carbon and alloy.
 Bars—concrete reinforcing, straight lengths.
 Bars—ingots, blooms and billets—iron.
 Bars—tool steel.
 Ferro—manganese and spiegeleisen.
 Girder rails and splice bars therefor.
 Ingots, blooms, billets and slabs—alloy.
 Ingots, blooms, billets and slabs—carbon.
 Light rails—60 pounds or less per yard—and splice bars and angle bars therefor.
 Standard tee rails of more than 60 pounds per yard—and angle bars and rail joints therefor; or any of such products.
 Mechanical tubing.
 Pig iron—foundry, high silicon silvery, malleable, open hearth basic, Bessemer and high silicon Bessemer.
 Pig iron—low phosphorus.
 Pipe—standard, line pipe and oil country tubular products.
 Plates.
 Posts—fence and sign.
 Railroad tie plates.
 Railroad track spikes.
 Rods.
 Sheet bars.
 Sheets.
 Skelp.
 Steel sheet piling.
 Strip steel—cold rolled.
 Strip steel—hot rolled.
 Structural shapes.
 Ternsplate.
 Tin mill black plate.
 Tin plate.
 Tube rounds.
 Tubes—boiler.
 Wheels, railroad—car, rolled steel.
 Wire—drawn.
 Wire hoops—twisted or welded.
 Wire nails and staples, twisted barbless wire, barbed wire, twisted wire fence stays and wire fencing (except chain-link fencing).
 Wire rods.
 Wire—spring.
 Wire—telephone (except fabric, rubber, and similarly covered)."

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for employees (other than auxiliary workers) engaged in the performance of contracts with agencies of the United States subject to the provisions of the act for the manufacture or supply of products of the iron and steel industry arrived at either upon a time or piece-rate basis, shall be the amount indicated for each locality as follows:

(1) *Locality A.* \$1.08½ per hour, in the locality consisting of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia;

(2) *Locality B.* \$1.23 per hour, in the locality consisting of the States of California, Oregon, and Washington.

(3) *Locality C.* \$1.23 per hour, in the locality consisting of the States of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.

(4) *Locality D.* \$1.19 per hour, in the locality consisting of the States of Illinois (East St. Louis Area only), Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

(5) *Locality E.* \$1.23 per hour, in the locality consisting of the States of Illinois (except for the area in and about East St. Louis, Illinois), Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin;

(6) *Locality F.* \$1.23 per hour, in the locality consisting of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.*

(1) Auxiliary workers shall be paid, either upon a time or piece-rate basis, not less than \$1.04 per hour in Locality A, \$1.18½ per hour in Localities B, C, E, and F, and \$1.14½ per hour in Locality D. The term "auxiliary workers" as applied to employees in the iron and steel industry shall mean the following:

In plants where a Standard Steel Industry Job Classification System is in effect as the result of agreement between the company and the United Steelworkers of America, employees who are employed in occupations bearing the classification "Job Class 0-1" or "Job Class 1", and;

In all other establishments, employees who are employed in the following occupations or combinations, as described:

(i) *Packing:* Weighing, classifying, and sorting materials to be packed; baling, tying, boxing, packaging, strapping, bundling, bagging, wrapping or otherwise packing materials; nailing, gluing, fastening, tying, wiring, banding or otherwise sealing containers or packages.

(ii) *Marking:* Attaching or placing identifying marks or addresses on materials, containers, bundles, or packages by means of marking, stamping, gluing, labeling, tagging, ticketing, painting, stenciling, punching, or other method, by hand, tool, or machine.

(iii) *Package or container making:* Forming cartons and assembling boxes, kegs, barrels, crates, and other containers; performing necessary nailing, stitching, and similar operations; repairing defective and damaged containers and parts of containers.

(iv) *Scrap handling:* Gathering, winding, baling, separating, weighing,

classifying, boxing, and otherwise collecting scrap materials.

(v) *Utility work:* Performing miscellaneous operations such as carrying hose, pipe, paint, clay, oil, water, brick, lumber, and other materials to the required place; hooking, unhooking, coupling, uncoupling, and similar operations with slings, hoists, chains, hooks, and similar equipment; lifting to and removing materials from machines; piling and storing containers, sheets, pipes, and other materials; cutting or shearing by the use of hand tools; oiling, greasing, cleaning, and washing of equipment, tools and materials; manually moving and distributing dollies, trucks, skids, buggies, and similar equipment; manually filing and chipping off burrs, edges, and other imperfections; operating simple "on and off" controls maintaining "coke-jack" and similar fires to prevent freezing of equipment such as switches, valves, and pipes; and capping, oiling, and cleaning pipes, tubes, couplings and similar products.

(vi) *Conveying and hand trucking:* Loading on and unloading materials and supplies from conveyers, dollies, trucks, cars, elevators, buggies, and other means of transportation, or transporting by means of hand conveyances.

(vii) *Custodial and janitorial work:* Cleaning, mopping, sweeping, and washing of halls, stairways, floors, windows, and other parts of the premises and keeping the working areas and equipment in a clean and orderly manner.

(viii) *Tallying:* Operating mechanical counter or recording by hand amounts of materials, supplies, tools and finished products.

(ix) *Messenger work:* Delivering to and collecting from individuals or departments, incoming and outgoing mail, schedules, reports, time-cards and similar items.

(x) *Material preparing:* Cutting to size burlap, paper, lumber and other materials used in packing or shipping operations; preparing and bagging salt, silicon, aluminum and other supplies; and preparing paints and similar solutions.

(2) Bona fide apprentices in skilled crafts, during the first six months of apprenticeship, may be paid at the same rates specified in this section for auxiliary workers in the respective localities.

(3) Handicapped workers may be employed at wages below the minimum hourly rates established in paragraphs

(b) (1) to (6) for the respective localities upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 524 and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the

applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective and the minimum wages hereby established shall apply to all contracts subject to the Public Contracts Act, bids for which are solicited or negotiations commenced on or after August 27, 1949.

§ 202.26 *Tobacco industry—(a) Definition.* The tobacco industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes chewing and smoking tobaccos (excluding cigars), cigarettes, and snuff.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the tobacco industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524 and 525 respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.27 *Furniture industry—(a) Definition.* (1) The wood furniture branch of the furniture manufacturing industry is defined as that industry which manufactures, assembles, upholsters, and finishes from wood, reed, rattan, willow, and fiber upholstered and other household, office, lawn, camp, porch, and juvenile and toy furniture, including but without limitations porcelain top breakfast furniture and radio, phonograph and sewing machine cases and cabinets; manufactures and assembles from wood, furniture parts for the above, separately, set up or knocked down including but without limitation parlor furniture frames and chairs in the white; except,

that this definition shall not include the manufacture of any product covered by the public seating branch of the furniture manufacturing industry.

The manufacturing of any products covered under this definition shall be deemed to begin following the delivery of the wood from the kiln or from the air-dried dimension shed.

(2) The public seating branch of the furniture manufacturing industry is defined as that industry which fabricates, assembles, and installs (by those who fabricate or assemble) public seating (upholstered or unupholstered), fabricated or assembled of wood, plywood, iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, or any combinations of these materials, and consisting of the following:

(i) Fixed or connected seating for such public places as theaters, auditoriums, lodges, assembly halls, shoe stores, rinks, ball parks, race tracks, stadia, and other similar buildings and structures;

(ii) Pewing, chancel, choir stalls, and related furniture and accessories for ecclesiastical purposes; seats and benches for court houses, hospitals, public waiting rooms, and for other similar public purposes;

(iii) Pupils' desks, pupils' tables, pupils' chairs, and school furniture for all educational purposes;

(iv) Portable chairs with folding seats in both single and multiple units;

(v) Portable folding seating in single units for other than household use.

The following are specifically not included: Tablet armchairs and school chairs fabricated and/or assembled exclusively of wood.

(3) The metal furniture branch of the furniture manufacturing industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

(i) Metal office furniture: Vertical filing cabinets, horizontal sections and half sections, and bookcases, hi-line and bookshelf units, card index cases, transfer units, desks, tables, chairs, storage cabinets and wardrobes;

(ii) Metal hospital furniture;

(iii) Metal household furniture;

(iv) Steel shelving: Industrial and general-purpose steel shelving, miscellaneous fittings, attachments, and accessories;

(v) Steel lockers: Box lockers, single tier lockers, double tier lockers, two-person and compartment lockers, miscellaneous fittings as used in schools, clubs, gymnasiums, commercial, and industrial establishments;

(vi) Visible filing equipment cabinets and panels;

(vii) Metal cabinets for printer's type; metal cabinet partitions; metal tool boxes, tool cabinets, and tool chests; metal trunks, box type; metal rotating bins; metal sectional bins; and metal work benches, desks and tables.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the furniture industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners, and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.28 *Drug, medicine, and toilet preparations industry—(a) Definition.* The drug, medicine, and toilet preparations industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

(1) Drugs or medicinal preparations (other than food) intended for internal or external use in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of disease in, or to affect the structure or any function of, the body of man or other animals;

(2) Dentifrices, cosmetics, perfume, or other preparations designed or intended for external application to the person for the purpose of cleansing, improving the appearance of, or refreshing the person.

The foregoing shall not be deemed to include the manufacture or packaging of shaving cream, shampoo, essential (volatile) oils, glycerine, and soap, or the milling or packaging without further processing of crude botanical drugs.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the drug, medicine, and toilet preparations industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.*—Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524 and 525 respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue cer-

tificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.29 *Specialty accounting supply manufacturing industry—(a) Definition.* The specialty accounting supply manufacturing industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any specialty accounting supplies, including continuous form stationery, manifold sets, autographic registers and salesbooks.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the specialty accounting supply manufacturing industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedure prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.30 *The photographic supplies industry—(a) Definition.* (1) *The photographic supplies branch* of the photographic supplies industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

Cameras, including motion-picture cameras (except 35 millimeter); photostat and blueprint machines; tripods, film rewinders, and reels, shutters, and other photographic accessories (except 35 millimeter); such equipment as flashlight apparatus, plate holders, developing apparatus; supplies such as films, photographic paper, and plates; and projectors of all types (except 35 millimeter).

(2) The blueprint paper coating branch of the photographic supplies industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

Blueprint, brownprint, blackprint, black-blue and other similarly sensitized papers and cloths.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the photographic supplies industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524 and 525 respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.31 *Soap industry—(a) Definition.* The soap industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

Soap in bars, cakes, chips, and flakes, and in granulated, sprayed, powdered, paste, and liquid form; synthetic organic detergents for household or institutional use; glycerin (except synthetic glycerin); and the following products when they contain soap and/or synthetic organic detergents: cleansers, scouring powders, shaving soaps and creams, and washing compounds.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the soap industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be 95 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 95 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 524 and 525 respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective and the minimum wage hereby established shall apply to all contracts subject to the Public Contracts Act, bids for which are solicited or negotiations otherwise commenced on or after February 25, 1950.

§ 202.32 *Fertilizer industry—(a) Definition.* The fertilizer industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

Superphosphates and concentrated superphosphates; and concentrated fertilizer mixed from superphosphates, potash and ammoniates.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the fertilizer industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524 and 525 respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obliga-

tions for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.33 *Paper and pulp industry—(a) Definition.* The paper and pulp industry is defined as that industry engaged in the manufacture or furnishing of pulp and other fiber and in the primary conversion of pulp and other fiber into paper and paperboard, and in the manufacture and conversion of primary paper into toilet paper and paper towels, coated book paper and paper shipping sacks.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the paper and pulp industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.34 *Small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industries—(a) Definition.* The small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industries are defined as those industries which manufacture or furnish any of the following products:

(1) Ammunition and parts thereof for small arms, and such related products as saluting primers and aircraft engine starters;

(2) Blasting and detonating caps;

(3) Explosives, including dynamite, permissible explosives (those approved by the United States Bureau of Mines for use in mines where dust and gas explosions are likely to occur), nitroglycerine, black-blasting powder, pellet and fuse powder, and smokeless gunpowder.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industries under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 521, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.35 *Cement industry—(a) Definition.* The cement industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes portland cements, including modified portland cement, such as portland masonry cement and portland-puzzolan cement.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the cement industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524 and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the

applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.36 *Structural clay products industry—(a) Definition.* The structural clay products industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

Common brick, face brick (including glazed and enameled brick), salt glazed brick, manhole brick, structural clay tile (including glazed tile), unglazed facing tile, paving brick, and clay or shale granules.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the structural clay products industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524 and 525 respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.73 *Uniform and clothing industry—(a) Definition.* (1) The suit and coat branch of the uniform and clothing industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

Men's civilian suits and overcoats, tailored-to-measure uniforms, tailored-to-measure trousers, uniform overcoats, and uniform coats, including tailored short jackets designed to take the place of regular Army issue coats, e. g., the Eisenhower jacket.

(2) The heavy outerwear branch of the uniform and clothing industry is defined as that industry which manufac-

tures or furnishes any of the following products:

Leather, leather-trimmed and sheeplined garments and wool and wool-lined jackets, whether or not such jackets are properly described as mackinaws, field jackets, windbreakers, lumber jackets, pea jackets, wool jumpers or middies, blanket-lined or similar coats, or by any other similar designation.

(3) The wool trousers branch of the uniform and clothing industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes wool or part-wool trousers or breeches, including uniform trousers or breeches, except when tailored-to-measure.

(b) *Minimum wages.* (1) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the suit and coat branch of the uniform and clothing industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be 85 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(2) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the heavy outerwear branch of the uniform and clothing industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be 85 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(3) The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the wool trousers branch of the uniform and clothing industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* (1) Auxiliary workers may be employed in the suit and coat and heavy outerwear branches, and shall be paid not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis. The term "auxiliary workers" as applied to the employees in the suit and coat and heavy outerwear branches of this industry shall include only those employees engaged in the following operations and auxiliary occupations:

(i) Position marking: The operation, by hand, of marking, with a punch, thread, or chalk, the position of buttons, pleats, darts, pockets, buttonholes, etc., by the use of a template, rule or similar device.

(ii) Shade and size numbering: The operation (except when done by sobar or other power-driven machine) of identifying a garment part by marking or stamping the size, shade, or lot number with chalk or stamp, or by sewing, pinning, or stapling a ticket to the garment part.

(iii) Bundle tying: The operation of tying together into bundles piles of garment parts, or partially finished garments.

(iv) Bundle ticketing: The operation, by hand, of preparing and attaching an identifying ticket to a bundle of work.

(v) Matching and pairing: The operation of pairing or matching garment parts.

(vi) Basting pulling: The operation of pulling out basting stitches.

(vii) **Hand trimming:** The operation of cutting away with scissors, excess piping, loops or tape.

(viii) **Cleaning:** The operation of clipping the waste ends of threads resulting from "black" or permanent stitchings.

(ix) **Turning:** The operation of turning inside out or outside in, parts of, or complete garments. Does not, however, include turning of lapels or collars.

(x) **Floor boys and girls:** Workers who carry bundles or materials from department to department or to workers.

(xi) **Porter:** Performs the janitorial work of sweeping and cleaning the shop.

(xii) **Examiner's helper:** Performs minor preliminary checking for rips, tears and other imperfections in the garment, but is not responsible for the final determination as to the acceptability of the work. Also performs the operation of brushing the garment and removing loose lint or threads.

(2) **Learners and handicapped workers** may be employed at wages below 85 cents an hour in the suit and coat and the heavy outerwear branches and at wages below 75 cents an hour in the wool trousers branch upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) **Effect on other obligations.** Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) **Effective date.** Paragraph (b) (1) of this section shall be effective and the minimum wage hereby established shall apply to all contracts subject to the Public Contracts Act, bids for which are solicited or negotiations otherwise commenced on or after May 8, 1948, and paragraph (b) (2) and (3) of this section shall be effective to all such covered contracts bids for which are solicited or negotiations otherwise commenced on or after January 1, 1949. Paragraph (c) (1) of this section shall be effective as to covered contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.38 **Die casting manufacturing industry—(a) Definition.** The die casting manufacturing industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes die castings for sale and does not include the manufacture of die castings when incorporated into another product by the manufacture of such

other products. The term "die casting" as used herein describes a casting made by forcing molten metal under pressure into a metallic mold or die.

(b) **Minimum wage.** The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the die casting manufacturing industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) **Subminimum wages authorized.** Learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 521, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) **Effect on other obligations.** Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) **Effective date.** This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.39 **Dental goods and equipment manufacturing industry—(a) Definition.** The dental goods and equipment manufacturing industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

(1) **Durable goods.** Hand instruments, including forceps and pliers, broaches and cutting instruments, for dental use; dental chairs; dental cabinets; equipment units; dental sterilizers; dental gas apparatus; dental X-ray equipment; dental compressors, engines and lathes; dental lights; dental laboratory equipment, other than laboratory furniture.

(2) **Consumable goods.** Dental gold; dental alloy for amalgams; dental cement and filling materials; teeth, porcelain and gold; orthodontic appliances; waxes, compounds and investments; rubber dental materials, denture materials other than rubber; burrs, drills and similar tools for use with handpieces; abrasive points, wheels and disks.

(b) **Minimum wage.** The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the dental goods and equipment manufacturing industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) **Subminimum wages authorized.** Learners and handicapped workers may be employed in the industry and apprentices may be employed in the durable goods branch thereof at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 521, 524 and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) **Effect on other obligations.** Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) **Effective date.** This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.40 **Evaporated milk industry—(a) Definition.** The evaporated milk industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes evaporated milk.

