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TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

PROCLAMATION 2916

ALLOCATING TARIFF QUOTA ON CERTAIN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS UNDER THE VENEZUELAN TRADE AGREEMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

1. WHEREAS (pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and the statutes, including section 350 (a) of the Tariff Act of June 12, 1934 (ch. 474, 48 Stat. 943), the period for the exercise of the authority under the said section 350 (a) having been extended by the joint resolution approved March 1, 1937 (ch. 22, 50 Stat. 24), until the expiration of three years from June 12, 1937), the President of the United States of America entered into a definitive trade agreement with the President of the United States of Venezuela on November 6, 1939 (54 Stat. 2377) and proclaimed such trade agreement by proclamations dated November 16, 1939 (54 Stat. 2375) and November 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 2402).

2. WHEREAS Article II of the said definitive trade agreement with Venezuela provides as follows:

Articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of Venezuela, enumerated and described in Schedule II annexed to this Agreement and made a part thereof, shall, on their importation into the United States of America, be exempt from ordinary customs duties in excess of those set forth and provided for in the said Schedule. The said articles shall also be exempt from all other duties, taxes, fees, charges or exactions, imposed on or in connection with importation, in excess of those imposed on the day of the signature of this Agreement or required to be imposed thereafter under laws of the United States of America in force on the day of the signature of this Agreement;

3. WHEREAS Schedule II annexed to the said definitive trade agreement with Venezuela provides in part as follows:

Internal Revenue Code Section	Description of article	Rate of import tax
3422	Crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil... *Provided*, That such petroleum and fuel oil entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in any calendar year in excess of 5 per centum of the total quantity of crude petroleum processed in refineries in continental United States during the preceding calendar year, as ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, shall not be entitled to a reduction in tax by virtue of this item, but the rate of import tax thereon shall not exceed	¼¢ per gal. ½¢ per gal.

4. WHEREAS, by virtue of Proclamation No. 2901 of September 6, 1950 (15 F. R. 6063), the United States customs treatment to be applied on and after January 1, 1951, to imports of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil will be that indicated in the third recital of this proclamation;

5. WHEREAS Article VII of the said definitive agreement with Venezuela reads as follows:

In the event the Government of the United States of America or the Government of the United States of Venezuela regulates imports of any article in which the other country has an interest either as regards the total amount permitted to be imported or as regards the amount permitted to be imported at a specified rate of duty, the Government taking such action shall establish in advance, and give public notice of, the total amount permitted to be imported from all countries during any specified period, which shall not be shorter than three months, and of any increase or decrease in such amount during the period, and if shares are allocated to countries of export, the share allocated to the other country shall be based upon the proportion of the total imports of such article from all foreign countries supplied by the other country in a previous representative period, account being taken in so far as practicable in appro-

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THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL REGISTER

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CODIFICATION GUIDE

A numerical list of the parts of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published in this issue. Proposed rules, as opposed to final actions, are identified as such.

priate cases of any special factors which may have affected or may be affecting the trade in that article;

6. WHEREAS (pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and the statutes, including section 350 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by section 1 of the said act of June 12, 1934, by the joint resolution approved June 7, 1943, and by sections 2 and 3 of the act of July 5, 1945 (ch. 118, 57 Stat. 125; ch. 269, 59 Stat. 410 and 411), the period for the exercise of the authority under the said section 350 having been extended by section 1 of the said act of July 5, 1945, until the expiration of three years from June 12, 1945), on October 30, 1947, I (1.) entered into a trade agreement with the Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Kingdom of Belgium, the United States of Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, the Republic of Chile, the Republic of China, the Republic of Cuba, the Czechoslovak Republic, the French Republic, India, Lebanon, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Kingdom of Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Syria, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which trade agreement consists of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the related Protocol of Provisional Application thereof, together with the Final Act Adopted at the Conclusion of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment which authenticated the texts of the said General Agreement and the said Protocol (61 Stat. (Parts 5 and 6) A7, A11, and A2051); and (2.) by Proclamation No. 2761A[1] of December 16, 1947 (61 Stat. 1103), proclaimed such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions of the United States of America and such continuance of existing customs or excise treatment of articles imported into the United States of America as were then found to be required or appropriate to carry out such trade agreement;

7. WHEREAS Article XIII of the said General Agreement provides in part as follows:

2. In applying import restrictions to any product, contracting parties shall aim at a distribution of trade in such product approaching as closely as possible to the shares which the various contracting parties might be expected to obtain in the absence of such restrictions, and to this end shall observe the following provisions:

* * * * *

(d) in cases in which a quota is allocated among supplying countries, the contracting party applying the restrictions may seek agreement with respect to the allocation of shares in the quota with all other contracting parties having a substantial interest in supplying the product concerned. In cases in which this method is not reasonably practicable, the contracting party concerned shall allot to contracting parties having a substantial interest in supplying the product shares based upon the proportions, supplied by such contracting parties during a previous representative period, of the total quantity or value of imports of the product, due account being taken of any special factors which may have affected or may be affecting the trade in the product. No conditions or formalities shall be imposed which would prevent any contracting party from utilizing fully the share of any such total quantity or value which has been alloted to it, subject to importation being made within any prescribed period to which the quota may relate.

* * * * *

3. (c) In the case of quotas allocated among supplying countries, the contracting party applying the restrictions shall promptly inform all other contracting parties having an interest in supplying the product concerned of the shares in the quota currently allocated, by quantity or value, to the various supplying countries and shall give public notice thereof.

* * * * *

5. The provisions of this Article shall apply to any tariff quota instituted or maintained by any contracting party, * * *;

[1] 12 F. R. 8863.

8. WHEREAS, after consultation with the Government of the United States of America, the Government of the United States of Venezuela has requested the allocation among the countries of export of the quantity of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil entitled to a reduction in duty by virtue of the said item 3422 of Schedule II annexed to the said definitive trade agreement with Venezuela;

9. WHEREAS I find that, taking into account special factors affecting the trade, imports into the United States of America from all countries of such crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil during the calendar years 1946 through 1949 were representative of the trade in such products;

10. WHEREAS I find that the proportions of total imports into the United States of America of such petroleum and fuel oil supplied by Venezuela, by the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories), and by other foreign countries, respectively, during the years 1946 through 1949 were as follows:

	Per centum
United States of Venezuela	59.4
Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories)	18.7
Other foreign countries	21.9

NOW THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, including the said section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, do proclaim that, of the total aggregate quantity of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum including fuel oil known as gas oil, entitled, during the calendar year 1951, to a reduction in the rate of import tax by virtue of the said item 3422 of Schedule II of the said definitive trade agreement with Venezuela, no more than 59.4 per centum shall be the produce or manufacture of the United States of Venezuela, nor more than 18.7 per centum, the produce or manufacture of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including its overseas territories), nor more than 21.9 per centum, the produce or manufacture of other foreign countries.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 29th day of December in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and [SEAL] fifty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-fifth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON,
Secretary of State.