(b) **Minimum wage.** The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the evaporated milk industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall not be less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) **Subminimum wages authorized.** Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524 and 525 respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) **Effect on other obligations.** Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to em-

ployees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.41 *Paint and varnish industry—*(a) *Definition.* The paint and varnish industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

Pigments or colors, either in dry or paste form; paints mixed ready for use or in dry or paste form; varnishes, lacquers, enamels; fillers, putty, top dressings; paint and varnish removers; furniture and floor wax; and lacquer thinners.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the paint and varnish industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.42 *Leather manufacturing industry—*(a) *Definition.* The leather manufacturing industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

(1) Tanned, curried, and finished leather (including rawhide) from any type of hide or skin, and

(2) Welting and power transmission belting when made wholly or principally of leather.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the leather manufacturing industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may

be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.43 *Textile industry—*(a) *Definition.* For the purpose of this determination the term "textile industry" means:

(1) The manufacturing or processing of yarn or thread and all processes preparatory thereto, and the manufacturing, bleaching, dyeing, printing and other finishing of woven fabrics (other than carpets and rugs containing any wool) from cotton, flax, jute, other vegetable fiber, silk, grass, or any synthetic fiber, or from mixtures of these fibers; or from such mixtures of these fibers with wool or animal fiber (other than silk) as are specified in subparagraphs (7) and (8) of this paragraph; except the chemical manufacturing of synthetic fiber and such related processing of yarn as is conducted in establishments manufacturing synthetic fiber;

(2) The manufacturing of batting, wadding, or filling and the processing of waste from the fibers enumerated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph;

(3) The manufacturing, bleaching, dyeing, or other finishing of pile fabrics or cords (except carpets and rugs containing any wool) from any fiber or yarn;

(4) The processing of any textile fabric, included in this definition of this industry, into any of the following products: Bags, bandages and surgical gauze, bath mats and related articles, bedspreads, blankets, diapers, dishcloths, scrubbing cloths and wash-cloths, sheets and pillow cases, table-cloths, lunch-cloths, napkins, towels, window curtains, shoe laces and similar laces;

(5) The manufacturing or finishing of braid, net or lace from any fiber or yarn;

(6) The manufacturing of cordage, rope or twine from any fiber or yarn including the manufacturing of paper yarn and twine;

(7) The manufacturing or processing of yarn (except carpet yarn containing

any carpet wool) or thread by systems other than the woolen system from mixtures of wool or animal fiber (other than silk) with any of the fibers designated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, containing not more than 45 percent by weight of wool or animal fiber (other than silk);

(8) The manufacturing, bleaching, dyeing, printing or other finishing of woven fabrics (other than carpets and rugs) from mixtures of wool or animal fiber (other than silk) containing not more than 25 percent by weight of wool or animal fiber (other than silk), with any of the fibers designated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, with a margin of tolerance of 2 percent to meet the exigencies of manufacture;

(9) The manufacturing, dyeing, finishing or processing of rugs or carpets from grass, paper, or from any yarn or fiber except yarn containing any wool but not including the manufacturing by hand of such products.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of the products of the textile industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be 87 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* (1) Learners may be employed subject to the following terms and conditions:

(i) Learners may be employed in the occupations of machine operating, machine tending, machine fixing, and jobs immediately incidental thereto;

(ii) Learners may be paid a subminimum rate of 80 cents per hour unless experienced workers in the same plant and occupations are paid on a piece-rate basis, in which case learners must be paid the same piece rates paid to experienced workers and earnings, based upon those piece rates, if such earnings are in excess of 80 cents per hour;

(iii) The length of the learning period shall be 240 hours unless the learner has had previous experience in the industry in which case the number of hours of such experience must be deducted from the 240 hour learning period.

(iv) The number of learners may not exceed 3 percent of the total number of machine operators, machine tenders, machine fixers and persons engaged in jobs immediately incidental thereto except where, upon application to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions or his authorized representative, a special certificate has been issued authorizing employment of learners in excess of 3 percent to meet a plant's abnormal situation created by establishment of new plants, expansion of production or plant facilities, and the like. Such special certificates will not be issued where it appears that experienced workers are available to the employer within the area from which he customarily draws his supply of labor, or that the issue of a special certificate will create unfair competitive labor cost advantages, or will impair or depress working standards established for experienced workers for work of a like or comparable character in the industry.

(2) Handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 87 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective and the minimum wage hereby established shall apply to all contracts subject to the Public Contracts Act, bids for which are solicited or negotiations otherwise commenced on or after November 16, 1948.

§ 202.44 *Chemical and related products industry—(a) Definition.* The chemical and related products industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

Heavy, industrial, and fine chemicals, including among others, compressed and liquefied gases, and insecticides and fungicides and the byproducts of the foregoing; bluing, bone black, carbon black, and lamp-black; cleaning and polishing preparations (except paint and varnish remover, furniture and floor wax and polish, and soap); mullage, paste, and other adhesives.

Omitted from the scope of the definition of this industry are:

Ammunition; drugs and medicines; explosives; fertilizer; fireworks; paints, pigments, varnishes, and lacquers; and soap, which have been accorded separate treatment by the Secretary.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the chemical and related products industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.45 *Aviation textile products manufacturing industry—(a) Definition.* The aviation textile products manufacturing industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any articles (other than apparel) primarily of fabric for use in connection with the aviation industry, including but without limitation, parachutes of all types, parachute packs, parachute harnesses, safety belts, aerial delivery containers made primarily from fabrics, tow targets, and wind direction indicators of the wind-sock type; except that the manufacture of canvas and duck articles for ground use, such as signaling panels, is not included.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the aviation textile products manufacturing industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 524 and 525 respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.46 *Gloves and mittens industry—(a) Definition.* The gloves and mittens industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes gloves or mittens (except athletic gloves and mittens) from any material (other than rubber) or from any combinations of materials (other than rubber).

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the gloves and mittens industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners, apprentices and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners, apprentices and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 521, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.47 *Woolen and worsted industry—(a) Definition.* For the purpose of this section the term "woolen and worsted industry" means:

(1) The manufacturing or processing of all yarns (other than carpet yarns) spun entirely from wool or animal fiber (other than silk); and all processed preparatory thereto;

(2) The manufacturing, dyeing or other finishing of fabrics and blankets (other than carpets, rugs and pile fabrics) woven from yarns spun entirely of wool or animal fiber (other than silk);

(3) The manufacturing, dyeing, or other finishing of fulled suitings, coatings, topcoatings, and overcoatings knit from yarns spun entirely of wool or animal fiber (other than silk);

(4) The picking of rags and clips made entirely from wool or animal fiber (other than silk), and the garnetting of wool or animal fiber (other than silk) from rags, clips, or mill waste; and other processes related thereto;

(5) The manufacturing of batting, wadding, or filling made entirely of wool or animal fiber (other than silk);

(6) The manufacturing or processing of all yarns (other than carpet yarns) spun from wool or animal fiber (other than silk) in combination with cotton, silk, flax, jute, or any synthetic fiber; except the manufacturing or processing on systems other than the woolen system of yarns containing not more than 45 percent by weight of wool or animal fiber (other than silk) in combination with cotton, silk, flax, jute or any synthetic fiber;

(7) The manufacturing, dyeing, or other finishing of the products enumerated in subparagraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5) of this paragraph from wool or animal fiber (other than silk) in combination with cotton, silk, flax, jute or any synthetic fiber; except products containing not more than 25 percent by weight of wool or animal fiber (other than silk), with a margin of tolerance of 2 percent to meet the exigencies of manufacture.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the woolen and worsted industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be \$1.05 per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.*

(1) Learners and beginners may be employed subject to the following terms and conditions:

(i) Learners and beginners may be paid a subminimum rate of 90 cents an hour, unless experienced workers in the same plant and occupation are paid on a piece-rate basis, in which case learners and beginners must be paid the same piece rates paid to experienced workers, and earnings based upon those piece rates if such earnings are in excess of 90 cents per hour;

(ii) The permitted length of the learning period for learners and beginners shall be 320 hours unless the learner or beginner has had previous experience in the industry, in which case the number of hours of such experience must be deducted from the 320-hour learning period;

(iii) A learner or beginner for the purpose of this determination is a person who has had less than 320 hours experience in the industry.

(2) Handicapped workers may be employed at wages below \$1.05 per hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 524 and 525), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obliga-

tions for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective and the minimum wage hereby established shall apply to all contracts subject to the Public Contracts Act, bids for which are solicited or negotiations otherwise commenced on or after May 14, 1949.

§ 202.48 *Surgical instruments and apparatus industry—(a) Definition.* The surgical instruments and apparatus industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any instruments and apparatus used in, or in connection with, or in the aid of the practice of medicine and as particularly applied to surgery, such as surgical and diagnostic instruments and apparatus for medical and surgical treatment, including sutures, ligatures, and sterilizers for surgical purposes;

But not including: Electro-surgical instruments and apparatus in which electricity is the diagnostic, therapeutic or functioning element, such as X-ray, fluoroscope, and high frequency apparatus and equipment, ultra-violet and infra-red ray and other therapeutic and heating lamps, apparatus and equipment; orthopedic appliances, such as trusses, braces, supports, splints, artificial limbs, and elastic belts and stockings; and surgical dressings.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the surgical instruments and apparatus industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 521, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

§ 202.49 *Scientific, industrial and laboratory instruments industry—(a) Definition.* The scientific industrial and laboratory instruments industry is defined as that industry which manufactures or furnishes any of the following products:

(1) Instruments and apparatus of the type used in navigation, surveying, engineering, drafting, target detection, fire control, meteorology, and in laboratories for physical, chemical, clinical, biological, bacteriological, geological, physiological, and psychological teaching, demonstration, research and testing;

(2) Instruments and apparatus for indicating, measuring, recording or controlling the following: Quantity, quality, temperature, combustion, pressure, flow, density, intensity, humidity, conductivity, position, altitude, level, attitude, angle, direction, distance, speed, and acceleration;

(3) Electrically-actuated instruments used to measure physical quantities; and

(4) Optical glass;

But not including: Instruments and apparatus for measuring or controlling flow or consumption of water, gas or gasoline, used in the services rendered by public utilities and service stations indicating consumer consumption; instruments and apparatus used on automobiles; clocks and watches; and machinists' gauges.

(b) *Minimum wage.* The minimum wage for persons employed in the manufacture or furnishing of products of the scientific industrial and laboratory instruments industry under contracts subject to the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act shall be not less than 75 cents per hour arrived at either on a time or piece-rate basis.

(c) *Subminimum wages authorized.* Learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers may be employed at wages below 75 cents an hour upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed for the employment of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers by the regulations of the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor (29 CFR Parts 522, 521, 524, and 525, respectively), under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended.

The Administrator of the Public Contracts Division is authorized to issue certificates under the Public Contracts Act for the employment of handicapped workers not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act or subject to different minimum rates of pay under the two acts, at appropriate rates of compensation and in accordance with the standards and procedures prescribed by the applicable regulations issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

(d) *Effect on other obligations.* Nothing in this section shall affect any obligations for the payment of minimum wages that an employer may have under any law or agreement more favorable to employees than the requirements of this section.

(e) *Effective date.* This section shall be effective as to contracts awarded on or after January 25, 1950.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of July 1950.

MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6222; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

[Ex Parte No. 171]

PART 136—INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR OF SYSTEMS, DEVICES AND APPLIANCES

Rules, standards and instructions for installation, maintenance, and repair of automatic block signal systems, interlocking, traffic control systems, automatic train stop, train control, and cab signal systems, and other similar appliances, methods and systems.

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 29th day of June A. D. 1950.

It appearing that on January 6, 1950, the Division issued in the above-entitled proceeding a notice of proposed rule making (15 F. R. 131) pursuant to the provisions of section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act (49 U. S. C. 26) accompanied by a copy of special rules of practice applicable thereto, and by a copy of rules, standards and instructions for installation, maintenance and repair of automatic block signal systems, interlocking, traffic control systems, automatic train stop, train control, and cab signal systems, and other similar appliances, methods and systems, which were proposed to supersede the rules, standards and instructions prescribed by the Commission's order of April 13, 1939;

It further appearing that all evidence filed pursuant to said special rules of practice has been fully considered and that cross examination of witnesses as provided by said special rules has also been had; and

It further appearing that the Division has, on the date hereof, made and filed its report in this proceeding containing its findings of fact and conclusions thereon, which said report is hereby referred to and made a part hereof:

It is ordered, That:

- Sec. 136.0 Applicability of this part.
- SUBPART A—RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS; ALL SYSTEMS**
- GENERAL**
- 136.1 Plans, where kept.
- 136.2 Grounds.
- 136.3 Locking of instrument cases and interlocking machine cabinets.
- 136.4 Interference with normal functioning of device.
- 136.5 Design of control circuits on closed circuit principle.
- 136.6 Hand operated switch equipped with switch circuit controller.

- Sec. 136.7 Circuit controller operated by switch-and-lock movement.
- 136.8 Operating characteristics of electromagnetic apparatus.
- 136.9 Selection of circuits through indicating or annunciating instruments.
- 136.10 Electric locks, force drop type; where required.
- 136.11 Adjustment, repair or replacement of apparatus.
- 136.12 Spring switch signal protection; where required.
- 136.13 Spring switch; selection of signal control circuits through circuit controller.
- 136.14 Spring switch signal protection; requirements.
- 136.15 Timetable instructions.

ROADWAY SIGNALS AND CAB SIGNALS

- 136.21 Location of roadway signals.
- 136.22 Semaphore signal arm; clearance to other objects.
- 136.23 Aspects and indications.
- 136.24 Spacing of roadway signals.
- 136.25 False restrictive position of semaphore signal arm or failure of lamp in light signal.
- 136.26 Buffing device; maintenance.
- 136.27 Phantom signal aspect.

TRACK CIRCUITS

- 136.51 Track circuit requirements.
- 136.52 Relayed cut-section.
- 136.53 Track circuit feed at grade crossing.
- 136.54 Minimum length of track circuit.
- 136.55 Dead section; maximum length.
- 136.56 Shunting sensitivity.
- 136.57 Shunt wires.
- 136.58 Turnout, fouling section.
- 136.59 Insulated rail joints.

WIRES AND CABLES

- 136.71 Signal wires on pole lines.
- 136.72 Clearance of overhead signal wires and cables.
- 136.73 Open wire transmission line; clearance to other circuits.
- 136.74 Protection of insulated wire; splice in underground wire.
- 136.75 Insulated wires and cables; supports.
- 136.76 Interference of wires with operating parts of mechanisms.
- 136.77 Tagging of wires.
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INSPECTIONS AND TESTS; ALL SYSTEMS

- 136.101 Purpose of inspections and tests; removal from service of relay failing to meet test requirements.
- 136.102 Signal mechanism.
- 136.103 Switch circuit controller.
- 136.104 Shunt fouling circuit.
- 136.105 Electric lock.
- 136.106 Relays.
- 136.107 Lightning arresters.
- 136.108 Insulation resistance tests.
- 136.109 Records of results of tests; forms for keeping records; where filed.

SUBPART B—AUTOMATIC BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEMS

STANDARDS

- 136.201 Track circuit control of signals.
- 136.202 Signal governing movements over hand-operated switch.
- 136.203 Hand operated crossover between main tracks; protection.
- 136.204 Track signaled for movements in both directions; requirements.
- 136.205 Signal control circuits; requirements.
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AUTHORITY: §§ 136.0 to 136.838 issued under sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interpret or apply sec. 441, 41 Stat. 498, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 26.

§ 136.0 *Applicability of this part.* The following rules, standards, and instructions are hereby approved and prescribed for observance by each common carrier subject to the provisions of section 25 of the Interstate Commerce Act, on and after October 1, 1950.

SUBPART A—RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS;
ALL SYSTEMS

GENERAL

§ 136.1 *Plans, where kept.* Track lay out plan, circuit plan, and where mechanical locking is used, locking sheet and dog chart, shall be kept at each interlocking and circuit plan shall be kept at each controlled point in traffic control systems; circuit plan for each automatic signal shall be available at the headquarters of the employee directly responsible for the maintenance of such signal; copies of all of the foregoing plans, and profile plan, drawn to scale, showing locations of signals, grades and alignment, for the sections of railroad under the jurisdiction of a divisional signal supervisory officer shall be kept at his headquarters; copies of plans pertaining to signal and interlocking facilities under the jurisdiction of general, regional or system signal officers shall be kept at their offices. All plans shall be correct and legible and available for use by the Commission's representatives.

§ 136.2 *Grounds.* Each circuit, the functioning of which affects safety of train operation, shall be kept free of any ground or combination of grounds which will permit a flow of current equal to or in excess of 75% of the release value of any relay or other electromagnetic device in the circuit, except circuit which includes any track rail.

§ 136.3 *Locking of instrument cases and interlocking machine cabinets.* Outdoor signal and instrument cases shall be locked, except signal mechanism housings at interlockings where maintenance forces are continuously on duty. Power interlocking machine cabinets, time releases, and electric locks exposed on interlocking machines shall be locked or sealed.

§ 136.4 *Interference with normal functioning of device.* The normal functioning of any device shall not be interfered with in testing or otherwise without first taking measures for insuring safety of train operation which depends on normal functioning of such device.

§ 136.5 *Design of control circuits on closed circuit principle.* All control circuits the functioning of which affects safety of train operation shall be designed on the closed circuit principle, except circuits for roadway equipment

of intermittent automatic train stop system.

§ 136.6 *Hand operated switch equipped with switch circuit controller.* Hand-operated switch equipped with switch circuit controller connected to the point, or with facing point lock and circuit controller, shall be so maintained that when point is open one-fourth inch or more on facing point switch and three-eighths inch or more on trailing point switch, track or control circuits will be opened or shunted or both, and, if equipped with facing point lock with circuit controller, switch cannot be locked. Switch circuit controllers, facing point locks and switch-and-lock movements and their connections shall be securely fastened in place, and contacts maintained with an opening of not less than one-sixteenth inch when open.

§ 136.7 *Circuit controller operated by switch-and-lock movement.* Circuit controller operated by switch-and-lock movement shall be maintained so that normally open contacts will remain closed and normally closed contacts will remain open until the switch is locked.

§ 136.8 *Operating characteristics of electromagnetic apparatus.* Operating characteristics of electromagnetic apparatus shall be maintained in accordance with the limits within which such apparatus is designed to operate.

§ 136.9 *Selection of circuits through indicating or annunciating instruments.* Signal control and electric locking circuits shall not be selected through the contacts of instruments designed primarily for indicating or annunciating purposes in which an indicating element attached to the armature is arranged so that it can in itself cause improper operation of the armature.

NOTE: Existing installations shall be brought into conformity with the requirements of this section on or before October 1, 1952.

§ 136.10 *Electric locks, force drop type; where required.* Electric locks on new installations and new electric locks applied to existing installations shall be of the forced drop type.

§ 136.11 *Adjustment, repair or replacement of apparatus.* Any piece of apparatus or any part thereof which fails to perform its intended function shall be promptly adjusted, repaired or replaced.

§ 136.12 *Spring switch signal protection; where required.* Signal protection shall be provided for facing and trailing movements through spring switch within interlocking limits, and through spring switch hereafter installed in automatic block signal, train stop, train control or cab signal territory where train movements over the switch are made at a speed exceeding 20 miles per hour, except that signal protection shall be required only with the current of traffic on track signaled for movement in only one direction.

NOTE: Relief from the requirements of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier.

§ 136.13 *Spring switch; selection of signal control circuits through circuit controller.* The control circuits of signals governing facing movements over a main track spring switch shall be selected through the contacts of a switch circuit controller, or through the contacts of relay repeating the position of such circuit controller, which, when normally closed switch point is open one-fourth inch or more, will cause such signals to display their most restrictive aspects, except that where a separate aspect is displayed for facing movements over the switch in the reverse position the signal shall display its most restrictive aspect when the switch points are open one-fourth inch or more from either the normal or reverse position.

§ 136.14 *Spring switch signal protection; requirements.* (a) The indication of signal governing movements from siding to main track with the current of traffic on track signaled for movements in only one direction through a spring switch in automatic block signal territory shall be not less restrictive than "Proceed at Restricted Speed" when the block, into which movements are governed by the signal, is occupied, and shall be "Stop" when the main track is occupied by a train approaching the switch within at least 1,500 feet in approach of the approach signal located stopping distance from the main track signal governing trailing movements over switch, except that the indication may be caused to be less restrictive if approach or time locking is used.

(b) The indication of signal governing movements against the current of traffic from the reverse main of main tracks to a single track, or signal governing movements from a siding to a main track signaled for movements in either direction, through a spring switch, in automatic block signal territory, shall be not less restrictive than "Proceed at Restricted Speed" when the block, into which movements are governed by the signal, is occupied by a preceding train, and shall be "Stop" when the block on the single track into which the signal governs is occupied by an opposing train.

(c) The indication of signal governing movements against the current of traffic from the reverse main of main tracks to a single track or signal governing movements from a siding to a main track signaled for movements in either direction through a spring switch in automatic block signal territory shall be "Stop" when the normal direction main track of the double track or the single track signaled for movements in both directions is occupied by a train approaching the switch within at least 1,500 feet in approach of the approach signal located stopping distance from the main track signal governing trailing movements over switch, except that indication may be caused to be less restrictive if approach or time locking is used.

NOTE: Existing installations shall be brought into conformity with the requirements of this section on or before October 1, 1952. As to existing installations, relief from the requirements of this section will

be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier.

§ 136.15 *Timetable instructions.* Automatic block, traffic control, train stop, train control and cab signal territory shall be designated in timetable instructions.

ROADWAY SIGNALS AND CAB SIGNALS

§ 136.21 *Location of roadway signals.* Each roadway signal hereafter installed shall be located over or to the right of the track it governs.

NOTE: Relief from the requirements of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier. Relief heretofore granted to any carrier by order of the Commission shall constitute relief to the same extent from the requirements of this part.

§ 136.22 *Semaphore signal arm; clearance to other objects.* At least one-half inch clearance shall be provided between semaphore signal arm, and any object that may interfere with its operation.

§ 136.23 *Aspects and indications.* (a) Aspects shall be shown by the position of semaphore blades, color of lights, position of lights, flashing of lights, or any combination thereof. They may be qualified by marker plate, number plate, letter plate, marker light, shape and color of semaphore blades or any combination thereof, subject to the following conditions:

(1) Night aspects of roadway signals, except qualifying appurtenances, shall be shown by lights; day aspects by lights or semaphore arms. A single white light shall not be used.

(2) Reflector lenses or buttons or other devices which depend for visibility upon reflected light from an external source shall not be used in night aspects, except qualifying appurtenances.

(b) The aspects of cab signals shall be shown by lights or by illuminated letters.

(c) Each aspect displayed by a signal shall be identified by a name and shall indicate action to be taken. Only one name and indication shall apply to those aspects indicating the same action to be taken; the same aspect shall not be used with any other name and indication.

(d) The fundamental indications of signal aspects shall conform to the following:

(1) A red light, a series of horizontal lights or a semaphore blade in a horizontal position shall be used to indicate stop.

(2) A yellow light, a lunar light, or a series of lights or a semaphore blade in the upper or lower quadrant at an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the vertical, shall be used to indicate that speed is to be restricted and stop may be required.

(3) A green light, a series of vertical lights, or a semaphore blade in a vertical position in the upper quadrant or 60° or 90° in the lower quadrant shall be used to indicate proceed at authorized speed.

(e) The names, indications and aspects of roadway signals and cab signals shall be defined in Block Signal and Interlocking Rules in effect on each railroad subject to these rules, standards and instructions. Copy of such Block Signal and Interlocking Rules shall be

filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission within six months after the date of this order and copy of subsequent modifications shall be filed with said Commission within thirty days after such modifications become effective. Such rules and any modifications thereof shall remain in effect until otherwise ordered by the Commission.

NOTE: Relief from the requirements of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier.

§ 136.24 *Spacing of roadway signals.* Each roadway signal shall be located with respect to the next signal or signals in advance which govern train movements in the same direction so that the indication of a signal displaying a restrictive aspect can be complied with by means of a brake application, other than an emergency application, initiated at such signal, either by stopping at the signal where a stop is required, or by a reduction in speed to the rate prescribed by the next signal in advance where reduced speed is required.

§ 136.25 *False restrictive position of semaphore signal arm or failure of lamp in light signal.* If an arm of a semaphore signal assumes a false restrictive position or if a lamp in a light signal fails the signal shall not display a less restrictive aspect than intended.

NOTE: Existing installations on each railroad, which do not conform to the requirements of this section shall be brought into conformity therewith in accordance with the following schedule:

Not less than 20 percent on or before October 1, 1951.

Not less than 40 percent on or before October 1, 1952.

Not less than 60 percent on or before October 1, 1953.

Not less than 80 percent on or before October 1, 1954.

The remainder on or before October 1, 1955.

§ 136.26 *Buffing device, maintenance.* Buffing device shall be maintained so as not to cause the signal to display a less restrictive aspect than intended.

§ 136.27 *Phantom signal aspect.* Measures shall be taken to prevent recurrence of a phantom signal aspect.

TRACK CIRCUITS

§ 136.51 *Track circuit requirements.* Track relay shall be in deenergized position whenever any of the following conditions exist, and the track circuit of an automatic train stop, train control, or cab signal system shall be deenergized in the rear of the point where any of the following conditions exist:

(a) When a rail is broken or a rail or switch-frog is removed except when a rail is broken or removed in the shunt fouling circuit of a turnout or crossover: *Provided, however,* That shunt fouling circuit may not be used in a turnout through which permissible speed is greater than 45 miles per hour. It shall not be a violation of this requirement if a track circuit is energized when a break occurs within the limits of the joint bars or rail-joint bond, or as a result of leakage current or foreign current in the rear of a point where a break occurs or a rail is removed.

(b) When a train, locomotive, or car occupies any part of a track circuit, including fouling section of turnout, except turnouts of a hand-operated main track crossover. It shall not be a violation of this requirement where the presence of sand, rust, dirt, grease or other foreign matter on the rail prevents effective shunting.

(c) Where switch shunting circuit is used:

(1) Switch points are not closed in normal position.

(2) A switch is not locked where facing point lock with circuit controller is used.

(3) An independently operated fouling point derail equipped with switch circuit controller is not in derailing position.

§ 136.52 *Relayed cut-section.* Where relayed cut-section is used in territory where noncoded direct-current track circuits are in use the energy circuit to the adjoining track shall be open and the track circuit shunted when the track relay at such cut-section is in deenergized position.

§ 136.53 *Track circuit feed at grade crossing.* At grade crossing with an electric railroad where foreign current is present, the electric energy for noncoded direct current track circuit shall feed away from the crossing.

§ 136.54 *Minimum length of track circuit.* The length of any track circuit, except trap circuit or special circuit not used for control of signaling facilities, shall be greater than maximum inner wheel base of any locomotive or car.

§ 136.55 *Dead section; maximum length.* Where dead section exceeds 35 feet, special circuit shall be installed. Where shortest outer wheel base of a locomotive operating over such dead section is less than 35 feet, the maximum length of the dead section shall not exceed the length of the outer wheel base of such locomotive unless special circuit is used.

§ 136.56 *Shunting sensitivity.* Track circuit shall be so maintained that track relay will be in deenergized position if, when track circuit is dry, a shunt of 0.06 ohm resistance is connected across the track rails of the circuit, including fouling sections of turnouts.

§ 136.57 *Shunt wires.* Shunt wires and fouling wires, except shunt wires to switch circuit controller through which signal control circuits are controlled and track circuits are shunted, shall consist of at least two conductors and each shall be of sufficient conductivity and maintained in such condition that the track relay will be in deenergized position when the circuit is shunted.

NOTE: Existing installations shall be brought into conformity with the requirements of this section on or before October 1, 1952.

§ 136.58 *Turnout, fouling section.* Fouling section of turnout shall extend to clearance point.

§ 136.59 *Insulated rail joints.* Insulated rail joints shall be maintained in condition to prevent sufficient track cir-

cuit current from flowing between the rails separated by the insulation to cause a failure of any track circuit involved.

WIRES AND CABLES

§ 136.71 *Signal wires on pole lines.* Signal wires carried on pole lines shall be securely tied in on insulators.

§ 136.72 *Clearance of overhead signal wires and cables.* Where men are permitted to be on top of cars, the clear space between the lowest overhead signal line conductor and the top of track rails shall be not less than 27 feet at 60° F., no wind. The distance may be reduced to 25 feet for guys and for cables carried on messengers.

§ 136.73 *Open-wire transmission line; clearance to other circuits.* Open-wire transmission line operating at voltage of 750 volts or more shall be placed not less than 4 feet above the nearest crossarm carrying signal or communication circuits.

§ 136.74 *Protection of insulated wire; splice in underground wire.* Insulated wire shall be protected from mechanical injury. The insulation shall not be punctured for test purposes. Splice in underground wire shall have insulation resistance at least equal to the wire spliced.

§ 136.75 *Insulated wires and cables; supports.* Insulated wires and cables used aerially shall be supported on insulators or by messengers.

§ 136.76 *Interference of wires with operating parts of mechanisms.* Wires shall not interfere with operating parts of mechanisms.

§ 136.77 *Tagging of wires.* Each wire shall be tagged or otherwise marked so it can be identified at each terminal. Nomenclature shall correspond to that of the circuit plan. Tags or other marks of identification in instrument cases and apparatus housings shall be made of insulating material and shall not interfere with moving parts of apparatus.

§ 136.78 *Lightning arrester.* Lightning arrester shall be properly connected and ground maintained with resistance to ground preferably not more than 25 ohms.

INSPECTIONS AND TESTS; ALL SYSTEMS

§ 136.101 *Purpose of inspections and tests; removal from service of relay failing to meet test requirements.* The following inspections and tests shall be made in accordance with specifications of the carrier subject to approval of the Commission to determine if the apparatus and/or equipment is maintained in condition to perform its intended function. Relay or other electromagnetic device which fails to meet the requirements of specified tests shall be removed from service, and shall not be restored to service until its operating characteristics are in accordance with the limits within which such relay or electromagnetic device is designed to operate.

§ 136.102 *Signal mechanism.* Signal mechanism shall be inspected at least once every six months, and tests of the

operating characteristics of all parts shall be made at least once every two years.

§ 136.103 *Switch circuit controller.* Switch circuit controller shall be inspected and tested at least once every three months.

§ 136.104 *Shunt fouling circuit.* Shunt fouling circuit shall be inspected and tested at least once every three months.

§ 136.105 *Electric lock.* Electric lock, except forced-drop type, shall be tested at least once every two years.

Description	Period	Minimum allowable resistance
Low voltage (600 volts or less) wires and cables with insulation and protective outer covering not specifically designed for underground use, any part of which is underground or in trunking.	5 years....	1 megohm.
Low voltage (600 volts or less) wires and cables with insulation and protective outer covering not specifically designed for underground use, no part of which is underground or in trunking.	8 years....	Do.
Low voltage (600 volts or less) wires and cables with insulation and protective outer covering designed specifically for underground use, or in underground conduit, or as submarine cables.	...do.....	Do.
Local signal wiring.	...do.....	Do.
Lead covered signal power cable.	...do.....	100 megohms between sectionalizing switches.
Underground signal power lines not lead sheathed.	5 years....	40 megohms for voltages up to and including 690 volts for section tested. 100 megohms between sectionalizing switches for voltages exceeding 660.

§ 136.109 *Records of results of tests; forms for keeping records; where filed.* Results of tests made in compliance with § 136.102 to 136.108 inclusive, § 136.376 to 136.387, inclusive, and §§ 136.576, 136.577, 136.586, 136.588, and 136.589 shall be recorded on forms provided by the railroad. Such forms shall show name of railroad, place and date, equipment tested, repairs, replacements, adjustments made, and condition in which apparatus was left, and signature of employee making the test. Each form shall be filed in the office of a divisional officer of the division on which the tests were made.

SUBPART B—AUTOMATIC BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEMS STANDARDS

§ 136.201 *Track circuit control of signals.* Signals shall be controlled automatically by track circuits extending through the entire block.

§ 136.202 *Signal governing movements over hand-operated switch.* Signal governing movements over hand-operated switch in the facing direction shall display its most restrictive aspect when the points are open one-fourth inch or more and, in the trailing direction, three-eighths inch or more, except that where a separate aspect is displayed for facing movements over the switch in the normal and in the reverse position, the signal shall display its most restrictive aspect when the switch points are open one-fourth inch or more from either the normal or reverse position.

§ 136.203 *Hand operated crossover between main tracks; protection.* At hand-operated crossover between main tracks, protection shall be provided by one of the following: (a) An arrangement of one or more track circuits and switch circuit controllers, (b) facing

§ 136.106 *Relays.* Relay in service, except locomotive relay, shall be tested at least once every two years.

§ 136.107 *Lightning arresters.* Gas and vacuum type lightning arresters shall be tested at least once a year.

§ 136.108 *Insulation resistance tests.* Insulation resistance tests shall be made when wires, cables, and insulation are dry. Wires and cables, except wires connected directly to track rails, shall be tested in accordance with the following schedule. Conductors shall be promptly repaired or renewed when insulation resistance is below the following values:

point locks on both switches of the crossover, with both locks operated by a single lever, or (c) electric locking of the switches of the crossover. Signals governing movements over either switch shall display their most restrictive aspect when any of the following conditions exist:

(1) Where protection is provided by one or more track circuits and switch circuit controllers, and either switch is open or the crossover is occupied by a train, locomotive or car in such a manner as to foul the main track. It shall not be a violation of this requirement where the presence of sand, rust, dirt, grease or other foreign matter on the rail prevents effective shunting;

(2) Where facing point locks with a single lever are provided, and either switch is unlocked;

(3) Where the switches are electrically locked, before the electric locking releases.

§ 136.204 *Track signaled for movements in both direction; requirements.* On track signaled for movements in both directions, a train shall cause one or more opposing signals immediately ahead of it to display an aspect requiring a stop. On such track signals shall be so arranged and controlled that if opposing trains can simultaneously pass signals displaying proceed aspects, and the next signal in advance of each such signal then displays an aspect requiring a stop, the distance between opposing signals requiring a stop shall be not less than the aggregate of the stopping distances for movements in each direction. Where such opposing signals are spaced stopping distance apart for movements in one direction only, signals arranged to display restrictive aspects shall be provided in approach to at least one of the signals. Where such opposing signals are spaced less than stopping dis-

tance apart for movements in one direction, signals arranged to display restrictive aspects shall be provided in approach to both such signals.

NOTE: Existing installations on each railroad, which do not conform to the requirements of this section shall be brought into conformity therewith in accordance with the following schedule:

Not less than 20 percent on or before October 1, 1951.