[F. R. Doc. 51-273; Filed, Jan. 3, 1951; 5:12 p. m.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS

TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter I—Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter A—Administrative Provisions

PART 5—SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

REVOCATION OF PART

The designation of the Department of Agriculture to act as a disposal agency for all surplus real property classified as "agricultural property" having been terminated by the Administrator of General Services by amendment of 44 CFR 101.41 published August 2, 1950 (15 F. R. 4945); all of Part 5 of Chapter 1, Title 6, of the Code of Federal Regulations is hereby revoked.

Dated: December 26, 1950.

[SEAL] I. W. DUGGAN,
Governor.

Approved: December 29, 1950.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51-141; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

Chapter III—Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter A—Farm Housing Loans and Grants

PART 305—PROCESSING LOANS AND GRANTS

SUBPART B—SUBSEQUENT LOANS AND GRANTS

Part 305 in Title 6, Code of Federal Regulations (14 F. R. 6554), is amended to add Subpart B as follows:

Sec.
305.21 General.
305.22 Reappraisal of farms.
305.23 County Committee recommendations.
305.24 Title evidence.
305.25 Approval of subsequent Farm Housing loans and grants.
305.26 Closing of a loan or grant.

AUTHORITY: §§ 305.21 to 305.26 issued under sec. 510, 63 Stat. 437; 42 U. S. C. 1480. Interpret or apply secs. 502-504, 63 Stat. 433, 434; 42 U. S. C. 1472-1474.

DERIVATION: §§ 305.21 to 305.26 contained in FHA Instruction 443.13.

§ 305.21 *General*—(a) *Purposes.* Sections 305.21 to 305.26 prescribe the authorities, policies, and procedures for making subsequent Farm Housing loans or grants to complete development items previously planned in connection with initial Farm Housing loans or grants. Subsequent loans or grants for development items or land purchase not previously planned are not authorized. Any advance to pay a recoverable cost charge for such items as taxes and property insurance premiums is not a subsequent loan or grant.

(b) *Types.* The following types of subsequent Farm Housing assistance may be made:

(1) *Subsequent section 502 loan.* A subsequent section 502 loan may be made only to a borrower who is indebted for a section 502 loan.

(2) *Subsequent section 503 loan.* A subsequent section 503 loan may be made only to a borrower who is indebted for a section 503 loan.

(3) *Subsequent section 504 assistance.* A subsequent section 504 loan or grant may be made only to a person who previously received section 504 assistance.

(i) Subsequent section 504 assistance may be made in the form of either a loan or grant, irrespective of the type of section 504 assistance initially extended. The type of subsequent section 504 assistance will be detemined solely by the type of subsequent advance to be made.

(ii) The cumulative amount advanced to any one individual as initial and subsequent section 504 assistance will not exceed $1,000, and the cumulative amount advanced as grants will not exceed $500.

(c) If subsequent Farm Housing assistance not authorized by this section is needed by a Farm Housing borrower, complete information on the case, including all pertinent facts and a narrative justification, will be submitted to the Administrator for consideration.

(d) Prior approval of the Administrator is required for each subsequent Farm Housing loan or grant when the amount of Farm Housing funds needed to complete any development item exceeds 25 percent of the total cash cost of the item, as shown in column 8 of Form FHA-442, "Farm Housing Development Plan", prepared in connection with the initial advance. In such a case, the complete subsequent loan or grant docket, together with a narrative justification by the State Director, will be submitted to the Administrator for consideration.

§ 305.22 *Reappraisal of farms.* For any subsequent Farm Housing loan, a new appraisal report will be required only when:

(a) The County Committee requests a new appraisal report; or

(b) The State Field Representative or the County Supervisor determines that there have been physical changes in the farm or in the economic conditions in the area which appear to have altered significantly the normal market value of the farm or that such changes are likely to result if the subsequent loan is made.

§ 305.23 *County Committee recommendations.* The County Committee will make findings again, on Form FHA-439, "County Committee Recommendations," as to what the reasonable value of the farm will be after the contemplated improvements are made with the proceeds of the subsequent advance. In connection with each application for a subsequent loan, the County Committee will take into consideration any available information on farm production as well as the normal market value indicated on the latest Form FHA-440, "Farm Housing Appraisal Report," in finding what the reasonable value of the farm will be after the contemplated improvements are made. It is expected that only in exceptional cases will this value differ from the reasonable value found by the County Committee in connection with the initial loan. In each such exceptional case a justification signed by the County Committee will be attached to Form FHA-439. The remainder of the Form will be completed in the usual manner.

§ 305.24 *Title evidence.* The same title evidence prescribed in § 305.2 will be required for subsequent loans, except that the examination will cover only the period since the previous Farm Housing mortgage was filed for record.

§ 305.25 *Approval of subsequent Farm Housing loans and grants.* The State Field Representative is authorized to approve or disapprove subsequent Farm Housing loans and grants, and to execute the same documents he executes in connection with initial loans and grants. The State Director also is authorized to approve or disapprove Farm Housing loans and grants in accordance with Farmers Home Administration regulations pertaining to Farm Housing assistance.

§ 305.26 *Closing of a loan or grant.* A subsequent Farm Housing loan or grant will be closed in the same manner as provided in §§ 305.5 and 305.6.

(a) A subsequent Farm Housing loan will be considered closed when the mortgage securing the subsequent loan is filed for record.

(b) A subsequent Farm Housing grant will be considered closed when the subsequent grant funds are deposited in the borrower's supervised bank account.

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

NOVEMBER 28, 1950.

Approved: December 29, 1950.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51-142; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

Subchapter B—Farm Ownership Loans

PART 311—BASIC REGULATIONS

SUBPART B—LOAN LIMITATIONS

AVERAGE VALUES OF FARMS AND INVESTMENT LIMITS; KANSAS

For the purposes of Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, average values of efficient family-type farm management units and investment limits for the counties identified below are determined to be as herein set forth. The average values and investment limits heretofore established for said counties, which appear in the tabulations of average values and investment limits under § 311.30, Chapter III, Title 6 of the Code of Federal Regulations

(13 F. R. 9381), are hereby superseded by the average values and investment limits set forth below for said counties.

KANSAS

County	Average value	Investment limit
Anderson	$15,000	$12,000
Bourbon	15,000	12,000
Cherokee	15,500	12,000
Crawford	15,500	12,000
Douglas	17,500	12,000
Franklin	15,000	12,000
Harvey	20,000	12,000
Leavenworth	17,000	12,000
Linn	15,000	12,000
Miami	17,000	12,000
Sedgwick	20,000	12,000

(Sec. 41, 60 Stat. 1066; 7 U. S. C. 1015. Applies secs. 3, 44, 60 Stat. 1074, 1069; 7 U. S. C. 1003, 1018)

Issued this 29th day of December 1950.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51-143; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

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

Subchapter B—Export and Diversion Programs

[Amdt. 3]

PART 524—HONEY

SUBPART A—HONEY DIVERSION PROGRAM (MARKETING SEASON 1950)

The "Honey Diversion Program (Marketing Season 1950)," 15 F. R. 2793, as amended 15 F. R. 4705, 15 F. R. 5222 and the "Application Under Honey Diversion Program (Marketing Season 1950) and for Approval of Diversion Product" attached thereto, are hereby amended in the manner provided below:

1. Section 524.103 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 524.103 *Periods for diversion.* No payment under this program will be made in connection with any honey diverted by the applicant or sold into an approved diversion outlet unless the diversion was accomplished by the applicant or the sales contract was entered into within one of the following periods: (a) After the effective date hereof and prior to 12 o'clock midnight, e. s. t., June 30, 1950, or (b) on or after July 1, 1950, and prior to 12 o'clock midnight, e. s. t., March 31, 1951. Separate funds are available in each of these periods for payments under this program. Where diversion is by a manufacturer other than the applicant, the time for diversion shall extend to 12 o'clock midnight, e. s. t., April 30, 1951.