Not less than 40 percent on or before October 1, 1952.

Not less than 60 percent on or before October 1, 1953.

Not less than 80 percent on or before October 1, 1954.

The remainder on or before October 1, 1955.

§ 136.205 *Signal control circuits; requirements.* The circuits shall be so installed that each signal governing train movements into a block will display its most restrictive aspect when any of the following conditions obtain within the block: (a) occupancy by a train, locomotive, or car, (b) when points of a switch are not closed in proper position, (c) when an independently operated fouling point derail equipped with switch circuit controller is not in derailing position, (d) when a track relay is in deenergized position; or when signal control circuit is deenergized.

§ 136.206 *Battery or power supply with respect to relay; location.* The battery or power supply for each signal control relay circuit, where an open-wire circuit or a common return circuit is used, shall be located at the end of the circuit farthest from the relay.

§ 136.207 *Electric lock on hand-operated switch; control.* Electric lock on hand-operated switch shall be controlled so that it cannot be unlocked until control circuits of signals protecting such switch have been opened. Approach or time locking shall be provided.

SUBPART C—INTERLOCKING

STANDARDS

§ 136.301 *Where signals shall be provided.* Signals shall be provided to govern the train movements into and through interlocking limits.

NOTE: Relief from the requirements of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier. (See also note 1 following § 136.302.)

§ 136.302 *Track circuits and route locking.* Track circuits and route locking shall be provided throughout interlocking limits. (See note 1, and with respect to route locking only, also note 2.)

NOTE 1: Relief from the requirements of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier. Relief heretofore granted to any carrier by order of the Commission shall constitute relief to the same extent from the requirements of this part.

NOTE 2: Existing installations on each railroad, which do not conform to the requirements of this section shall be brought into conformity therewith in accordance with the following schedule:

Not less than 20 percent on or before October 1, 1951.

Not less than 40 percent on or before October 1, 1952.

Not less than 60 percent on or before October 1, 1953.

Not less than 80 percent on or before October 1, 1954.

The remainder on or before October 1, 1955.

§ 136.303 *Control circuits for signals; selection through circuit controller operated by switch points or by switch locking mechanism.* The control circuit for power-operated or slotted mechanical signal governing movements at higher than restricted speed in the facing direction over switches, movable-point frogs and derails shall be selected through circuit controller operated directly by switch points or by switch locking mechanism, or through relay controlled by such circuit controller, for each facing point switch, movable-point frog and derail in the routes governed by such signal. Circuits shall be arranged so that such signal can display an aspect to proceed only when each such switch, movable-point frog and derail in the route is in proper position. Such power-operated signals hereafter installed shall be controlled in this manner through circuit controllers or switch repeating relays for all switches, movable-point frogs and derails in the routes governed by such signals.

NOTE: Existing installations shall be brought into conformity with the requirements of this section on or before October 1, 1952.

§ 136.304 *Mechanical locking or same protection effected by circuits.* Mechanical locking, or the same protection effected by means of circuits, shall be provided.

§ 136.305 *Approach or time locking.* Approach or time locking shall be provided in connection with signals governing movements at higher than restricted speed.

§ 136.306 *Facing point lock or switch-and-lock movement.* Facing point lock or switch-and-lock movement shall be provided for mechanically operated switch, movable-point frog, or split-point derail.

§ 136.307 *Indication locking.* Indication locking shall be provided for operative approach signals of the semaphore type, power-operated home signals, power-operated switches, movable-point frogs and derails, and for all approach signals hereafter installed, except light signals all aspects of which are controlled by coded track circuits or by double wire line circuits.

§ 136.308 *Mechanical or electric locking or electric circuits; requisites.* Mechanical or electric locking or electric circuits shall be installed to prevent signals from displaying aspects which permit conflicting movements except that opposing signals may display an aspect indicating proceed at restricted speed at the same time on a track used for switching movements only, by one train at a time. Manual interlocking in service as of the date of this part at which opposing signals on the same track are permitted simultaneously to display aspects authorizing conflicting movements when interlocking is unattended, may be continued, provided that simultaneous train

movements in opposite directions on the same track between stations on either side of the interlocking are not permitted.

NOTE: Relief from the requirement of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier to allow opposing signals on the same track simultaneously to display aspects to proceed through an interlocking which is unattended, provided that train movements in opposite directions on the same track between stations on either side of the interlocking are not permitted at the same time.

§ 136.309 *Loss of shunt at automatic interlocking.* At automatic interlocking, a loss of shunt of 5 seconds or less shall not permit an established route to be changed.

NOTE: Existing installations shall be brought into conformity with the requirements of this section on or before October 1, 1952.

§ 136.310 *Signal governing approach to home signal.* A signal shall be provided on main track to govern the approach with the current of traffic to any home signal except where the home signal is the first signal encountered when leaving yards or stations and authorized speed approaching such signal is not higher than slow speed. When authorized speed between home signals on route governed is 20 miles per hour or less, an inoperative signal displaying an aspect indicating "approach next signal prepared to stop" may be used to govern the approach to the home signal.

§ 136.311 *Signal control circuits, selection through track relays and through signal mechanism contacts and time releases at automatic interlocking.* The control circuits for aspects with indications more favorable than "proceed at restricted speed" shall be selected through track relays for all track circuits in the route governed or through repeating relays for such track relays. At automatic interlocking, signal control circuit shall be selected (a) through track relays for all track circuits in the route governed and in all conflicting routes within interlocking limits or through repeating relays for such track relays; (b) through signal mechanism contacts or relay contacts closed when signals for such conflicting routes display stop aspects; and (c) through normal contacts of time releases for such conflicting routes or contacts of relays repeating the normal position of contacts of such time releases.

§ 136.312 *Movable bridge; interlocking of signal appliances with bridge devices.* When movable bridge is protected by interlocking, the signal appliances shall be so interlocked with bridge devices that before a signal governing movements over the bridge can display an aspect to proceed, the bridge and track must be aligned and locked, with the bridge locking members within one inch of their proper positions and with the track rail on the movable span within three-eighths inch of correct surface and alignment with the rail on the bridge abutment or fixed span.

§ 136.313 *Pipe for operating connections; requirements.* Steel or wrought-

Iron pipe one inch or larger, or members of equal strength shall be used for operating connections for switches, derails, movable-point frogs, facing point locks, rail-locking devices of movable bridge protected by interlocking, and mechanically operated signals, except up-and-down rod which may be three-fourths inch pipe or solid rod. Pipes shall be fully screwed into coupling and both ends of each pipe shall be riveted to pipe plug with 2 rivets. Pipeline shall not be out of alignment sufficiently to interfere with the proper operation of the interlocking, shall be properly compensated for temperature changes, and supported on carriers spaced not more than 8 feet apart on tangent and curve of less than 2° and not more than 7 feet apart on curve of 2° or more. With lever in any position, couplings in pipe line shall not foul carriers. (With respect to requirement for double rivets, see note.)

NOTE: Existing installations on each railroad, which do not conform to the requirements of this section shall be brought into conformity therewith in accordance with the following schedule:

Not less than 20 percent on or before October 1, 1951.

Not less than 40 percent on or before October 1, 1952.

Not less than 60 percent on or before October 1, 1953.

Not less than 80 percent on or before October 1, 1954.

The remainder on or before October 1, 1955.

§ 136.314 *Electric lock for hand-operated switch or derail.* Electric lock shall be provided for each hand-operated switch or derail within interlocking limits, except where train movements are made at not exceeding 20 miles per hour. At manually operated interlocking it shall be controlled by operator of the machine and shall be unlocked only after signals governing movements over such switch or derail display aspects indicating stop. Approach or time locking shall be provided.

NOTE: Relief from the requirements of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier. Relief heretofore granted to any carrier by order of the Commission shall constitute relief to the same extent from the requirements of this part.

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS

§ 136.326 *Mechanical locking removed or disarranged; requirement for permitting train movements through interlocking.* When mechanical locking of interlocking machine is being changed or is removed from the machine, or locking becomes disarranged or broken, unless protection equivalent to mechanical locking is provided by electric locking or electric circuits, train movements through the interlocking shall not be permitted until each switch, movable-point frog or derail in the route is spiked, clamped or blocked in proper position so that it cannot be moved by its controlling lever, and then train movements shall not exceed restricted speed until the interlocking is restored to normal operation. It will not be necessary to comply with this requirement at interlockings where protection is in service in

accordance with section 303, provided that the signal controls are arranged so that the signals cannot display an aspect the indication of which is less restrictive than "proceed at restricted speed."

§ 136.327 *Switch, movable-point frog or split-point derail.* Switch, movable-point frog or split-point derail shall be maintained so that it cannot be locked if the switch point is prevented by an obstruction from closing to within three-eighths inch.

§ 136.328 *Plunger of facing point lock.* Plunger of facing point lock shall have at least 8-inch stroke. When lever is in reverse position plunger shall pass through lock rod one-half inch or more.

§ 136.329 *Bolt lock.* Bolt lock shall be so maintained that signal governing movements over switch or derail and displaying an aspect indicating stop cannot be operated to display a less restrictive aspect while derail is in derailing position, or when switch point is open one-half inch or more.

§ 136.330 *Locking dog of switch and lock movement.* Locking dog of switch-and-lock movement shall extend through lock rod one-half inch or more in either normal or reverse position.

§ 136.331 *Repairs to switch and signal valves and cylinders.* Repairs to switch and signal valves and cylinders shall not be made while they are in service.

§ 136.332 *Air distribution system; draining condensation.* Provision shall be made for draining condensation out of air distribution system at low points. Condensers, tanks, reservoirs, and air distribution lines shall be drained frequently enough to avoid overflow of condensation into branch lines and apparatus.

§ 136.333 *Pole changer on electric switch operating mechanism.* Pole changer on electric switch operating mechanism shall be maintained so that movement of switch mechanism follows movement of controlling lever.

§ 136.334 *Point detector.* Point detector shall be maintained so that when switch mechanism is locked in normal or reverse position, contacts cannot be opened by manually applying force at the closed switch point. Point detector circuit controller shall be maintained so that the contacts will not assume the position corresponding to switch point closure if the switch point is prevented by an obstruction, from closing to within one-fourth inch where latch-out device is not used, and to within three-eighths inch where latch-out device is used.

§ 136.335 *Dogs, stops and trunnions of mechanical locking.* Driving pieces, dogs, stops and trunnions shall be rigidly secured to locking bars. Swing dogs shall have full and free movement. Top plates shall be maintained securely in place.

§ 136.336 *Locking bed.* The various parts of the locking bed, locking bed supports, and tappet stop rail shall be rigidly secured in place and aligned to permit free operation of locking.

§ 136.337 *Locking faces of mechanical locking; fit.* Locking faces shall fit squarely against each other with a minimum engagement when locked of at least one-half the designed locking face.

§ 136.338 *Mechanical locking required in accordance with locking sheet and dog chart.* Mechanical locking shall be in accordance with locking sheet and dog chart currently in effect.

§ 136.339 *Mechanical locking; maintenance requirements.* Locking and connections shall be maintained so that, when a lever or latch is mechanically locked, the following will be prevented:

(a) *Mechanical machine.* (1) Latch-operated locking. Raising lever latch block so that bottom thereof is within three-eighths inch of top of quadrant.

(2) Lever operated locking. Moving lever latch block more than three-eighths inch on top of quadrant.

(b) *Electro-mechanical machine.* (1) Lever moving in horizontal plane. Moving lever more than three-sixteenths inch when in normal position or more than seven-sixteenths inch when in reverse position.

(2) Lever moving in arc. Moving lever more than 5°.

(c) *Power machine.* (1) Latch operated locking. Raising lever latch block so that bottom thereof is within seven thirty-seconds inch of top of quadrant.

(2) Lever moving in horizontal plane. Moving lever more than five-sixteenths inch when in normal position or more than nine-sixteenths inch when in reverse position.

(3) Lever moving in arc. Moving lever more than 5°.

§ 136.240 *Electromechanical interlocking machine; locking between electrical and mechanical levers.* In electro-mechanical interlocking machine, locking between electric and mechanical levers shall be maintained so that mechanical lever cannot be operated except when released by electric lever.

§ 136.341 *Latch shoes, rocker links, and quadrants.* Latch shoes, rocker links, and quadrants of Saxby and Farmer machines shall be maintained so that locking will not release if a downward force not exceeding a man's weight is exerted on the rocker while the lever is in the mid-stroke position.

§ 136.342 *Switch circuit controller.* Switch circuit controller connected at the point to switch, derail, or movable-point frog, shall be maintained so that its contacts will not be in position corresponding to switch point closure when switch point is open one-fourth inch or more.

INSPECTION AND TESTS

§ 136.376 *Mechanical locking.* Mechanical locking in interlocking machine shall be tested when new locking is placed in service or change in locking is made. Complete test shall be made at least once every 4 years.

§ 136.377 *Approach locking.* Approach locking shall be tested at least once a year.

§ 136.378 *Time locking.* Time locking shall be tested at least once a year.

§ 136.379 *Route locking.* Route or other type of switch locking shall be tested at least once every three months.

§ 136.380 *Indication locking.* Indication locking for semaphore signals and for switch or lock levers shall be tested at least once a year and for light signals at least once every two years.

§ 136.381 *Traffic locking.* Traffic locking shall be tested at least once a year.

§ 136.382 *Switch obstruction test.* Switch obstruction test shall be made at least once a month.

§ 136.383 *Valve locks and valve magnets.* Valve locks on valves of the non-cut-off type, valves, and valve magnets shall be tested at least once every three months.

§ 136.384 *Cross protection.* Cross protection shall be tested at least once every three months.

§ 136.385 *Time releases and timing relays.* Time releases and timing relays shall be tested at least once every three months. The timing shall be maintained at not less than 90 percent of the predetermined time interval, which shall be shown on the plans or marked on the time release or relay.

§ 136.386 *Restoring feature on power switches.* Restoring feature on power switches shall be tested at least once every three months.

§ 136.387 *Movable bridge locking.* Movable bridge locking shall be tested at least once a year.

SUBPART D—TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS

STANDARDS

§ 136.401 *Automatic block signal system and interlocking standards applicable to traffic control systems.* The standards prescribed in §§ 136.201 to 136.203, inclusive, §§ 136.205, 136.206, 136.303, 136.307, 136.310 and 136.311 shall apply to traffic control systems.

§ 136.402 *Signal control; track circuit and control operator.* Signal governing movement at higher than restricted speed shall be controlled by continuous track circuits. Also, in addition, at controlled point they shall be controlled by control operator, and, at manually operated interlocking, manually in cooperation with control operator.

§ 136.403 *Signals at controlled point.* Signals at a controlled point shall be so interconnected that aspects to proceed cannot be displayed simultaneously for conflicting movements.

§ 136.404 *Signals at adjacent controlled points.* Signals at adjacent controlled points shall be so interconnected that aspects to proceed cannot be displayed simultaneously for conflicting movements.

§ 136.405 *Track signaled for movement in both directions; change of direction of traffic.* On track signaled for movements in both directions, occupan-

cy of the track between opposing signals at adjacent controlled points shall prevent changing the direction of traffic from that which obtained at the time the track became occupied.

§ 136.406 *Indication of track circuit occupancy at controlled points.* Occupancy of track circuits at controlled points shall be automatically indicated at the control station.

§ 136.407 *Approach or time locking; where required.* Approach or time locking shall be provided for all controlled signals and for all electric locks on hand-operated switches.

§ 136.408 *Route locking.* Route locking shall be provided where switches are power operated.

§ 136.409 *Control machine, indication of switch operation.* It shall be indicated on the control machine when power-operated switch has completed its movement and is locked.

§ 136.410 *Hand-operated switch electrically locked.* Each hand-operated switch hereafter installed in main track where train movements are made at speeds exceeding 20 miles per hour shall be electrically locked in normal position. Electric lock may be unlocked either automatically or by the control operator, but only after control circuits of signals governing movements over the switch in each direction have been opened.

NOTE: Relief from the requirements of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier. Relief heretofore granted to any carrier by order of the Commission shall constitute relief to the same extent from the requirements of this part.

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS

§ 136.426 *Interlocking rules and instructions applicable to traffic control systems.* The rules and instructions prescribed in §§ 136.327 and 136.328, 136.330 to 136.334, inclusive, and 136.342 shall apply to traffic control systems.

INSPECTION AND TESTS

§ 136.476 *Interlocking inspections and tests applicable to traffic control systems.* The inspections and tests prescribed in §§ 136.377 to 136.380, inclusive, and 136.382, 136.383, 136.385, and 136.386 shall apply to traffic control systems.

SUBPART E—AUTOMATIC TRAIN STOP, TRAIN CONTROL AND CAB SIGNAL SYSTEMS

STANDARDS

§ 136.501 *Forestalling device and speed control.* (a) An automatic train stop system may include a device by means of which the automatic application of the brakes can be forestalled.

(b) Automatic train control system shall include one or more of the following features:

(1) Low-speed restriction, requiring the train to proceed under slow speed after it has either been stopped by an automatic application of the brakes, or under control of the engineman, its speed has been reduced to slow speed, until the apparatus is automatically restored to normal because the condition which caused the restriction no longer affects the movement of the train.

(2) Medium-speed restriction, requiring the train to proceed under medium speed after passing a signal displaying an approach aspect or when approaching a signal requiring a stop, or a stop indication point, in order to prevent an automatic application of the brakes.