2. Section 524.108 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 524.108 *Period for filing claims.* Applicants hereunder shall file claim for payment not later than May 31, 1951.

3. That portion of § 524.109 containing the address of R. M. Walker is hereby amended as follows:

R. M. Walker, P. O. Box 3638 (335 Fell Street), San Francisco 2, California.

4. Section 524.110 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 524.110 *Records and accounts.* Each applicant shall maintain accurate records showing the honey he diverts, and for the honey he sells for diversion, the quantities, sales prices, dates of delivery, and the dates of completion of diversion. Such records, accounts, and other documents relating to any transactions in connection with this program shall be available during regular business hours for inspection and audit by authorized employees of the United States Department of Agriculture and shall be preserved until at least March 31, 1953. Each applicant shall also obtain and furnish to the Director, or his designee, a statement signed by the person who diverts the honey, when the diverter is a person other than applicant, (a) that he will keep records showing, in respect to each lot of honey received, the quantity, weight, date of receipt, price paid, date when diversion was completed, and manner of diversion; (b) that such records shall be available during regular business hours for inspection by authorized employees of the United States Department of Agriculture; (c) that the records pertaining to such diversion shall be preserved until at least March 31, 1953; and (d) that the diversion plant shall be available for inspection by such authorized employees.

5. That portion of § 524.116 containing the address of R. M. Walker is hereby amended as follows:

R. M. Walker, P. O. Box 3638 (335 Fell Street), San Francisco 2, California.

6. Subparagraph 2 of paragraph A of the "Application Under Honey Diversion Program (Marketing Season 1950) and for Approval of Diversion Product" is hereby amended to read as follows:

2. Diversion shall be completed within the period designated (check one):
---- May 9, 1950 through June 30, 1950.
---- July 1, 1950 through March 31, 1951.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., January 1, 1951.

(Sec. 32, 49 Stat. 774, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 612c)

Dated this 29th day of December 1950.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Authorized Representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51-176; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Amdt. 4]

PART 524—HONEY

SUBPART B—HONEY EXPORT PROGRAM (MARKETING SEASON 1950)

The "Honey Export Program (Marketing Season 1950)," 15 F. R. 2796, as amended, 15 F. R. 4707, 15 F. R. 5222, 15 F. R. 7522 is hereby amended in the manner provided below:

1. Section 524.132 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 524.132 *Eligibility for payment.* Payments will be made to any United States exporter of honey (except as provided in § 524.147), (a) who executes an application in triplicate, on the form attached hereto, covering a firm sales contract dated not later than March 31, 1951, and which is received by the Director within the 15-day period following the execution of the sales contract, or who confirms the execution of a firm sales contract resulting from a prior sales negotiation, the application for which has been previously submitted to the Director in triplicate, on the form attached hereto, and approved by the Director, if such confirmation is received by the Director within the 15-day period following the execution of the firm sales contract, which must be executed not later than March 31, 1951; (b) whose application has been approved by the Director; (c) who sells honey for export pursuant to this program, and who furnishes evidence of exportation of such honey as required by § 524.140; and (d) who otherwise complies with all the terms and conditions of this program. Applications based on firm sales contracts will be approved in the order in which they are submitted within each of the periods for export sales (see § 524.133) and as long as funds are available. Applications based on sales negotiations will be approved in the same manner. The confirmation of completion of a sales negotiation shall include a statement of the quantity of honey, floral source, destination, and name and address of buyer named in the final sales contract. If a firm sales contract resulting from a prior sales negotiation, the application for which has been previously approved by the Director, is not executed within 15 days following the date of approval of said application, the Director may cancel the approval of the application. The Director reserves the right to withdraw approval of any application based on sales negotiations, but such withdrawal must be made prior to receipt of notice of completion of the sales negotiations.

2. Section 524.133 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 524.133 *Period for export sales.* (a) Sales contracts for the exportation of honey under this program must be entered into within one of the following periods: (1) On or after the effective date hereof and prior to 12 o'clock midnight, e. s. t., June 30, 1950, or (2) on or after July 1, 1950, and prior to 12 o'clock midnight, e. s. t., March 31, 1951. Separate funds are available in each of these periods for payments under this program.

(b) Approval may be given to any application based on a sales contract entered into pursuant to the issuance of the press release dated March 30, 1950, entitled "U. S. Department of Agriculture To Assist in Expanding Honey Outlets," and prior to May 9, 1950, notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in §§ 524.132 and 524.145 if (1) an application is filed prior to July 31, 1950, with the Authorized Representative of the Secretary, (2) the sale and exportation are otherwise in conformity with this

part, and (3) evidence satisfactory to the Authorized Representative of the Secretary is submitted by the exporter that such sale was induced by the press release referred to above.

3. Section 524.134 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 524.134 *Period for exportation.* Exportation from continental United States in fulfillment of export sales under this program shall be accomplished on or after the date of the sales contract and prior to 12 o'clock midnight, e. s. t., April 30, 1951.

4. Section 524.139 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 524.139 *Period for filing claims.* The exporter shall file claim for payment hereunder by mailing it or delivering it directly to the offices in § 524.140 not later than May 31, 1951.

5. That portion of § 524.140 containing the address of R. M. Walker is hereby amended as follows:

R. M. Walker, P. O. Box 3638 (335 Fell Street), San Francisco 2, California.

6. Section 524.141 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 524.141 *Records and accounts.* Each exporter shall maintain accurate records and preserve them until at least March 31, 1953, showing the quantities, sales prices, and deliveries of honey exported or to be exported in connection with this offer. Such records, accounts, and other documents relating to any transaction in connection herewith shall be available during regular business hours for inspection and audit by authorized employees of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Effective date. This amendment shall be effective as of 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., January 1, 1951.

(Sec. 32, 49 stat. 774, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 612c)

Dated this 29th day of December 1950.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Authorized Representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51-177; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VIII—Production and Marketing Administration (Sugar Branch), Department of Agriculture

Subchapter H—Determination of Wage Rates

[Sugar Determination 866.3]

PART 866—SUGARCANE; HAWAII

CALENDAR YEAR 1951

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (1) of the Sugar Act of 1948 (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation, and consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearings held in Honolulu and in Hilo, Territory of Hawaii, on September 8 and 11, 1950, respectively, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 866.3 *Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Hawaii during the calendar year 1951*—(a) *Requirements.* The requirements of section 301 (c) (1) of the act shall be deemed to have been met with respect to the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Hawaii during the calendar year 1951, if the producer complies with the following:

(1) *Wage rates.* All persons employed on the farm shall have been paid in full for production, cultivation, or harvesting work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates as agreed upon between the producer and laborer.