NOTE: Relief from the requirements of subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph will be granted, insofar as speed limits fixed by definitions of Slow and Medium speeds are concerned, upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier where automatic train control systems now in service enforce speed restrictions higher than those required by definitions in §§ 136.700 to 136.838 inclusive.

(3) Maximum-speed restriction, effecting an automatic brake application whenever the predetermined maximum speed limit is exceeded.

§ 136.502 *Automatic brake application; initiation by restrictive block conditions stopping distance in advance.* An automatic train stop or train control system shall operate to initiate an automatic brake application at least stopping distance from the entrance to a block, wherein any condition described in § 136.205 obtains, and at each signal requiring a reduction in speed.

§ 136.503 *Automatic brake application; initiation when predetermined rate of speed exceeded.* An automatic train control system shall operate to initiate an automatic brake application when the speed of the train exceeds the predetermined rate as required by the setting of the speed control mechanism.

§ 136.504 *Operation interconnected with automatic block signal system.* An automatic train stop or train control system shall operate in connection with an automatic block signal system and shall be so interconnected with the signal system as to perform its intended function in event of failure of the engineman to obey a signal requiring a reduction in speed.

§ 136.505 *Proper operative relation between parts along roadway and parts on locomotive.* Proper operative relation between the parts along the roadway and the parts on the locomotive shall obtain under all conditions of speed, weather, wear, oscillation, and shock.

§ 136.506 *Release of brakes after automatic application.* The automatic train stop or train control apparatus shall prevent release of the brakes after automatic application until a reset device has been operated, or the speed of the train has been reduced to a predetermined rate, or the condition that caused the brake application no longer affects the movement of the train. If reset device is used it shall be arranged so that the brakes cannot be released until the train has been stopped, or it shall be located so that it cannot be operated by engineman without leaving his accustomed position in the cab.

§ 136.507 *Brake application; full service.* The automatic train stop or train control apparatus shall, when operated, cause a full service application of the brakes.

§ 136.508 *Interference with application of brakes by means of brake valve.* The automatic train stop, train control or cab signal apparatus shall be arranged so as not to interfere with the application of the brakes by means of the brake valves and not to impair the efficiency of the air brake system.

§ 136.509 *Two or more locomotives coupled.* The automatic train stop, train control or cab signal apparatus shall be arranged so that when two or more locomotives are coupled, or a pushing or helping locomotive is used, it can be made operative only on the locomotive from which the brakes are controlled.

§ 136.510 *Conformance with established clearances.* The automatic train stop, train control and cab signal apparatus shall be arranged so as to conform to carriers' established clearances for equipment and structures.

§ 136.511 *Cab signals controlled in accordance with block conditions stopping distance in advance.* The automatic cab signal system shall be arranged so that cab signals will be continuously controlled in accordance with conditions described in § 136.205 that obtain at least stopping distance in advance.

§ 136.512 *Cab signal indication when locomotive enters block where restrictive conditions obtain.* The automatic cab signal system shall be arranged so that when a locomotive enters or is within a block, wherein any condition described in § 136.205 obtains, the cab signals shall indicate "Proceed at Restricted Speed."

§ 136.513 *Audible indicator.* The automatic cab signal system shall be arranged so that when the cab signal changes to display a more restrictive aspect, an audible indicator will sound continuously until silenced by manual operation of an acknowledging device.

§ 136.514 *Interconnection of cab signal system with roadway signal system.* The automatic cab signal system shall be interconnected with the roadway-signal system so that the cab signal indication will not authorize operation of the train at a speed higher than that authorized by the indication of the roadway signal that governed the movement of a train into a block except when conditions affecting movement of trains in the block change after the train passes the signal.

NOTE: Relief from the requirements of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier. Relief heretofore granted to any carrier by order of the Commission shall constitute relief to the same extent from the requirements of this part.

§ 136.515 *Visibility of cab signals.* The cab signals shall be plainly visible to members of the locomotive crew from their stations in the cab.

§ 136.516 *Cab indicator; requirements.* The cab indicator shall have a distinctive sound which will be clearly audible throughout the cab under all operating conditions.

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS; ROADWAY

§ 136.526 *Roadway element not functioning properly.* When a roadway element except track circuit of automatic train stop, train control or cab signal system is not functioning as intended, the signal associated with such roadway element shall be caused manually to display its most restrictive aspect until such element has been restored to normal operative condition.

§ 136.527 *Roadway element insulation resistance.* Insulation resistance between roadway inductor or magnet winding and ground shall be maintained at not less than 10,000 ohms.

§ 136.528 *Restrictive condition resulting from open hand-operated switch; requirement.* When a facing point hand-operated switch is open one-fourth inch or more, a trailing point hand-operated switch three-eighths inch or more, or hand-operated switch is not locked where facing point lock with circuit controller is used, the resultant restrictive condition of an automatic train stop or train control device of the continuous type or the resultant restrictive cab signal indication of an automatic cab signal device on an approaching locomotive shall be maintained to within 300 feet of the points of the switch.

§ 136.529 *Roadway element inductor; height and distance from rail.* Inductor of the inert roadway element type shall be maintained with the inductor pole faces at a height above the plane of the tops of the rails, and with its inner edge at a horizontal distance from the gage side of the nearest running rail, in accordance with specifications of the carrier on file with the Commission.

§ 136.530 *Ramp; height and distance from rail.* Ramp of automatic train stop device shall be maintained with its contact surface at its highest point at a height above the plane of the tops of the rails, and with its center line at a horizontal distance from the gage side of the nearest running rail, in accordance with specifications of the carrier on file with the Commission.

§ 136.531 *Trip arm; height and distance from rail.* Trip arm of automatic train stop device when in stop position shall be maintained at a height above the plane of the tops of the rails, and at a horizontal distance from its center line to gage side of the running rail, in accordance with specifications of the carrier on file with the Commission.

§ 136.532 *Strap iron inductor; use restricted.* No railroad shall use strap iron inductor, short ramp, or other roadway element with characteristics differing from its standard type, on track where speed higher than restricted speed is permitted.

§ 136.533 *Track magnet; height.* Track magnet located between the rails of a track shall not exceed above the plane of the tops of the rails.

§ 136.534 *Entrance to equipped territory; requirements.* Where trains are not required to stop at the entrance to

equipped territory, except when leaving yards and stations and speed until entering equipped territory does not exceed restricted speed, the automatic train stop, train control, or cab signal device shall be operative at least stopping distance from the entrance to such territory except where the approach thereto is governed by automatic approach signal.

NOTE: Relief from the requirements of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier.

RULES AND REGULATIONS; LOCOMOTIVES

§ 136.551 *Power supply voltage; requirement.* The voltage of power supply shall be maintained within 10 percent of rated voltage.

§ 136.552 *Insulation resistance; requirement.* Insulation resistance between wiring and ground shall be not less than the following:

Continuous inductive automatic train stop, train control, and cab signal systems—250,000 ohms.

Intermittent inductive automatic train stop systems—20,000 ohms.

§ 136.553 *Seal or lock; where required.* Seal or lock shall be maintained on any device, other than the double heading cock, by means of which operation of the pneumatic portion of the apparatus can be cut out.

§ 136.554 *Rate of pressure reduction; equalizing reservoir or brake pipe.* The equalizing-reservoir pressure or brake-pipe pressure reduction during an automatic brake application shall be at a rate not less than that which results from a manual service application.

§ 136.555 *Repaired or rewound receiver coil.* Receiver which has been repaired or rewound shall have the same operating characteristics which it possessed originally or as currently specified for new equipment.

§ 136.556 *Adjustment of relay.* Change in adjustment of relay shall be made only in a shop equipped for that purpose except when receiver coils, electro-pneumatic valve, or other essential part of the equipment is replaced. Irregularities in power-supply voltage or other variable factors in the circuit shall not be compensated for by adjustment of the relay.

§ 136.557 *Receiver, intermittent inductive; location with respect to rail.* Receiver of intermittent inductive automatic train stop device of the inert roadway element type shall be maintained with bottom of the receiver at a height above the plane of the tops of the rails, and with its outer edge at a horizontal distance from the gage side of the nearest rail, in accordance with specifications of the carrier on file with the Commission.

§ 136.558 *Contact shoe; location with respect to rail.* Contact face of shoe of automatic train stop and train control device shall be maintained at a height above the plane of the tops of the rails, and with center line of shoe at a horizontal distance from the gage side of

the nearest rail, in accordance with specifications of the carrier on file with the Commission.

§ 136.559 *Receiver, intermittent magnetic; location with respect to rail.* Receiver of intermittent magnetic inductive automatic train stop device shall be maintained with lower surface of receiver at a height above the plane of the tops of the rails, in accordance with specifications of the carrier on file with the Commission.

§ 136.560 *Contact element, mechanical trip type; location with respect to rail.* Contact element of automatic train stop device of the mechanical trip type shall be maintained at a height above the plane of the tops of the rails, and at a horizontal distance from the gage side of the rail, in accordance with specifications of the carrier on file with the Commission.

§ 136.561 *Safety chain or safety hanger.* Safety chain or safety hanger provided for receiver of continuous inductive automatic train stop, train control or cab signal device shall clear receiver core one inch or more.

§ 136.562 *Minimum rail current required.* The minimum rail current required to restore the locomotive equipment of continuous inductive automatic train stop or train control device to normal condition or to obtain a proceed indication of automatic cab signal device (pick-up) shall be in accordance with specifications of the carrier on file with the Commission.

§ 136.563 *Delay time.* Delay time of automatic train stop or train control system shall not exceed 8 seconds and the spacing of signals to meet the requirements of § 136.24 shall take into consideration the delay time.

§ 136.564 *Acknowledging time.* Acknowledging time of intermittent automatic train stop device shall be not more than 20 seconds.

§ 136.565 *Provision made for preventing operation of pneumatic brake-applying apparatus by double-heading cock; requirement.* Where provision is made for preventing the operation of the pneumatic brake-applying apparatus of an automatic train stop or train control device when the double-heading cock is placed in double-heading position, the automatic train stop or train control device shall not be cut out before communication is closed between the engineer's automatic brake valve and the brake pipe, when operating double-heading cock toward double-heading position.

§ 136.566 *Locomotive of each train operating in train stop, train control or cab signal territory equipped.* The locomotive from which brakes are controlled, of each train operating in automatic train stop, train control, or cab signal territory shall be equipped with apparatus responsive to the roadway equipment installed on all or any part of the route traversed, and such apparatus shall be in operative condition.

NOTE: Relief from the requirements of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier. Relief

heretofore granted to any carrier by order of the Commission shall constitute relief to the same extent from the requirements of this part.

§ 136.567 *Restrictions imposed when device fails or cut out enroute.* Where an automatic train stop, train control, or cab signal device fails and/or is cut-out enroute, train may proceed at restricted speed or if an automatic block signal system is in operation according to signal indication but not to exceed medium speed, to the next available point of communication where report must be made to a designated officer. Where no automatic block signal system is in use train shall be permitted to proceed at restricted speed or where automatic block signal system is in operation according to signal indication but not to exceed medium speed to a point where absolute block can be established. Where an absolute block is established in advance of the train on which the device is inoperative train may proceed at not to exceed 79 miles per hour.

§ 136.568 *Difference between speeds authorized by roadway signal and cab signal action required.* If for any reason a cab signal authorizes a speed different from that authorized by a roadway signal, when a train enters the block governed by such roadway signal, the lower speed shall not be exceeded.

INSPECTION AND TESTS; ROADWAY

§ 136.576 *Roadway element.* Roadway elements, including those for test purposes, shall be gaged monthly for height and alignment, and shall be tested at least once every six months.

§ 136.577 *Test, acknowledgment and cut-in circuits.* Test, acknowledgment and cut-in circuits shall be tested at least once every six months.

INSPECTION AND TESTS; LOCOMOTIVE

§ 136.586 *Daily or after trip test.* The automatic train stop, train control, or cab signal apparatus on each locomotive operating in equipped territory shall be inspected and tested either once every 24 hours or within 24 hours before departure upon each trip, except that such inspection and tests of the automatic train stop, train control or cab signal equipment on Diesel-electric and electric locomotives shall not be required provided that periodic tests be made on such locomotives each 6,000 miles, or at intervals of not more than 2 months, whichever shall occur first.

NOTE: Relief from the requirements of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier. Relief heretofore granted to any carrier by order of the Commission shall constitute relief to the same extent from the requirements of this part.

§ 136.587 *Departure test.* A test of the automatic train stop, train control, or cab signal apparatus on each locomotive, except locomotives and multiple unit cars equipped with mechanical trip stop, shall be made over track elements or test circuits on departure of locomotive from its initial terminal and, if locomotive apparatus is cut-out between initial terminal and equipped territory, immediately prior to entering equipped

territory, to determine if such apparatus is in service and is functioning properly. If such departure test is made by an employee other than engineman, the engineman shall be informed of the results of such test and a record kept thereof.

§ 136.588 *Periodic test.* Except as provided in § 136.586, periodic tests of the automatic train stop, train control or cab signal apparatus shall be made at least once every three months, and on multiple-unit cars as specified by the carrier, subject to approval by the Commission.

§ 136.589 *Relays.* At least once every 4 years each relay shall be removed from service, subjected to thorough test, necessary repairs and adjustment made, and shall not be replaced in service unless its operating characteristics are in accordance with the limits within which such relay is designated to operate.

§ 136.590 *Pneumatic apparatus.* Automatic train stop, train control, or cab signal pneumatic apparatus shall be inspected and cleaned at least once every six months.

SUBPART F—DRAGGING EQUIPMENT AND SLIDE DETECTORS AND OTHER SIMILAR PROTECTIVE DEVICES

§ 136.601 *Signal controlled by devices; location.* Signals controlled by devices used to provide protection against unusual contingencies, such as landslides, dragging equipment, burned bridges or trestles and washouts shall be located so that stopping distance will be provided between the signal and the point where it is necessary to stop the train.

§ 136.602 *Operation in conjunction with automatic block signal system.* Where these devices are in use in automatic block signal territory they shall be arranged to operate in conjunction with the automatic block signal system.

NOTE: Relief from the requirements of this section will be granted upon an adequate showing by an individual carrier. Relief heretofore granted to any carrier by order of the Commission shall constitute relief to the same extent from the requirements of this part.

DEFINITIONS

§ 136.700 *Definitions.* For the purpose of these rules, standards, and instructions, the following definitions will apply.

§ 136.701 *Application, brake; full service.* An application of the brakes resulting from a continuous or a split reduction in brake pipe pressure at a service rate until maximum brake cylinder pressure is developed. As applied to an automatic or electro-pneumatic brake with speed governor control, an application other than emergency which develops the maximum brake cylinder pressure, as determined by the design of the brake equipment for the speed at which the train is operating.

§ 136.702 *Arm, semaphore.* The part of a semaphore signal displaying an aspect. It consists of a blade fastened to a spectacle.

§ 136.703 *Aspect.* The appearance of a roadway signal conveying an indica-

tion as viewed from the direction of an approaching train; the appearance of a cab signal conveying an indication as viewed by an observer in the cab.

§ 136.704 *Aspect, phantom signal.* An aspect displayed by a light signal, different from the aspect intended, caused by light from an external source being reflected by the optical system of the signal.

§ 136.705 *Bar, locking.* A bar in an interlocking machine to which the locking dogs are attached.

§ 136.706 *Bed, locking.* That part of an interlocking machine that contains or holds the tappets, locking bars, cross-locking, dogs and other apparatus used to interlock the levers.

§ 136.707 *Blade, semaphore.* The extended part of a semaphore arm which shows the position of the arm.

§ 136.708 *Block.* A length of track of defined limits, the use of which by trains is governed by block signals, cab signals, or both.

§ 136.709 *Block, absolute.* A block in which no train is permitted to enter while it is occupied by another train.

§ 136.710 *Block, latch.* The lower extremity of a latch rod which engages with a square shoulder of the segment or quadrant to hold the lever in position.

§ 136.711 *Bond, rail joint.* A metallic connection attached to adjoining rails to insure electrical conductivity.

§ 136.712 *Brake pipe.* A pipe running from the engineman's brake valve through the train, used for the transmission of air under pressure to charge and actuate the automatic brake equipment and charge the reservoirs of the electro-pneumatic brake equipment on each vehicle of the train.

§ 136.713 *Bridge, movable.* That section of a structure bridging a navigable waterway so designed that it may be displaced to permit passage of traffic on the waterway.

§ 136.714 *Cab.* The compartment of a locomotive from which the propelling power and power brakes of the train are manually controlled.

§ 136.715 *Chain, safety.* A chain provided for the purpose of preventing the receiver of a continuous inductive automatic train stop, train control or cab signal device from falling should it become detached from its normal support.

§ 136.716 *Changer, pole.* A device by which the direction of current flow in an electrical circuit may be changed.

§ 136.717 *Characteristics, operating.* As applied to electrical apparatus, the measure of the electrical values at which the apparatus operates. (Drop-away, pick-up, working value, etc.)

§ 136.718 *Chart, dog.* A diagrammatic representation of the mechanical locking of an interlocking machine, used as a working plan in making up, assembling and fitting the locking.

§ 136.719 *Circuit, acknowledgment.* A circuit consisting of wire or other con-

ducting material installed between the track rails at each signal in territory where an automatic train stop system or cab signal system of the continuous inductive type with 2-indication cab signals is in service, to enforce acknowledgment by the engineman at each signal displaying an aspect requiring a stop.

§ 136.720 *Circuit, common return.* A term applied where one wire is used for the return of more than one electric circuit.