(b) *Subterfuge.* The producer shall not reduce the wage rates to laborers below those determined herein through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

(c) *Claim for unpaid wages.* Any person who believes he has not been paid in accordance with this determination may file a wage claim with the Director of the Hawaiian Area Office, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Honolulu 13, T. H., against the producer on whose farm the work was performed. Such claim must be filed within two years from the date the work with respect to which the claim is made was performed. Detailed instructions and wage claim forms are available in the Area Office. Upon receipt of a wage claim the Director of the Hawaiian Area Office shall thereupon notify the producer against whom the claim is made concerning the representation made by the laborer and, after making such investigation as he deems necessary, shall notify the producer and laborer in writing of his recommendation for settlement of the claim. If the recommendation of the Director of the Area Office is not acceptable, either party may file an appeal with the Director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All such appeals shall be filed within 15 days after receipt of the recommended settlement from the Director of the Area Office; otherwise, such recommended settlements will be applied in making payments under the act. If a claim is appealed to the Director of the Sugar Branch, his decision shall be binding on all parties insofar as payments under the act are concerned.

STATEMENT OF BASES AND CONSIDERATIONS

(a) *General.* The foregoing determination provides fair and reasonable wage rates which a producer must pay, as a minimum, for work performed by persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Hawaii during the calendar year 1951, as one of the conditions for payment under the act. In this statement, the foregoing determination, as well as determinations for prior years, will be referred to as "wage determination", identified by the calendar year for which effective.

(b) *Requirements of the act and standards employed.* In determining fair and reasonable wage rates, it is required under the act that a public hearing be held, that investigations be made, and that consideration be given to (1) the standards formerly established by the Secretary under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and (2) the differences in conditions among the various sugar producing areas.

Public hearings were held in Honolulu and Hilo, Territory of Hawaii, on September 8 and 11, 1950, respectively, at which time interested persons presented testimony with respect to fair and reasonable wage rates for the calendar year 1951. In addition, investigations have been made of the conditions affecting such wage rates. In this determination consideration has been given to testimony presented at the hearings and to information resulting from investigations. The primary factors which have been considered are: (1) Price of sugar and by-products; (2) income from sugarcane; (3) cost of production; (4) cost of living; and (5) relationship of labor costs to total costs. Other economic influences also have been considered.

(c) *Background.* Determinations of fair and reasonable wage rates for Hawaii have been issued since 1937. In that year average daily wage rates during the last four months of the year were increased from 5 to 20 percent. The 1938 wage determination required the payment of wages not less than those resulting from the inclusion of bonus payments for the entire calendar year. Wage determinations from 1939 to 1944 included provisions for an annual average wage per day for all adult workers (excluding operators of mechanical equipment) on a farm and a minimum average daily wage for individual adult males and adult females for each pay period. In some of these years a wage increase based on increases in raw sugar price above a stipulated level was a provision of the determination. In wage determinations from 1941 to 1944, wage rates per day were provided for workers between 14 and 16 years of age and hourly rates were stipulated for operators of mechanical equipment. To simplify a complicated and involved method for determining wage payments and to establish more practicable wage provisions in the wage determination, the 1945 and 1946 wage determinations provided time rates for all workers at stated amounts per hour. Piecework rates during these two years were to be those agreed upon between producer and laborer provided that the average hourly earnings resulting from the agreed upon rates were not less than the stipulated hourly rates.

During 1945, the first collective bargaining agreement on wages, hours and working conditions was negotiated between the committee representing the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) sugar locals and units, and a committee representing the sugar producing companies. The initial agreement of August 1945, provided minimum wage rates of 43½ cents per hour on all islands except Hawaii, where the minimum was 41 cents. These minimum rates were increased to 70½ cents per hour in a renegotiated agreement effective in No-

vember 1946, were further increased by a collective bargaining agreement effective August 1, 1947, to 78½ cents per hour and were again increased to 80 cents per hour by an agreement effective January 1, 1950. This latter agreement also contains a provision whereby wages increase 1½ cents per hour for each $2.00, or fraction thereof, that the average price of raw sugar exceeds $116.00 per ton for a three-month payroll period. If average raw sugar prices are lower than $116.00 per ton basic minimum wage rates remain at the "floor". On three plantations the collective bargaining agreements specified slightly higher minimums in accordance with historical differentials. No re-openings on any matters are provided in the agreement unless changes are made in the Sugar Act which would result in decreased income to the producers, at which time the plantations reserve the right to re-open the contracts on the matter of wages. This agreement expires August 31, 1951.

Two plantation companies do not negotiate collective bargaining agreements for field workers with the labor union. In both cases, however, workers receive the union scale of wage rates. On one of these plantations a deduction is made for perquisites furnished by the plantation. In addition, none of the adherent planters negotiate collective bargaining agreements. This group of producers, however, produce only about 10 percent of the sugarcane and perform much of their own labor. Most of the labor which is hired by these planters is furnished by the plantation companies and is paid by the plantations for the account of the planter at the union scale of wages. It is reported that such labor as is hired directly by the planter is paid approximately the same rates as required by the collective agreements.

Producers who have entered into collective bargaining agreements, as well as those who are not parties thereto but have arrived at individual agreements with their laborers, are required to pay the wage rates of such formal or informal agreements in order to comply with the requirement of payment "in full" as provided in the act. The wage rates indicated by the standards customarily considered under the act would not have exceeded the rates arrived at through the collective bargaining agreements effective during the years from 1946 through 1950.

The wage determinations for 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950, provided that producers were deemed to have complied with the wage provisions of the act if workers on either a time or piecework basis were paid in full at rates agreed to by producer and worker.

(d) *1951 wage determination.* The 1951 wage determination continues unchanged the provisions of the 1950 wage determination.

At the public hearings a representative of the producers recommended the establishment of a fair and reasonable wage rate which would be lower than the basic minimum wage rate provided in the present collective bargaining agreement. A representative of the workers, on the other hand, recommended the establishment of a fair and reasonable minimum wage which is higher than the minimum now provided in the collective agreement. Consideration has been given to both recommendations. It is not deemed necessary, however, to establish specific wage rates in this determination since wage rates are set forth in collective bargaining agreements which have been negotiated between producers and workers. An examination of pertinent economic data affecting sugarcane field workers' wage rates in Hawaii reveals that the level of wages indicated by the standards customarily employed under the Sugar Act, does not exceed the level of wages agreed upon in collective bargaining agreements between producers and workers. Since the act requires that workers shall be paid "in full" for work performed, payment of "agreed upon" wage rates is required to meet this provision of the act. While it is recognized that the current wage rates of the collective bargaining agreements may be altered through negotiations during the period covered by this determination, it is expected that any revisions in the rates will conform to significant economic changes. Although a small minority of workers are not covered by collective bargaining agreements, the existence of such agreements covering the majority of workers influences the general wage level and thereby provides an adequate measure of wage protection.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing wage determination will effectuate the wage provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948.