§ 136.721 *Circuit, control.* An electrical circuit between a source of electric energy and a device which it operates.

§ 136.722 *Circuit, cut-in.* A roadway circuit at the entrance to automatic train stop, train control or cab signal territory by means of which locomotive equipment of the continuous inductive type is actuated so as to be in operative condition.

§ 136.723 *Circuit, double wire; line.* An electric circuit not employing a common return wire; a circuit formed by individual wires throughout.

§ 136.724 *Circuit, shunt fouling.* The track circuit in the fouling section of a turnout, connected in multiple with the track circuit in the main track.

§ 136.725 *Circuit, switch shunting.* A shunting circuit which is closed through contacts of a switch circuit controller.

§ 136.726 *Circuit, track.* An electrical circuit of which the rails of the track form a part.

§ 136.727 *Circuit, track; coded.* A track circuit in which the energy is varied or interrupted periodically.

§ 136.728 *Circuit, trap.* A term applied to a circuit used where it is desirable to provide a track circuit but where it is impracticable to maintain a track circuit.

§ 136.729 *Cock, double heading.* A manually operated valve by means of which the control of brake operation is transferred to the leading locomotive.

§ 136.730 *Coil, receiver.* Concentric layers of insulated wire wound around the core of a receiver of an automatic train stop, train control or cab signal device on a locomotive.

§ 136.731 *Controller, circuit.* A device for opening and closing electric circuits.

§ 136.732 *Controller, circuit; switch.* A device for opening and closing electric circuits, operated by a rod connected to a switch, derail or movable-point frog.

§ 136.733 *Current, foreign.* A term applied to stray electric currents which may affect a signaling system, but which are not a part of the system.

§ 136.734 *Current of traffic.* The movement of trains on a specified track in a designated direction.

§ 136.735 *Current, leakage.* A stray electric current of relatively small value which flows through or across the surface of insulation when a voltage is impressed across the insulation.

§ 136.736 *Cut-section.* A location other than a signal location where two adjoining track circuits end within a block.

§ 136.737 *Cut-section, relayed.* A cut-section where the energy for one track circuit is supplied through front contacts or through front and polar contacts of the track relay for the adjoining track circuit.

§ 136.738 *Detector, point.* A circuit controller which is part of the switch operating mechanism and operated by a rod connected to a switch, derail or movable point frog to indicate that the point is within a specified distance of the stock rail.

§ 136.739 *Device, acknowledging.* A manually operated electric switch or pneumatic valve by means of which, on a locomotive equipped with an automatic train stop or train control device, an automatic brake application can be forestalled, or by means of which, on a locomotive equipped with an automatic cab signal device, the sounding of the cab indicator can be silenced.

§ 136.740 *Device, reset.* A device whereby the brakes may be released after an automatic train control brake application.

§ 136.741 *Distance, stopping.* The maximum distance on any portion of any railroad which any train operating on such portion of railroad at its maximum authorized speed, will travel during a full service application of the brakes, between the point where such application is initiated and the point where the train comes to a stop.

§ 136.742 *Dog, locking.* A steel block attached to a locking bar or tappet of an interlocking machine, by means of which locking between levers is accomplished.

§ 136.743 *Dog, swing.* A locking dog mounted in such a manner that it is free to rotate on a trunnion which is riveted to a locking bar.

CROSS REFERENCE: Element, contact. See receiver.

§ 136.744 *Element, roadway.* That portion of the roadway apparatus of automatic train stop, train control or cab signal system, such as electric circuit, inductor, magnet, ramp or trip arm to which the locomotive apparatus of such system is directly responsive.

§ 136.745 *Face, locking.* The locking surface of a locking dog, tappet or cross locking of an interlocking machine.

§ 136.746 *Feature, restoring.* An arrangement on a power operated switch movement by means of which power is applied to restore the switch movement to full normal or to full reverse position, before the driving bar creeps sufficiently to unlock the switch, with control lever in normal or reverse position.

§ 136.747 *Forestall.* As applied to an automatic train stop or train control device, to prevent an automatic brake application by operation of an acknowledging device or by manual control of the speed of the train.

§ 136.748 *Hanger, safety.* A rigid member provided for the purpose of preventing the receiver of a continuous inductive automatic train stop, train control or cab signal device from falling should it become detached from its normal support.

§ 136.749 *Indication.* The information conveyed by the aspect of a signal.

CROSS REFERENCE: Inductor, see element, roadway.

§ 136.750 *Interlocking, automatic.* An arrangement of signals, with or without other signal appliances, which functions through the exercise of inherent powers as distinguished from those whose functions are controlled manually, and which are so interconnected by means of electric circuits that their movements must succeed each other in proper sequence, train movements over all routes being governed by signal indication.

§ 136.751 *Interlocking, manual.* An arrangement of signals and signal appliances operated from an interlocking machine and so interconnected by means of mechanical and/or electric locking that their movements must succeed each other in proper sequence, train movements over all routes being governed by signal indication.

§ 136.752 *Joint rail, insulated.* A joint in which electrical insulation is provided between adjoining rails.

§ 136.753 *Limits, interlocking.* The tracks between the opposing home signals of an interlocking.

§ 136.754 *Line, open wire.* An overhead wire line consisting of single conductors as opposed to multiple-conductor cables.

§ 136.755 *Link, rocker.* That portion of an interlocking machine which transmits motion between the latch and the universal link.

§ 136.756 *Lock, bolt.* A mechanical lock so arranged that if a switch, derail or movable-point frog is not in the proper position for a train movement, the signal governing that movement cannot display an aspect to proceed; and that will prevent a movement of the switch, derail or movable-point frog unless the signal displays its most restrictive aspect.

§ 136.757 *Lock, electric.* A device to prevent or restrict the movement of a lever, a switch or a movable bridge, unless the locking member is withdrawn by an electrical device, such as an electromagnet, solenoid or motor.

§ 136.758 *Lock, electric, forced drop.* An electric lock in which the locking member is mechanically forced down to the locked position.

§ 136.759 *Lock, facing point.* A mechanical lock for a switch derail or movable-point frog, comprising a plunger stand and a plunger which engages a lock rod attached to the switch point to lock the operated unit.

§ 136.760 *Locking, approach.* Electric locking effective while a train is ap-

proaching, within a specified distance, a signal displaying an aspect to proceed, and which prevents, until after the expiration of a predetermined time interval after such signal has been caused to display its most restrictive aspect, the movement of any interlocked or electrically locked switch, movable-point frog, or derail in the route governed by the signal, and which prevents an aspect to proceed from being displayed for any conflicting route.

§ 136.761 *Locking, electric.* The combination of one or more electric locks and controlling circuits by means of which levers of an interlocking machine, or switches or other units operated in connection with signaling and interlocking, are secured against operation under certain conditions.

§ 136.762 *Locking, indication.* Electric locking which prevents manipulation of levers that would result in an unsafe condition for a train movement if a signal, switch, or other operative unit fails to make a movement corresponding to that of its controlling lever, or which directly prevents the operation of a signal, switch, or other operative unit, in case another unit which should operate first fails to make the required movement.

§ 136.763 *Locking, latch operated.* The mechanical locking of an interlocking machine which is actuated by means of the lever latch.

§ 136.764 *Locking, lever operated.* The mechanical locking of an interlocking machine which is actuated by means of the lever.

§ 136.765 *Locking, mechanical.* An arrangement of locking bars, dogs, tappets, cross locking and other apparatus by means of which interlocking is effected between the levers of an interlocking machine and so interconnected that their movements must succeed each other in a predetermined order.

§ 136.766 *Locking, movable bridge.* The rail locks, bridge locks, bolt locks, circuit controllers, and electric locks used in providing interlocking protection at a movable bridge.

§ 136.767 *Locking, route.* Electric locking, effective when a train passes a signal displaying an aspect for it to proceed, which prevents the movement of any switch, movable-point frog, or derail in advance of the train within the route entered. It may be so arranged that as a train clears a track section of the route, the locking affecting that section is released.

§ 136.768 *Locking, time.* A method of locking, either mechanical or electrical, which, after a signal has been caused to display an aspect to proceed, prevents, until after the expiration of a predetermined time interval after such signal has been caused to display its most restrictive aspect, the operation of any interlocked or electrically locked switch, movable-point frog, or derail in the route governed by that signal, and which prevents an aspect to proceed from being displayed for any conflicting route.

§ 136.769 *Locking, traffic.* Electric locking which prevents the manipulation of levers or other devices for changing the direction of traffic on a section of track while that section is occupied or while a signal displays an aspect for a movement to proceed into that section.

§ 136.770 *Locomotive.* A self-propelled unit of equipment which can be used in train service.

§ 136.771 *Machine, control.* An assemblage of manually operated devices for controlling the functions of a traffic control system; it may include a track diagram with indication lights.

§ 136.772 *Machine, interlocking.* An assemblage of manually operated levers or other devices for the control of signals, switches or other units.

CROSS REFERENCE: See Magnet, track—See element, roadway.

§ 136.773 *Movements, conflicting.* Movements over conflicting routes.

§ 136.774 *Movement, facing.* The movement of a train over the points of a switch which face in a direction opposite to that in which the train is moving.

§ 136.775 *Movement, switch-on-lock.* A device, the complete operation of which performs the three functions of unlocking, operating and locking a switch, movable-point frog or derail.

§ 136.776 *Movement, trailing.* The movement of a train over the points of a switch which face in the direction in which the train is moving.

§ 136.777 *Operator, control.* An employee assigned to operate the control machine of a traffic control system.

§ 136.778 *Piece, driving.* A crank secured to a locking shaft by means of which horizontal movement is imparted to a longitudinal locking bar.

§ 136.779 *Plate, top.* A metal plate secured to a locking bracket to prevent the cross locking from being forced out of the bracket.

§ 136.780 *Plunger, facing point lock.* That part of a facing point lock which secures the lock rod to the plunger stand when the switch is locked.

§ 136.781 *Point, clearance.* The location on a turnout at which the carrier's specified clearance is provided between tracks.

§ 136.782 *Point, controlled.* A location where signals and/or other functions of a traffic control system are controlled from the control machine.

§ 136.783 *Point, stop-indication.* As applied to an automatic train stop or train control system without the use of roadway signals, a point where a signal displaying an aspect requiring a stop would be located.

§ 136.784 *Position, deenergized.* The position assumed by the moving member of an electromagnetic device when the device is deprived of its operating current.

§ 136.785 *Position, false restrictive.* A position of a semaphore arm that is more restrictive than it should be.

§ 136.786 *Principle, closed circuit.* The principle of circuit design where a normally energized electric circuit which, on being interrupted or deenergized, will cause the controlled function to assume its most restrictive condition.

§ 136.787 *Protection, cross.* An arrangement to prevent the improper operation of a signal, switch, movable-point frog, or derail as the result of a cross in electrical circuits.

CROSS REFERENCE: Ramp. See element, roadway.

§ 136.788 *Receiver.* A device on a locomotive, so placed that it is in position to be influenced inductively or actuated by an automatic train stop, train control or cab signal roadway element.

§ 136.789 *Relay, timing.* A relay which will not close its front contacts or open its back contacts, or both, until the expiration of a definite time interval after the relay has been energized.

§ 136.790 *Release, time.* A device used to prevent the operation of an operative unit until after the expiration of a predetermined time interval after the device has been actuated.

§ 136.791 *Release valve.* The electrical valve at which the movable member of an electromagnetic device will move to its deenergized position.

§ 136.792 *Reservoir, equalizing.* An air reservoir connected with and adding volume to the top portion of the equalizing piston chamber of the automatic brake valve, to provide uniform service reductions in brake pipe pressure regardless of the length of the train.

CROSS REFERENCE: Rod, lock. See link, rocker.

§ 136.793 *Rod, lock.* A rod, attached to the front rod or lug of a switch, movable-point frog or derail, through which a locking plunger may extend when the switch points or derail are in the normal or reverse position.

§ 136.794 *Rod, up-and-down.* A rod used for connecting the semaphore arm to the operating mechanism of a signal.

§ 136.795 *Route.* The course or way which is, or is to be, traveled.

§ 136.796 *Routes, conflicting.* Two or more routes, opposing, covering or intersecting, over which movements cannot be made simultaneously without possibility of collision.

§ 136.797 *Route, interlocked.* A route within interlocking limits.

§ 136.798 *Section, dead.* A section of track, either within a track circuit or between two track circuits, the rails of which are not part of a track circuit.

§ 136.799 *Section, fouling.* The section of track between the switch points and the clearance point in a turnout.

§ 136.800 *Sheet, locking.* A description in tabular form of the locking operations in an interlocking machine.

CROSS REFERENCE: Shoe—see receiver.

§ 136.801 *Shoe, latch.* The casting by means of which the latch rod and the latch block are held to a lever of a mechanical interlocking machine.

§ 136.802 *Shunt.* A by-path in an electrical circuit.

§ 136.803 *Signal, approach.* A roadway signal used to govern the approach to another signal and if operative so controlled that its indication furnishes advance information of the indication of the next signal.

§ 136.804 *Signal, block.* A roadway signal operated either automatically or manually at the entrance to a block.

§ 136.805 *Signal, cab.* A signal located in engineman's compartment or cab, indicating a condition affecting the movement of a train and used in conjunction with interlocking signals and in conjunction with or in lieu of block signals.

§ 136.806 *Signal, home.* A roadway signal at the entrance to a route or block to govern trains in entering and using that route or block.

§ 136.807 *Signal, interlocking.* A roadway signal which governs movements into or within interlocking limits.

§ 136.808 *Signals, opposing.* Roadway signals which govern movements in opposite directions on the same track.

§ 136.809 *Signal, slotted mechanical.* A mechanically operated signal with an electromagnetic device inserted in its operating connection to provide a means of controlling the signal electrically, as well as mechanically.

§ 136.810 *Spectacle, semaphore arm.* That part of a semaphore arm which holds the roundels and to which the blade is fastened.

§ 136.811 *Speed, medium.* A speed not exceeding 40 miles per hour.

§ 136.812 *Speed, restricted.* A speed that will permit stopping short of another train or obstruction, but not exceeding 20 miles per hour.

§ 136.813 *Speed, slow.* A speed not exceeding 20 miles per hour.

§ 136.814 *Station, control.* The place where the control machine of a traffic control system is located.

§ 136.815 *Stop.* As applied to mechanical locking, a device secured to a locking bar to limit its movement.

§ 136.816 *Superiority of trains.* The precedence conferred upon one train over other trains by train order or by reason of its class or the direction of its movement.

§ 136.817 *Switch, electro-pneumatic.* A switch operated by an electro-pneumatic switch-and-lock movement.

§ 136.818 *Switch, facing point.* A switch, the points of which face traffic approaching in the direction for which the track is signaled.

§ 136.819 *Switch, hand operated.* A non-interlocked switch which can only be operated manually.

§ 136.820 *Switch, interlocked.* A switch within the interlocking limits, the control of which is interlocked with other functions of the interlocking.

§ 136.821 *Switch, sectionalizing.* A switch for disconnecting a section of a power line from the source of energy.

§ 136.822 *Switch, spring.* A switch equipped with a spring device which forces the points to their original position after being trailed through and holds them under spring compression.

§ 136.823 *Switch, trailing point.* A switch, the points of which face away from traffic approaching in the direction for which the track is signaled.

§ 136.824 *System, automatic block signal.* A block signal system wherein the use of each block is governed by an automatic block signal, cab signal, or both.

§ 136.825 *System, automatic train control.* A system so arranged that its operation will automatically result in the following:

(a) A full service application of the brakes which will continue either until the train is brought to a stop, or, under control of the engineman, its speed is reduced to a predetermined rate.

(b) When operating under a speed restriction, an application of the brakes when the speed of the train exceeds the predetermined rate and which will continue until the speed is reduced to that rate.

§ 136.826 *System, automatic train stop.* A system so arranged that its operation will automatically result in the application of the brakes until the train has been brought to a stop.

§ 136.827 *System, block signal.* A method of governing the movement of trains into or within one or more blocks by block signals or cab signals.

§ 136.828 *System, traffic control.* A block signal system under which train movements are authorized by block signals whose indications supersede the superiority of trains for both opposing and following movements on the same track.

§ 136.829 *Terminal, initial.* The starting point of a locomotive for a trip.

§ 136.830 *Time, acknowledging.* As applied to an intermittent automatic train stop system, a predetermined time within which an automatic brake application may be forestalled by means of the acknowledging device.

§ 136.831 *Time, delay.* As applied to an automatic train stop or train control system the time which elapses after an automatic brake application is initiated until the brakes start to apply.

§ 136.832 *Train.* A locomotive or more than one locomotive coupled, with or without cars.

§ 136.833 *Train, opposing.* A train, the movement of which is in a direction opposite to and toward another train on the same track.

§ 136.834 *Trip.* A movement of a locomotive over all or any portion of

automatic train stop, train control or cab signal territory between the terminals for that locomotive; a movement in one direction.

CROSS REFERENCE: Trip-arm—See element, roadway.

§ 136.835 *Trunking*. A casing used to protect electrical conductors.

§ 136.836 *Trunnion*. A cylindrical projection supporting a revolving part.

§ 136.837 *Valve, electro-pneumatic*. A valve electrically operated which, when operated, will permit or prevent passage of air.

§ 136.838 *Wire, shunt*. A wire forming part of a shunt circuit.

It is further ordered, That the Commission's order of April 13, 1939, prescribing rules, standards and instructions be, and it is hereby, vacated and set aside, effective October 1, 1950.