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 929; 7 U. S. C. Sup., 1153. Interprets or applies sec. 301, 61 Stat. 929; 7 U. S. C. Sup., 1131)

Issued this 2d day of January 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51-179; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Sugar Determination 868.3]

PART 868—SUGARCANE; VIRGIN ISLANDS

CALENDAR YEAR 1951

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (1) of the Sugar Act of 1948 (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation, and consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, on October 9, 1950, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 868.3 *Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands during the calendar year 1951*—(a) *Requirements.* The requirements of section 301 (c) (1) of the act shall be deemed to have been met with respect to the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands for the calendar year 1951, if the producer complies with the following:

(1) *Wage rates.* All persons employed on the farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates as agreed upon between the producer and the laborer, but after the date of issuance of this determination, not less than the following:

(i) *Basic time rates.* The basic rates per hour for the first 8 hours of work performed in any 24 hour period shall be as follows:

Class of work:	*Basic rate per hour*
A—All kinds of work not classified below	$0.30
B—Spraying weeds with chemicals	.33
C—Operation of tractors and trucks	.40
D—Operation of mechanical loaders	.50

(ii) *Overtime.* Persons employed in excess of 8 hours in any 24-hour period or in excess of 44 hours in any one week shall be paid for the overtime work at a rate not less than one and one-half times the applicable hourly rate provided in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph: *Provided,* That this provision shall be inapplicable to workers who are employed under extraordinary emergencies as defined in section 4 (c) of Municipal Council Bill No. 2, passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, Virgin Islands on January 5, 1950.

(iii) *Piecework rates.* If work is performed on a piecework rate basis, the average earnings for the time involved on each separate unit of work for which a piecework rate is agreed upon shall be not less than the applicable hourly rate provided under subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph.

(2) *Perquisites.* In addition to the foregoing, the producer shall furnish to the laborer, without charge, the perquisites customarily furnished by him, such as a dwelling, garden plot, pasture lot and medical services.

(b) *Subterfuge.* The producer shall not reduce the wage rates to laborers below those determined herein through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

(c) *Claim for unpaid wages.* Any person who believes he has not been paid in accordance with this determination may file a wage claim with the Caribbean Area Office, Production and Marketing Administration, San Juan, Puerto Rico, against the producer on whose farm the work was performed. Such claim must be filed within two years from the date the work with respect to which the claim is made was performed. Detailed instructions and wage claim forms are available at that office. Upon receipt of a wage claim the Caribbean Area Office shall thereupon notify the producer against whom the claim is made concerning the representation made by the laborer and, after making such investigation as it deems necessary, shall notify the producer and laborer in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If the recommendation of the Caribbean Area Office is not acceptable, either party may file an appeal with the Director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Such appeal shall be filed within 15 days after receipt of the recommended settlement from the Area Office; otherwise, such recommended settlement will be applied

in making payment under the act. If a claim is appealed to the Director of the Sugar Branch, his decision shall be binding on all parties insofar as payment under the act is concerned.

STATEMENT OF BASES AND CONSIDERATIONS

(a) *General.* The foregoing determination provides fair and reasonable wage rates which a producer must pay, as a minimum, for work performed by persons employed on the farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands during the calendar year 1951, as one of the conditions for payment under the act. In this statement, the foregoing determination, as well as determinations for prior years, will be referred to as "wage determination" identified by the calendar year for which effective.

(b) *Requirements of the act and standards employed.* In determining fair and reasonable wage rates, it is required under the act that a public hearing be held, that investigations be made, and that consideration be given to (1) the standards formerly established by the Secretary under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and (2) the differences in conditions among the various sugar producing areas.

A public hearing was held in Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, on October 9, 1950, at which interested persons presented testimony with respect to fair and reasonable wage rates for the calendar year 1951. In addition, investigations have been made of the conditions affecting wage rates in the Virgin Islands. In this determination, consideration has been given to testimony presented at the hearing and to information resulting from investigations. The primary factors which have been considered are: (1) Prices of sugar and by-products; (2) income from sugarcane; (3) cost of production; (4) cost of living; and (5) relationship of labor cost to total cost. Other economic influences also have been considered.

(c) *Background.* Determinations of fair and reasonable wage rates have been issued for the Virgin Islands each year beginning with 1942. The determinations have varied with respect to content and applicability. In general, a basic wage rate per day has been stipulated.

Wage rates per day in 1941 were reported to be 88 cents for nonharvest work and $1.04 for harvest work. The 1942 determination provided minimum wages of $1.04 per 8-hour day for nonharvest work and $1.36 per 8-hour day for harvest work. In 1944 on the recommendation of producers and laborers, a single basic day rate for both harvesting and nonharvesting work was issued. The practice of issuing a single rate has been continued in subsequent determinations. In 1950 the basic time rate per 8-hour day was $2.00, an increase of approximately 121 percent over 1941 and 84 percent over 1942, the first year of issuance of a wage determination.

In 1946 piecework rates were specified for cutting and loading sugarcane. Piecework rates in all other years have been stated to be those agreed upon between the producer and the laborer: *Provided,* That average earnings for the time involved on each separate unit of piecework be not less than the basic time rates. The 1947 wage determination provided for a wage bonus of 6 cents per day for each 25 cents that the New York price of raw sugar, used as a basis for sale, averaged more than $5.94 per one hundred pounds. The bonus provision was replaced in the 1948 wage determination by a modified wage-price escalator scale which provided for wage increases of 3.5 cents per day above the basic day wage rate for each 10 cents, or fraction thereof, increase in the weekly average price of raw sugar above $6.00 per one hundred pounds.

(d) *1951 wage determination.* The 1951 wage determination establishes wage rates for four separate classes of workers. The rates range from 30 cents per hour for unskilled workers to 50 cents per hour for operators of mechanical loading equipment. In addition, overtime rates are provided for work in excess of 8 hours per day or 44 hours per week. The 1950 wage determination provided a minimum rate of $2.00 per 8-hour day for all classes of workers and contained no provision for overtime.

The Virgin Islands, historically, has been a low wage and low income area. The many hazards to agricultural production, such as insufficient rainfall, inadequate yields of sugarcane, and low recovery of sugar are primarily responsible for these conditions. The Virgin Islands Corporation, owned by the Federal government and created primarily to promote the general welfare of the inhabitants of the Islands through economic development, has in the past sustained substantial losses, although, because of improved methods of production and unusually favorable crop yields, there was a marked improvement in the Corporation's financial position for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. The Corporation is the Islands' only sugar manufacturer and is the largest employer of field workers. Because of the unusual conditions existing in the Islands it has not been possible to apply the standards customarily used in establishing fair and reasonable wage rates.

During early 1950, the Municipal Council of St. Croix promulgated minimum wage and maximum hour legislation for all workers on the Island of St. Croix. Agricultural workers are covered under unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled worker categories. The local ordinance became effective in March 1950 and the Virgin Islands Corporation and producers increased the prevailing wage rates to conform with the legislation. In view of this the Corporation and independent producers paid the wage rates which are established in the 1951 wage determination during most of 1950.

At the public hearing, the representative of the Virgin Islands Corporation recommended that the wage rates provided in the municipal council ordinance be established in the 1951 wage determination. Representatives of independent producers indicated that the wage rates for 1951 should be at least as high as those provided in the ordinance.

The wages provided in the 1951 wage determination reflect the needs of workers for additional income to meet rising living costs. In addition, the income position of producers should improve in view of the recent strength shown in sugar and molasses prices and the utilization of more efficient methods of production.

In recognition of the foregoing factors, and in view of the fact that payment of the wage rates established by municipal law is required to meet the "payment in full" provision of the Sugar Act, the rates established in the 1951 wage determination are deemed to be fair and reasonable.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing wage determination will effectuate the wage provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948.

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1153. Interprets or applies sec. 301, 61 Stat. 929; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1131)

Issued this 2d day of January 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51-180; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

Subchapter I—Determination of Prices

[Sugar Determination 878.3]

PART 878—SUGARCANE; VIRGIN ISLANDS

1951 CROP

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (2) of the Sugar Act of 1948 (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation, and due consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, on October 9, 1950, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 878.3 *Fair and reasonable prices for the 1951 crop of Virgin Islands sugarcane.* A processor-producer of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands who applies for payment under the act shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of section 301 (c) (2) of the act with respect to the 1951 crop, if the requirements of this determination are met.

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this determination, the term:

(1) "Raw sugar" means 96° raw sugar.

(2) "Settlement period" means the period in which sugarcane is delivered by the producer to the processor-producer. Such period shall be two weeks and shall extend from Monday of the first week through Sunday of the following week.

(3) "Average price of raw sugar" means the simple average of the daily spot quotations of raw sugar of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange (domestic contract), adjusted to a duty paid basis by adding to each daily quotation the United States duty prevailing on Cuban raw sugar on that day, for the period on which settlement is based, except that, if the Director of the Sugar Branch determines that for any such period such average price does not reflect the true market value of raw sugar, because of inadequate volume or other factors, the Director may designate the average price to be effective under this determination. Average prices of raw

sugar for successive settlement periods shall be computed from Monday of the first week grinding commences.

(4) "F. o. b. mill price" means the average price of raw sugar minus selling and delivery expenses (converted to a pound unit) actually incurred by the processor-producer in the marketing of raw sugar (other than bags or storage in company warehouses).

(5) "Yield of raw sugar" means the yield of raw sugar per 100 pounds of sugarcane determined for each settlement period in accordance with the following formula:

$$R=(S-0.3B)F$$

Where:

R=Recoverable sugar yield, 96° polarization.

S=Polarization of the crusher juice obtained from the sugarcane of each producer.

B=Brix of the crusher juice obtained from the sugarcane of each producer.

F=Factor obtained from the fraction whose numerator is the average yield of sugar 96° polarization obtained from the aggregate grinding during each settlement period in which the sugarcane of the producer has been ground, and whose denominator is the average polarization of the crusher juice minus three-tenths of the brix of the crusher juice, both components of the denominator being obtained from the aggregate grinding during the settlement period in which the sugarcane of the producer has been round.

(b) *Basic payment* (1) The basic payment for sugarcane delivered by a producer to the processor-producer during a settlement period shall be not less than the money value of that portion of the raw sugar determined by applying the following applicable percentage to the yield of raw sugar from the producer's sugarcane (such portion is herein referred to as "producer's share"):

Yield of raw sugar per 10 pounds of sugarcane (poumds):	*Percentage*
6.0	59.0
7.0	60.0
8.0	61.0
9.0	62.0
10.0	63.0
11.0	64.0
12.0	65.0

Intermediate points within the scale are to be calculated to the nearest one-tenth point. Points below 6 pounds or above 12 pounds of raw sugar are to be in proportion to the immediately preceding interval.

(2) The processor-producer shall pay, or contract to pay, the producer for sugarcane delivered during a settlement period the money value of the producer's share of raw sugar determined in the following manner:

(i) For the producer's share of raw sugar which is within the statutory quota for the Virgin Islands during the period from the commencement of grinding until the termination of grinding of all 1951 crop Virgin Islands sugarcane, the average price of raw sugar for the settlement period, converted to the f. o. b. mill price.

(ii) For the producer's share of raw sugar which is within an increase in the statutory quota for the Virgin Islands occurring after the termination of grinding of all 1951 crop Virgin Islands sugarcane, the average price of raw sugar for the marketing days within the thirty-day period (commencing with the first marketing day) immediately following the effective date of the order permitting the marketing of such raw sugar, converted to the f. o. b. mill price.

(iii) For the producer's share of raw sugar which is not within the statutory quota for the Virgin Islands in the calendar year 1951, the average price of raw sugar for the period January 1, 1952, through January 31, 1952, converted to the f. o. b. mill price, and further by deducting storage, handling costs, insurance, personal property taxes levied on raw sugar, and other related costs actually incurred on such raw sugar for the period January 1, 1952 through January 31, 1952.

(iv) For the purpose of subdivisions (i) and (iii) of this subparagraph the portion of the producer's share of raw sugar within and not within the statutory quota for the Virgin Islands shall be calculated for each settlement period, subject to adjustment after final data are available. Such portions shall be determined by applying to the producer's share of raw sugar produced from his sugarcane during the settlement period the percentages obtained by dividing the quantities of raw sugar within and not within, respectively, the statutory quota for the Virgin Islands by the total quantity of raw sugar produced by the processor-producer. For the purpose of subdivision (ii) of this subparagraph, the portion of the producer's share of such raw sugar within an increase in the statutory quota for the Virgin Islands occurring after the termination of grinding of all 1951 crop Virgin Islands sugarcane shall be determined by applying to the producer's share of raw sugar produced from his sugarcane for the 1951 crop the percentage obtained by dividing the quantity of raw sugar within an increase in the statutory quota for the Virgin Islands by the total quantity of raw sugar produced by the processor-producer.

(c) *Molasses payment.* The processor-producer shall pay the producer for each 100 pounds of sugarcane delivered an amount computed by applying the following applicable percentage to the net proceeds derived from the sale of blackstrap molasses produced per 100 pounds of sugarcane for the 1951 crop:

Yield of raw sugar per 100 pounds of sugarcane (pounds):	*Percentage*
6.0	86.0
7.0	80.0
8.0	74.0
9.0	68.0
10.0	62.0
11.0	56.0
12.0	50.0

Intermediate points within the scale are to be calculated to the nearest one-tenth point. Points below 8 pounds or above 12 pounds of raw sugar are to be in proportion to the immediately preceding interval.