Notice of this order shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy hereof in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director of the Division of the Federal Register.

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6276; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:47 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

CALIFORNIA

CLASSIFICATION ORDER

JUNE 30, 1950.

1. Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Director, Bureau of Land Management, by Order No. 319 dated July 19, 1948 (43 CFR 50.451 (b) (3), 13 F. R. 4278), 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. 682a), as hereinafter indicated, the following described land in the Los Angeles, California, land district, embracing approximately 80 acres,

CALIFORNIA SMALL TRACT CLASSIFICATION
No. 230

For lease and sale for homesites only:

T. 7 N., R. 9 W., S. B. M.,

Sec. 3, Tracts numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 (formerly Lot 2 of NW $\frac{1}{4}$).

The land is situated about 21 miles easterly from the Town of Lancaster, California. It can be reached over improved roads leading from Lancaster, which town is on U. S. Highway 6 leading from Los Angeles, California.

The area is one that is typically desert and the climate is one that is considered beneficial for persons suffering from pulmonary ailments. Temperatures range from 10 degrees in the winter to over 100 degrees in the summer. Rainfall is very light.

Water for domestic use must be obtained from wells and can be found at depths ranging from 300 to 400 feet.

The town of Lancaster has all of the usual communal and trade facilities.

2. As to applications regularly filed prior to 8:30 a. m., March 22, 1946, and are for the type of site for which the land is classified, this order shall become effective upon the date it is signed.

3. As to the land not covered by applications referred to in paragraph 2, this order shall not become effective to permit leasing under the Small Tract Act until 10:00 a. m., September 1, 1950. At that time such land shall, subject to valid existing rights, become subject to application as follows:

(a) Ninety-day preference period for qualified veterans of World War II from

10:00 a. m., September 1, 1950, to close of business on November 30, 1950.

(b) Advance period for veterans' simultaneous filings from 8:30 a. m., March 22, 1946, to 10:00 a. m., September 1, 1950.

4. Any of the land remaining unappropriated shall become subject to application under the Small Tract Act by the public generally, commencing at 10:00 a. m., December 1, 1950.

(a) Advance period for simultaneous nonpreference filings from 8:30 a. m., March 22, 1946, to 10:00 a. m., December 1, 1950.

5. Applications filed within the periods mentioned in paragraphs 3 (b) and 4 (a) will be treated as simultaneously filed.

A veteran shall accompany his application with a complete photostatic, or other copy (both sides), of his certificate of honorable discharge, or of an official document of his branch of the service which shows clearly his honorable discharge as defined in § 181.36 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or constitutes evidence of other facts upon which the claim for preference is based and which shows clearly the period of service. Other persons claiming credit for service of veterans must furnish like proof in support of their claims. Persons asserting preference rights, through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claims, shall accompany their application by duly corroborated statements in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

6. All of the land will be leased in tracts of approximately 5 acres, each being approximately 330 by 660 feet, the longer dimension to extend east and west.

7. Preference right leases referred to in paragraph 2 will be issued for the land described in the application irrespective of the direction of the tract, provided the tract conforms to or is made to conform to the area and the dimension specified in paragraph 6.

8. Where only one 5-acre tract in a 10-acre subdivision is embraced in a preference right application, an application for the remaining 5-acre tract extending in the same direction will be accepted in order to fill out the subdivision notwithstanding the direction specified in paragraph 6.

9. Leases will be for a period of five years at an annual rental of \$5.00 pay-

able for the entire lease period in advance of the issuance of the lease. Leases will contain an option to purchase clause at the appraised value of \$15.00 per tract, application for which may be filed at or after the expiration of one year from date the lease is issued.

10. Tracts will be subject to rights-of-way not exceeding 33 feet in width along or near the edges thereof for road purposes and public utilities. Such rights-of-way may be utilized by the Federal Government, or the State, county or municipality in which the tract is situated, or by any agency thereof. The rights-of-way may, in the discretion of the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, be definitely located prior to the issuance of the patent. If not so located, they may be subject to location after patent is issued.

11. All inquiries relating to these lands should be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Los Angeles, California.

L. T. HOFFMAN,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6253; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

CALIFORNIA

CLASSIFICATION ORDER

JUNE 30, 1950.

1. Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Director, Bureau of Land Management, by Order No. 319 dated July 19, 1948 (43 CFR 50.451 (b) (3), 13 F. R. 4278), 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. 682a), as hereinafter indicated, the following described land in the Los Angeles, California, land district, embracing approximately 40 acres,

CALIFORNIA SMALL TRACT CLASSIFICATION
No. 231

For lease and sale for homesites only:

T. 4 N., R. 15 W., S. B. M.,
Sec. 26, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

The land is situated in northern Los Angeles County, about 40 miles from Los Angeles and about 6 miles east of the Town of Saugus, California. It can be reached over U. S. Highway 6 and thence by dirt road. It lies in the hill country on the edge of the Mojave Desert. Temperatures vary from 10 degrees in the

winter to over 100 degrees in the summer. The area is one that has been used extensively for homesite and recreational purposes.

In the Town of Saugus most of the usual trade facilities can be found. Public utilities are available in the area, and there is bus service to nearby schools.

The land is rough and traversed by dry ravines. There is no water supply available on the land, but domestic water can probably be secured from wells at depths ranging from 50 to 150 feet. The subdivision is desirable for homesite use, mainly because of its location and accessibility to the City of Los Angeles.

2. As to applications regularly filed prior to 8:30 a. m., March 22, 1946, and are for the type of site for which the land is classified, this order shall become effective upon the date it is signed.

3. As to the land not covered by applications referred to in paragraph 2, this order shall not become effective to permit leasing under the Small Tract Act until 10:00 a. m., September 1, 1950. At that time such land shall, subject to valid existing rights, become subject to application as follows:

(a) Ninety-day preference period for qualified veterans of World War II from 10:00 a. m., September 1, 1950, to close of business on November 30, 1950.

(b) Advance period for veterans' simultaneous filings from 8:30 a. m., March 22, 1946, to 10:00 a. m., September 1, 1950.

4. Any of the land remaining unappropriated shall become subject to application under the Small Tract Act by the public generally, commencing at 10:00 a. m., December 1, 1950.

(a) Advance period for simultaneous nonpreference filings from 8:30 a. m., March 22, 1946, to 10:00 a. m., December 1, 1950.

5. Applications filed within the periods mentioned in paragraphs 3 (b) and 4 (a) will be treated as simultaneously filed.

A veteran shall accompany his application with a complete photostatic, or other copy (both sides), of his certificate of honorable discharge, or of an official document of his branch of the service which shows clearly his honorable discharge as defined in § 181.36 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or constitutes evidence of other facts upon which the claim for preference is based and which shows clearly the period of service. Other persons claiming credit for service of veterans must furnish like proof in support of their claims. Persons asserting preference rights, through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claims, shall accompany their application by duly corroborated statements in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

6. All of the land will be leased in tracts of approximately 5 acres, each being approximately 330 by 660 feet, the longer dimension to extend east and west.

7. Preference right leases referred to in paragraph 2 will be issued for the land described in the application irrespective of the direction of the tract, provided that the tract conforms to or

is made to conform to the area and the dimension specified in paragraph 6.

8. Where only one 5-acre tract in a 10-acre subdivision is embraced in a preference right application, an application for the remaining 5-acre tract extending in the same direction will be accepted in order to fill out the subdivision notwithstanding the direction specified in paragraph 6.

9. Leases will be for a period of five years at an annual rental of \$5.00 payable for the entire lease period in advance of the issuance of the lease. Leases will contain an option to purchase clause at the appraised value of \$15.00 per acre, application for which may be filed at or after the expiration of one year from date the lease is issued.

10. Tracts will be subject to rights-of-way not exceeding 33 feet in width along or near the edges thereof for road purposes and public utilities. Such rights-of-way may be utilized by the Federal Government, or the state, county or municipality in which the tract is situated, or by any agency thereof. The rights-of-way may, in the discretion of the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, be definitely located prior to the issuance of the patent. If not so located, they may be subject to location after patent is issued.

11. All inquiries relating to these lands should be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Los Angeles, California.

L. T. HOFFMAN,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6254; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:45 a. m.]

[2139878]

WISCONSIN

NOTICE OF FILING OF PLAT OF SURVEY

JULY 14, 1950.

Notice is given that the plat of extension survey of the following described lands accepted November 16, 1948, which were erroneously omitted from the original survey of the township and not shown upon the plats approved February 8, 1866, will be officially filed in this Bureau effective at 10:00 a. m., on the 35th day after the date of this notice:

IRON COUNTY

FOURTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 43 N., R. 2 E.,
Sec. 36, lots 7, 8, 9.
T. 43 N., R. 3 E.,
Sec. 31, lot 9.

The area described aggregates 94.51 acres.

Available data indicates that the described lands are level to rolling in character with some area of swamp land. It is also indicated by available data that the lands are not shown to be swamp or overflowed within the meaning of the act of March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. 352).

The act of February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1013; 43 U. S. C. 994), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior in his judgment and discretion to sell any of those lands situated in the State of Wisconsin which were originally erroneously meandered

and shown upon the official plat as water-covered areas and which are not lawfully appropriated by a qualified settler or entryman claiming under the public land laws; and affords a preference right to purchase to certain owners of adjoining lands and to citizens of the United States claiming under color of title or as riparian owners. Such right shall be governed in Wisconsin by the regulations contained in 43 CFR 141.21.

Subject to the preference right recited above, no applications for these lands may be allowed under the homestead, small tract or any other non-mineral public land laws unless the lands have already been classified as valuable or suitable for such type of application or shall be so classified upon the consideration of an application.

At the hour and date specified above the said lands shall, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, and also any preference right asserted under the acts of February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1013; 43 U. S. C. 994), become subject to application, petition, location, or selection as follows:

(a) *Ninety-one day period for preference-right filings.* For a period of 91 days, commencing at the hour and on the day specified above, the public lands affected by this notice shall be subject only to (1) application under the homestead or the desert-land laws or the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, 52 Stat. 609 (43 U. S. C. 682a), as amended, by qualified veterans of World War II and other qualified persons entitled to preference under the act of September 27, 1944, 58 Stat. 747 (43 U. S. C. 279-284), as amended, subject to the requirements of applicable law, and (2) application under any applicable public-land law, based on prior existing valid settlement rights and preference rights conferred by existing laws or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation. Applications under subdivision (1) of this paragraph shall be subject to applications and claims of the classes described in subdivision (2) of this paragraph. All applications filed under this paragraph either at or before 10:00 a. m., on the 35th day after the date of this notice shall be treated as though filed simultaneously at that time. All applications filed under this paragraph after 10:00 a. m., on the said 35th day shall be considered in the order of filing.

(b) *Date for non-preference-right filings.* Commencing at 10:00 a. m., on the 126th day after the date of this notice, any lands remaining unappropriated shall become subject to such application, petition, location, selection, or other appropriation by the public generally as may be authorized by the public-land laws. All such applications filed either at or before 10:00 a. m., on the 126th day after the date of this notice, shall be treated as though filed simultaneously at the hour specified on such 126th day. All applications filed thereafter shall be considered in the order of filing.

A veteran shall accompany his application with a complete photostatic, or other copy (both sides), of his certificate of honorable discharge, or of an

official document of his branch of the service which shows clearly his honorable discharge as defined in § 181.36 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or constitutes evidence of other facts upon which the claim for preference is based and which shows clearly the period of service. Other persons claiming credit for service of veterans must furnish like proof in support of their claims. Persons asserting preference rights, through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claims, shall accompany their applications by duly corroborated statements in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

Applications for these lands, which shall be filed in the Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., shall be acted upon in accordance with the regulations contained in § 295.8 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations and Part 296 of that title, to the extent that such regulations are applicable. Applications under the homestead laws shall be governed by the regulations contained in Parts 166 to 170, inclusive, of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and applications under the desert-land laws and the said Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, shall be governed by the regulations contained in Parts 232 and 257, respectively, of that title.

Inquiries concerning these lands shall be addressed to the Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C.

WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, Jr.,
Acting Director.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6255; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

Office of the Secretary

[Order 2548, Amdt. 8]

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Correction

In Federal Register Document 50-6022, of the issue for Thursday, July 13, 1950, delete from section 4, line 14 in its entirety.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. G-884, G-887, G-1263]

SOUTHERN NATURAL GAS CO. ET AL.

ORDER REOPENING PROCEEDINGS AND FIXING DATE OF HEARING

JULY 13, 1950.

In the matters of Southern Natural Gas Company, Docket No. G-884; Atlantic Gulf Gas Company, Docket No. G-887; and United Gas Pipe Line Company, Docket No. G-1263.

On May 26, 1950, the Commission ordered in the above-docketed proceedings: "The Presiding Examiner forthwith to certify to the Commission the entire record in the above-docketed proceedings so as to enable the Commission to determine appropriate future procedure in the proceedings in accordance with the Commission's rules."

The Commission finds: It is appropriate and in the public interest to reopen the above-docketed proceedings to permit each of the parties hereto to introduce such further evidence as it deems appropriate on all issues in support of each respective application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity.

The Commission orders:

(A) The hearing in the above-docketed proceedings be and the same are hereby reopened for the purpose stated above.

(B) Pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a further hearing be held commencing on September 25, 1950, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters and issues hereinbefore stated.

(C) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.8 and 1.37 (f), (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37 (f)) of the said rules of practice and procedure.

Date of issuance: July 14, 1950.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6256; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. ID-1004, ID-1008, ID-1015, ID-1046, ID-1076, ID-1113]

ARTHUR E. LEWIS ET AL.

NOTICE OF AUTHORIZATIONS

JULY 14, 1950.

In the matters of Arthur E. Lewis, Docket No. ID-1004; Alfred V. Coleman, Docket No. ID-1008; George W. Perry, Docket No. ID-1015; Albert F. Tegen, Docket No. ID-1046; George M. Nelson, Docket No. ID-1076; Austin D. Barney, Docket No. ID-1113.

Notice is hereby given that, on July 12, 1950, the Federal Power Commission issued its orders entered July 11, 1950, in the above-designated matters, authorizing Applicants to hold certain positions pursuant to section 305 (b) of the Federal Power Act.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6257; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1381]

TENNESSEE NATURAL GAS LINES, INC.

NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDER ISSUING CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

JULY 14, 1950.

Notice is hereby given that, on July 12, 1950, the Federal Power Commission issued its findings and order entered July

11, 1950, issuing certificate of public convenience and necessity in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6258; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. ID-1115, ID-1139, ID-1140, ID-1142, ID-1143]

VINCENT P. McDEVITT ET AL.

NOTICE OF AUTHORIZATIONS

JULY 14, 1950.

In the matters of Vincent P. McDevitt, Docket No. ID-1115; G. L. Furr, Docket No. ID-1139; R. E. Hodges, Docket No. ID-1140; Darwin S. Brown, Docket No. ID-1142; C. Maynard Turner, Docket No. ID-1143.

Notice is hereby given that, on July 12, 1950, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered July 11, 1950, in the above-designated matters, authorizing Applicants to hold certain positions pursuant to section 305 (b) of the Federal Power Act.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6259; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1435]

SOUTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JULY 14, 1950.

Take notice that Southern Natural Gas Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation, of Birmingham, Alabama, filed on July 3, 1950, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of certain transmission pipeline facilities hereinafter described.

Applicant proposes to construct approximately 3½ miles of 24-inch loop pipeline on Applicant's main line between the Tallapoosa River and the Bowden tap in Carroll County, Georgia, and to provide an additional 700 h. p. capacity at its Tarrant Compressor Station by installing two supercharged compressor units having a capacity of 1350 h. p. each, in lieu of the two conventional 1000 h. p. compressor units authorized at Docket No. G-1308, for the purpose of providing 7000 Mcf. per day additional delivery capacity in Applicant's present system to supply the increased requirements of Atlanta Gas Light Company.

The estimated cost of the proposed facilities is \$287,840, which will be included in the over-all plan of financing outlined by Applicant at Docket No. G-1308.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 2d day of August 1950. The application

is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6260; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:46 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[No. 28300]

CLASS RATE INVESTIGATION, 1939

JULY 14, 1950.

Amending notice of November 24, 1949, as amended January 12, February 24, and March 24, 1950.

The notice herein of November 28, 1949, as previously amended, is further amended by amendment of Appendix C, special rules of practice applicable in Docket No. 28300, as follows:

Various parties having requested a further extension of time in which to examine the evidence-in-chief, submitted in the form of verified statements on June 30, 1950, and to prepare rebuttal or concurring testimony in the form of verified statements, and good cause appearing therefor:

The time for filing rebuttal or concurring testimony in the form of verified statements now fixed as August 1, 1950, is hereby extended to September 15, 1950.

Notice to parties in interest: Notice to the general public will be given by depositing a copy of this notice in the office of the Secretary of the Commission, for public inspection, by filing a copy of the notice with the Director, Division of the FEDERAL REGISTER, and by serving copies on the parties of record in this proceeding.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6265; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:46 a.m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25250]

SHELLS IN SOUTHERN TERRITORY

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 17, 1950.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for and on behalf of carriers parties to Agent C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 998.

Commodities involved: Shells, reef (shells dredged from dead oyster reefs), carloads.

Between: Points in southern territory and between points in southern territory and points in Virginia and from St. Louis, Mo., and points in Illinois and Indiana to southern territory.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes and to apply over short tariff routes rates con-

structed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 823, Supplement 138.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6266; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25251]

LIQUEFIED CHLORINE GAS FROM ALABAMA
TO NATCHEZ, MISS.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 17, 1950.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for and on behalf of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and other carriers named in the application, pursuant to fourth-section order No. 16101.