(d) *General.* (1) The processor-producer shall submit in duplicate to the Caribbean Area Office of the Production and Marketing Administration, San Juan, Puerto Rico, a certified statement of the actual deductions made in determining the f. o. b. mill value of sugar and molasses.

(2) The processor-producer shall not reduce returns to the producer below those determined herein through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

STATEMENT OF BASES AND CONSIDERATIONS

(a) *General.* The foregoing determination provides fair and reasonable prices to be paid by a processor-producer (i. e. a producer who is directly or indirectly a processor of sugarcane—hereinafter referred to as "processor") for sugarcane of the 1951 crop purchased from other producers. It prescribes the minimum requirements with respect to prices for sugarcane which must be met as one of the conditions for payment under the act. In this statement the foregoing determination, as well as determinations for previous years, will be referred to as "price determination," identified by the crop year for which effective.

(b) *Requirements of the act.* In determining fair and reasonable prices, the act requires that a public hearing be held and investigations be made. Accordingly, on October 9, 1950, a public hearing was held in Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, at which time interested parties presented testimony with respect to fair and reasonable prices for the 1951 crop of sugarcane. In addition, investigations have been made of conditions relating to the sugar industry in the Virgin Islands. In this price determination consideration has been given to testimony presented at the hearing and to information resulting from investigations.

(c) *Background.* The Sugar Act was made applicable to the Virgin Islands beginning with the 1942 crop of sugarcane. Under the price determinations for the 1942, 1943, and 1944 crops, producers were paid the f. o. b. mill value of 6 pounds of raw sugar for each one hundred pounds of sugarcane delivered regardless of the quality of the cane. This sharing relationship continued that which was in effect in years prior to 1942. Beginning with the 1944 crop, recovery of raw sugar from sugarcane was improved through the operation of a more efficient mill. Since the operating results were significantly better than the results obtained in prior years, the 1945 price determination provided that the producers' share of the f. o. b. mill value of raw sugar per one hundred pounds of sugarcane would be 65 percent when the average outturn of raw sugar for the season represented 12 percent or more of the weight of sugarcane, or 63 percent when the average outturn represented from 10 to 12 percent of the weight of sugarcane. When the average outturn was less than 10 percent of the weight of sugarcane, it was provided that producers were to receive the f. o. b. mill value of 6 pounds of 96° raw sugar per one hundred pounds of sugarcane. This sharing relationship has been continued in the price determination for each crop since that time.

Price determinations since 1942 have provided for payment to producers of a molasses bonus equal to one-half of the amount by which the net proceeds from

blackstrap molasses of the current crop exceeded such proceeds from the 1941 crop.

During the last half of the calendar year 1950, the price determination was amended to provide for producer participation in the price received for raw sugar marketed in excess of the statutory quota for the Virgin Islands of 6,000 short tons, raw value. This action was taken because the unusual condition which affected the marketing of raw sugar at that time resulted in raw sugar prices somewhat higher than those prevailing during the settlement period in which the sugarcane was delivered.

(d) *1951 price determination.* The 1951 price determination contains the following basic changes in the sharing relationship between producers and processors:

(1) A sliding settlement scale based upon the yield of sugarcane has been adopted. The scale provides a sharing ratio of 65 percent for producers and 35 percent for processors for sugarcane yielding 12 pounds of sugar per 100 pounds of sugarcane. The producer's share increases or decreases one-tenth of one percent for each one-tenth pound change above or below a 12 pound yield of raw sugar. Under this provision settlement will be made on the basis of the quality of sugarcane delivered by individual producers. The adoption of a sliding settlement scale will result in settlements more accurately reflecting the true value of the sugarcane delivered by each producer than did the former "flat rate" sharing basis. Although this change will result in increased or decreased sharing to individual producers, depending upon the quality of sugarcane delivered, producers as a whole should receive a larger share of the sugar returns than under the 1950 price determination.

(2) A sliding scale for sharing molasses, based on the yield of sugar, also has been adopted. The net proceeds of the molasses from sugarcane yielding 12 pounds of sugar per 100 pounds of sugarcane are shared equally between the producer and the processor. Above and below this point the producers' share varies inversely with yield. The producers' share of molasses increases or decreases six-tenths of one percent for each one-tenth pound change below or above a 12 pound yield of raw sugar. Under this provision producers will receive a much larger share of the net proceeds from molasses than they would have received under the 1950 price determination. In the 1950 price determination, producer participation did not commence until the net proceeds from molasses were in excess of 8 cents per gallon whereas under this determination producers participate in the entire net proceeds. Moreover, under this determination producer participation varies with the quality of sugarcane delivered. Since molasses production per ton of sugarcane varies inversely with the yield of raw sugar, producers delivering low quality sugarcane will receive larger molasses payments than producers delivering high quality sugarcane. Producers delivering high quality sugarcane will, however, receive larger payments for sugar from sugarcane. Under this determination, for sugarcane yielding 10 to 12 pounds of sugar per 100 pounds of sugarcane producers will receive from 62 to 50 percent of the net proceeds from molasses, while under the 1950 price determination they would have received only 30 percent of the net proceeds.

(3) Separate and distinct provisions are made for settlements for sugarcane from which was made (i) raw sugar within the statutory quota for the Virgin Islands prior to the termination of grinding the 1951 crop, (ii) raw sugar within an increase in the statutory quota for the Virgin Islands occurring after the termination of grinding of the 1951 crop, and (iii) raw sugar not within the statutory quota for the Virgin Islands for the calendar year 1951. These settlement methods will provide for an equitable sharing between producers and the processor of variable market prices and costs which result from the operation of the quota provisions of the act.

(4) The definition of settlement period has been revised to provide for a uniform period for settlement of two weeks. Under this definition the settlement period will extend from Monday of one week through Sunday of the following week.

An examination of conditions within the sugar industry in the Virgin Islands indicates that the standards customarily considered in price determinations cannot be applied. The Virgin Islands Corporation (formerly the Virgin Islands Company), under the direction of the Department of Interior, is the only purchaser of sugarcane in the Islands. This project was developed and has continued to operate primarily to provide employment to the people of the Islands. The financial results of the operations of the Corporation with respect to sugar have been generally unfavorable, due in large part to the small volume and low quality sugarcane. The annual losses on sugar operations for the past nine years have been very significant, although definite improvement was made in 1950 because of the unusually large crop harvested during that year. The Corporation is, however, attempting to reduce its losses on future crops through continued improvements in agricultural and milling operations.

Congressional action in 1949 provided for the reorganizaton of the Virgin Islands Corporation primarily for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of the Islands through economic development. Following this, officials of the Corporation indicated at the hearing for the 1950 crop that consideration was being given to several changes in the method of purchasing sugarcane from independent growers, primarily to encourage the growth of better quality sugarcane in the Islands. Although the changes in the methods of purchasing sugarcane were not adopted for the 1950 crop, the Corporation now believes that marked progress can be made by adopting the system of payment used in other sugarcane areas, i. e., relating payments for sugarcane to the quality of sugarcane delivered by each grower.