Commodities involved: Liquefied chlorine gas, tank-car loads.

From: Huntsville and Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

To: Natchez, Miss.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise, the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6267; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25252]

TIRES FROM MEMPHIS, TENN., TO NEW
ORLEANS, LA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 17, 1950.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for and on behalf of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company and other carriers named in the application, pursuant to fourth-section order No. 16101.

Commodities involved: Tires and related articles, carloads.

From: Memphis, Tenn.

To: New Orleans, La.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6268; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25253]

CANNED GOODS FROM MOBILE, ALA., AND
PENSACOLA, FLA., TO ALABAMA

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 17, 1950.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for and on behalf of the Alabama, Tennessee and Northern Railroad Company and other carriers named in the application.

Commodities involved: Canned goods, carloads.

From: Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., on import traffic.

To: Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 1166, Supplement 3.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As pro-

vided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6269; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:47 a. m.]

[Sec. 5a Application 23]

MIDDLE ATLANTIC CONFERENCE

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF AGREEMENT

JULY 17, 1950.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for approval of an agreement under the provisions of section 5a of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed: July 13, 1950, by: D. T. Waring, Attorney-in-Fact, 2111 E Street NW., Washington 7, D. C.

Agreement involved: An agreement between and among common carriers by motor vehicle relating to rates, exceptions to classifications, ratings, rules, regulations or practices governing the transportation of property to, from, or between points in Middle Atlantic territory as defined in Trunk Line Territory Motor Carrier Rates, 24 M. C. C. 501, and procedures for the joint consideration, initiation and establishment thereof.

The complete application may be inspected at the office of the Commission in Washington, D. C.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 20 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6275; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25254]

COKE FROM TEXAS TO ILLINOIS AND INDIANA APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JULY 17, 1950.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered applica-

tion for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for and on behalf of carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3799.

Commodities involved: Coke, coke breeze, coke dust and coke screenings, carloads.

From: Daingerfield and Lone Star, Tex.

To: Points in Illinois and Indiana.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: D. Q. Marsh's tariff I. C. C. No. 3799, Supplement 23.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6270; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:47 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 70-2427]

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO. (MINN.)
AND NORTHERN STATES POWER CO. (WIS.)

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 14th day of July A. D. 1950.

Northern States Power Company ("Minnesota Company"), a Minnesota corporation and registered holding company, and its wholly owned public-utility subsidiary Northern States Power Company ("Wisconsin Company"), a Wisconsin corporation, having filed a joint application and an amendment thereto pursuant to sections 6 (b), 9 and 10 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("the act") and Rules U-23, U-24, and U-43 thereunder, with respect to the following transaction:

The Wisconsin Company proposes to issue and sell and the Minnesota Company proposes to purchase from time to time during the balance of the year 1950, at \$100 per share, an aggregate of not to exceed 30,000 additional shares of Common Stock of the par value of \$100 per share (aggregate par value of \$3,000,000) of the Wisconsin Company.

The Wisconsin Company will add the proceeds from the sale of said stock to its general funds. With the addition of such proceeds it is expected that its general funds available during the year 1950 will provide the cash required by it (a) for its expenditures under its construction budget during the balance of the year 1950, and (b) to repay its bank loan in the principal amount of \$500,000 which is due on December 2, 1950, and which was made in June 1950 to supply the then current needs of its construction program. The 1950 construction budget of the Wisconsin Company is estimated at \$5,189,380.

The expenses of the Wisconsin Company in connection with said transaction are estimated at \$7,500, including \$1,000 legal fees. It is stated that the expenses of the Minnesota Company, including legal fees, will not exceed \$1,000.

Such application, as amended, having been duly filed, and notice of its filing having been duly given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to the act, and the Commission not having received a request for hearing with respect thereto within the period specified in said notice or otherwise, and not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

It appearing to the Commission that the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin has issued an order authorizing the Wisconsin Company to issue and sell its securities as proposed; that the fees and expenses to be paid by the respective companies are not unreasonable; and that it is appropriate in the public interest and in the interests of investors and consumers to grant applicants' request for permission to consummate the proposed transaction without delay;

It is therefore ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act, and subject to the terms and conditions prescribed by Rule U-24, that the application, as amended, be and the same hereby is granted, and that the proposed transaction may be consummated forthwith.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6261; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2285]

UNITED GAS CORP. AND UNITED GAS PIPE LINE CO.

ORDER RELEASING JURISDICTION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of July A. D. 1950.

The Commission by orders dated January 11, 1950 and January 25, 1950, having granted and permitted to become effective a joint application-declaration, as amended, filed by United Gas Corporation ("United"), a gas utility subsidiary of Electric Bond and Share Company, a registered holding company, and by United's wholly owned subsidiary, United Gas Pipe Line Company ("Pipe

Line"), regarding the issuance and sale by United of \$25,000,000 principal amount of First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, 2¾ Percent Series, due 1970, pursuant to the competitive bidding requirements of Rule U-50, and with respect to certain other related transactions; and

Said order of January 25, 1950, having contained a reservation of jurisdiction over the proposed payment of counsel fees and expenses, and the fee of Ralph E. Davis, an independent engineer retained by United to develop a study of its gas reserves; and

The record having been completed with respect to said fees and expenses, and respective counsel, United, and the successful bidder having agreed upon the payment of fees in the following amounts:

Baker, Botts, Andrews & Parish (local counsel for the Company) -	\$17,500
Reid & Priest (New York counsel for the Company) -	12,500
Milbank, Tweed, Hope & Hadley (counsel for the Underwriters) -	13,500
Ralph E. Davis (independent en- gineer) -	15,000

The Commission, on the basis of its examination of the record, finding that the payment of fees as set forth above is not unreasonable, and finding it appropriate to release jurisdiction over the payment of such fees:

It is ordered, That jurisdiction heretofore reserved over the payment of fees and expenses of counsel and of Ralph E. Davis in connection with the issuance and sale of said bonds by United be, and the same hereby is, released.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6232; Filed, July 18, 1950;
8:46 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

AUTHORITY: 40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, Pub. Laws 322, 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 59, 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. 9758, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981.

[Vesting Order 14835]

MONICA MONARSKI ET AL.

In re: Monica Monarski et al. vs. Marion Greb et al. (Estate of Francis X. Orthen, deceased). File D 28-7752; E. T. sec. 8352.

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 Franz Orthen, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: All right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof, in and to that certain parcel of real property, and the proceeds thereof,

which is the subject matter of the partition suit entitled Monica Monarski, et al. vs. Marion Greb, et al. now pending in the Supreme Court of Illinois on appeal from the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, and which is particularly described as follows: Lot Ten (10) in Block Twenty-seven (27) in Rogers Park, a Subdivision of Sections Thirty (30), Thirty-one (31) and Thirty-two (32), Township Forty-one (41) North, Range Fourteen (14), East of the Third Principal Meridian in Cook County, Illinois, commonly known as Nos. 1626 to 1630 Lunt Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, together with all hereditaments, fixtures, improvements and appurtenances thereto, and any and all claims for rents, refunds, benefits or other payments arising from the ownership of such property,

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 July 5, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6243; Filed, July 18, 1950;
8:49 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11476, Amdt.]

ANNA MARIE ELISE WULFF ET AL.

In re: Bank accounts, stock and bonds owned by Anna Marie Elise Wulff, also known as Anna Marie Eliese Wulff, Julius Heinrich Christian Siems, Carl Adolph Christian Siems, also known as Karl Adolph Christian Siems, and Marie Wilhelmine Christian Dohm, also known as Wilhelm Wlesse.

Vesting Order 11476, dated June 21, 1948, is hereby amended as follows and not otherwise:

By deleting subparagraph 2-a of said Vesting Order 11476 and substituting therefor the following:

a. That certain debt or other obligation of Bank of the Manhattan Company, 40 Wall Street, New York 15, New York, in the amount of \$6,531.00 as of June 1, 1950, representing a portion of an account entitled "Nederlandsche Bank voor Zuid Africa, Amsterdam, Blocked 'B' Account," maintained at the aforesaid Bank of the Manhattan Company, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

All other provisions of said Vesting Order 11476 and all actions taken by or on behalf of the Attorney General of the United States in reliance thereon, pursuant thereto and under the authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 26, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6244; Filed, July 18, 1950;
8:49 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 14621, Amdt.]

L. SIPPPELL-PRUMERS

Correction

In Federal Register Document 50-6157, of the issue for Saturday, July 15, 1950, the vesting, order numbers should be changed to read as it appears in the brackets above.

[Vesting Order 14634]

BARBARA KUNZ

In re: Estate of Barbara Kunz, deceased. File D-28-12852; E. T. sec. 17017.

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 George Kunz and Frank (Franz) Kunz, 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 Barbara Kunz, 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 Alexis F. Centner, Administrator, acting under the judicial supervision of the Campbell County Court, Kentucky;

and it is hereby determined:

4. 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 July 5, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6277; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:48 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 14839]

Mrs. TOME MIZUNO ODIN

In re: Stock owned by and debts owing to Mrs. Tome Mizuno Odin also known as Mrs. Tome Mizuno. P-39-6673-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 Mrs. Tome Mizuno Odin also known as Mrs. Tome Mizuno, whose last known address is 13 Higashi-Ogimachi-Suginami-Ku, Tokyo, Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Ten (10) shares of no par value common capital stock of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, 4 Irving Place, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by certificates numbered 197671 for three (3) shares, 496866 for five (5) shares, and 494622 for two (2) shares, and presently in the custody of Swiss Bank Corporation, New York Agency, 15 Nassau Street, New York, New York, in a blocked account of Swiss Bank Corporation, Geneva, Switzerland, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

b. Sixty (60) shares of \$15.00 par value common capital stock of Borden Company, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, evidenced by certificates numbered 071693 for sixteen (16) shares, 0171176 for four (4) shares, 077238 for thirty-four (34) shares, 0181250/54 for one (1) share each, 0181227 for one (1) share, and presently in the custody of Swiss Bank Corporation, New York Agency, 15 Nassau Street, New York, New York, in a blocked account of Swiss Bank Corporation, Geneva, Switzerland, together

with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

c. Sixty (60) shares of no par value common capital stock of General Foods Corporation, 250 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, evidenced by certificates numbered NC055113 for ten (10) shares, NC079169 for thirty (30) shares, NC087600/1 for five (5) shares each, NC087602 for one (1) share, NC087605/13 for one (1) share each, and presently in the custody of Swiss Bank Corporation, New York Agency, 15 Nassau Street, New York, New York, in a blocked account of Swiss Bank Corporation, Geneva, Switzerland, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

d. That certain debt or other obligation of Swiss Bank Corporation, New York Agency, 15 Nassau Street, New York, New York, in the amount of \$508.27 as of March 8, 1950, representing a portion of an account entitled "Swiss Bank Corporation, Geneva, Switzerland—blocked account," maintained at the aforesaid Swiss Bank Corporation, New York Agency, 15 Nassau Street, New York, New York, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

e. That certain debt or other obligation of Swiss Bank Corporation, New York Agency, 15 Nassau Street, New York, New York, in the amount of \$1,116.53 as of March 8, 1950, representing a portion of an account entitled "Swiss Bank Corporation, Geneva, Switzerland—General Ruling 6/17 account," maintained at the aforesaid Swiss Bank Corporation, New York Agency, 15 Nassau Street, New York, New York, 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 Mrs. Tome Mizuno Odin also known as Mrs. Tome Mizuno, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

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 (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 July 5, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6278; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:48 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 14975]

MORRIS BITZ

In re estate of Morris Bitz, also known as Morris F. Bitz, and as Morris Ferdinand Bitz, deceased. Files: D-28-12812; E. T. sec. 16982.

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 Julia Sallis, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the person identified in subparagraph 1 hereof, in and to the estate of Morris Bitz, also known as Morris F. Bitz, and as Morris Ferdinand Bitz, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That such property is in the process of administration by Bertha M. Bitz, as administratrix, acting under the judicial supervision of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles;

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the person identified 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 July 14, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6280; Filed, July 19, 1950;
8:48 a. m.]

ETO KYOGOKU ET AL.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of the publication hereof, the following property, located in the Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C., subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant	Claim No.	Property
Eto Kyogoku, 1633 Citron St., Honolulu, T. H.	11509	\$506.37
Ichiro Sato, 491 King St., Honolulu, T. H.	11973	14.74
Isao Shiraki, 194 North Kukui St., Honolulu, T. H.	11974	50.75
Hansyo Taniguchi, 62 Puneha St., Honolulu, T. H.	11975	3.75
Hanukichi Watanabe, 2850 E. East Manoa Rd., Honolulu, T. H.	11976	7.91
Bunpachi Tanabe, 1743 Nuuanu Ave., Honolulu, T. H.	13762	7.03
Masuyo Yamato or Kenji Yamato, P. O. Box O, Honolulu, Hawaii, T. H.	16183	1,035.39
Some Nishiyama or Semkou Arizono, Haiku, Maui, T. H.	16189	403.44
Fumiko Umehara, 2022 Kulela Dr., Honolulu 24, T. H.	29155	16.00
Masaru Taniguchi, P. O. Box 1229, Hilo, T. H.	29159	489.27
Lokella Kelemano, 1898 No. 2 Kolen Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	30324	8.04
Yoshito Kuwawaki, 1760 A Palolo Ave., Honolulu, T. H.	30325	2.86
Yuki Morisaki, 3512 H. Manoa Rd., Honolulu, T. H.	30326	9,507.66
Yuki Morisaki or Malju Morisaki, 3512 H. Manoa Rd., Honolulu, T. H.	30327	1,516.16
Yoshiichi Tamura as guardian of Setsuyo Tamura, 525 Lana Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	40594	121.88
Yoshiichi Tamura as guardian of Yoshie Tamura, 525 Lana Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	40595	27.85
Ansho Takushi, 60 East Elm St., Chicago, Ill.	44899	330.61
Selsuke Tomita or Mine Tomita, 747 University Ave. Extended, Honolulu, T. H.	45256	74.25
Shinji Okamoto, c/o Albert M. Akitomo, 3523 Kilauea Ave., Honolulu, T. H.	45733	288.23

Executed at Washington, D. C., on July 14, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6282; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

[Return Order 684]

CARLO CRESPI FU ANTONIO

Having considered the claim set forth below and having issued a determina-

tion allowing the claim, which is incorporated by reference herein and filed herewith,

It is ordered, That the claimed property, described below and in the determination, be returned, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Notice of Intention To Return Published, and Property

Modesto Crespi, d/b/a Carlo Crespi fu Antonio, Ghemme, Italy, Claim No. 37780; May 27, 1950. (15 F. R. 3306); the following property in the possession of the Office of Alien Property, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.: Negotiable warehouse receipts No. A 046, acknowledging the receipt of 92 bales of cotton and No. A 047, acknowledging the receipt of 81 bales of cotton, both issued by La Compresora de Algodon Depositos Y Warrants S. A. to Anderson, Clayton & Co. S. A. (Commercial Algodonera Argentina) for the account of Carlo Crespi fu Antonio.

Appropriate documents and papers effectuating this order will issue.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on July 12, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6217; Filed, July 17, 1950; 8:49 a. m.]

[Return Order 687]

MRS. ANNA SCHWARTZ FIEDERER

Having considered the claim set forth below and having issued a determination allowing the claim, which is incorporated by reference herein and filed herewith,

It is ordered, That the claimed property, described below and in the determination, be returned, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Notice of Intention To Return Published, and Property

Mrs. Anna Schwartz Fiederer, Cleveland, Ohio; Claim No. 48110; June 2, 1950 (15 F. R. 3473); \$574.05 in the Treasury of the United States representing the total benefits payable under a contract of insurance evidenced by policy No. 66820468, issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, New Jersey, to Emilie Steyer nee Emilie Schonder.

Appropriate documents and papers effectuating this order will issue.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on July 14, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6281; Filed, July 19, 1950; 8:48 a. m.]

TREFFLIERIES ET LAMINOIRS DU HAVRE

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property located in Washington, D. C., including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringements thereof, after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., and Property

Treffleries et Laminours du Havre, Paris, France; Claims Nos. 11876 and 40443; property described in Vesting Order No. 2501 (8 F. R. 16341, December 4, 1943) relating to United States Letters Patent No. 1,799,157. Property described in Vesting Order No. 666 (8 F. R. 5047, April 17, 1943) relating to United States Letters Patent No. 1,963,893. All interest and rights (including all royalties and other monies payable or held with respect to such interests and rights and all damages for breach of the agreement hereinafter described, together with the right to sue therefor) created in Societe Anonyme Treffleries et Laminours du Havre by virtue of an agreement dated March 29, 1932 (including all modifications thereof and supplements thereto, if any) by and between Societe Anonyme Treffleries et Laminours du Havre and The American Metal Company, Limited, which agreement relates, among other things, to Patent No. 1,799,157 to the extent owned by Societe Anonyme Treffleries et Laminours du Havre immediately prior to the vesting thereof by Vesting Order No. 2501; including royalties in the amount of \$230,018.64. Of this amount, a sum not to exceed \$135,062.45 will be reserved pending determination of the extent to which any, all, or a part of said sum falls within the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the United States and the Provisional Government of France, dated May 28, 1946.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on July 12, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Acting Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 50-6218; Filed, July 17, 1950; 8:49 a. m.]