At the hearing representatives of the Virgin Islands Coporation recommended the raw sugar and molasses sharing scales contained in this determination. Representatives of producers generally opposed the changes on the grounds that certain small producers—especially those who produce low quality sugarcane—might receive less for their sugarcane than they did under the "flat rate" basis of settlement. While it is obvious that under a quality payment scale payments for low quality sugarcane will be less than under a "flat rate" basis, an examination of available data shows that in view of the conditions likely to prevail for the 1951 crop, producers generally will be in a much better financial position under this determination than under the 1950 price determination. Further, to the extent that producers improve the quality of the sugarcane delivered to the processor, ultimately their economic position will be improved materially under the provisions of this determination.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing price determination will effectuate the price provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948.

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U. S. C. Sup., 1153. Interprets or applies sec. 301, 61 Stat. 929; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1131)

Issued this 2d day of January 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51-178; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter II—Civil Aeronautics Administration

[Amdt. 39]

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, 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 600 is amended as follows:

1. Section 600.15 is amended to read:

§ 600.15 *Green civil airway No. 5 (Los Angeles, Calif., to Boston, Mass.).* From the Los Angeles, Calif., radio range station via the Riverside, Calif., radio range station; the intersection of the east course of the Riverside, Calif., radio range and the west course of the Blythe, Calif., radio range; Blythe, Calif., radio range station; Phoenix, Ariz., radio range station; the intersection of the south course of the Phoenix, Ariz., radio range and the northwest course of the Tucson, Ariz., radio range; Tucson, Ariz., radio range station; the intersection of the southeast course of the Tucson, Ariz., radio range and the west course of the Cochise, Ariz., radio range; Cochise, Ariz., radio range station; Rodeo, N. Mex., radio range; Columbus, N. Mex., radio range station; El Paso, Tex., radio range sta-

tion; Salt Flat, Tex., radio range station; Wink, Tex., radio range station; Big Spring, Tex., radio range station; Abilene, Tex., radio range station; Fort Worth, Tex., radio range station; Texarkana, Ark., radio range station; Memphis, Tenn., radio range station; Jackson, Tenn., radio range station; Nashville, Tenn., radio range station; the intersection of the northeast course of the Nashville, Tenn., radio range and the northwest course of the Smithville, Tenn., radio range; Smithville, Tenn., radio range station; the intersection of the southeast course of the Smithville, Tenn., radio range and the west course of the Knoxville, Tenn., radio range; Knoxville, Tenn., radio range station; Tri-City, Tenn., radio range station; Pulaski, Va., radio range station; Roanoke, Va., radio range station; Gordonsville, Va., radio range station; the intersection of the northeast course of the Gordonsville, Va., radio range and the south course of the Washington, D. C., radio range; Andrews, Md., radio range station; Millville, N. J., radio range station; the intersection of the northeast course of the Millville, N. J., radio range and the southwest course of the Mitchel Field, N. Y. (AFB), radio range; the Mitchel Field, N. Y. (AFB), radio range station; the intersection of the northeast course of the Mitchel Field, N. Y. (AFB), radio range and the southwest course of the Boston, Mass., radio range to the intersection of the southwest course of the Boston, Mass., radio range and the southeast course of the Westfield, Mass., radio range.

2. Section 600.208 is amended to read:

§ 600.208 *Red civil airway No. 8 (Dayton, Ohio, to Williamsport, Pa.).* From the intersection of the west course of the Wright-Patterson AFB radio range, Fairfield, Ohio, and the northwest course of the Cincinnati, Ohio, radio range via the Wright-Patterson AFB radio range station; the intersection of the east course of the Wright-Patterson AFB radio range and the south course of the Columbus, Ohio, radio range; the Zanesville, Ohio, non-directional radio beacon; the Bergholz, Ohio, non-directional radio beacon; the Butler, Pa., non-directional radio beacon; the Brookville, Pa., non-directional radio beacon; the intersection of the southwest course of the Elmira, N. Y., radio range and the west course of the Williamsport, Pa., radio range to the Williamsport, Pa., radio range station.

3. Section 600.221 is amended to read:

§ 600.221 *Red civil airway No. 21 (Pittsburgh, Pa., to Boston, Mass.).* From the intersection of the northeast course of the Pittsburgh, Pa., radio range and the north course of the Altoona, Pa., radio range to the Selinsgrove, Pa., non-directional radio beacon. From the Williamsport, Pa., radio range station to the Newark, N. J., radio range station. From the intersection of the east course of the New York (La Guardia), N. Y., radio range and the southwest course of the Bridgeport, Conn., radio range via the Bridgeport, Conn., radio range station to the intersection of the northeast course of the Bridgeport, Conn., radio range and the southeast course of the Hartford, Conn., radio range. From the intersection of the southeast course of the Hartford, Conn., radio range and the west course of the Quonset Point, R. I. (Navy), radio range via the intersection of the west course of the Quonset Point, R. I. (Navy), radio range and the southwest course of the Providence, R. I., radio range; Providence, R. I., radio range station, excluding that portion more than 2 miles east of the southwest course of the Providence, R. I., radio range; Squantum, Mass. (Navy), radio range station, excluding that portion which lies more than 4 miles east of the southwest course of the Squantum, Mass. (Navy), radio range between the Providence, R. I., radio range station and a point 5 miles northeast to the intersection of the northeast course of the Squantum, Mass. (Navy), radio range and the east course of the Boston, Mass., radio range.

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interprets or applies sec. 302, 52 Stat. 985, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 452)

This amendment shall become effective 0001 e. s. t. January 8, 1951.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-122; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

[Amdt. 42]

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

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

The control area 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 601.208 is amended by changing caption to read: *"Red civil airway No. 8 control areas (Dayton, Ohio, to Williamsport, Pa.)."*

2. Section 601.4208 is amended by changing caption to read: *"Red civil airway No. 8 (Dayton, Ohio, to Williamsport, Pa.)."*

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interprets or applies sec. 601, 52 Stat. 1007, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 551)

This amendment shall become effective 0001 e. s. t. January 8, 1951.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-123; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE

Chapter III—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce

Subchapter C—Office of International Trade

PART 373—LICENSING POLICIES AND RELATED SPECIAL PROVISIONS

PART 374—PROJECT LICENSES

EDITORIAL NOTE: Supplement 1 to Part 373 (15 F. R. 8925, Dec. 15, 1950) is designated as § 373.51 *Supplement 1; time schedules for submission of applications for licenses to export certain positive list commodities*, and Supplement 1 to Part 374 (15 F. R. 8078, Nov. 25, 1950) is designated as § 374.51 *Supplement 1; list of restricted commodities.*

[5th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. P. L. 32 [1]]

PART 399—POSITIVE LIST OF COMMODITIES AND RELATED MATTERS

MILITARY APPAREL OF ALL TYPES

Section 399.1 *Appendix A—Positive List of Commodities* is amended in the following particulars:

The following commodities are added to the Positive List:

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Unit	Processing code and related commodity group	GLV dollar value limits	Validated license required
999930	Miscellaneous commodities, n. e. s.: Military apparel of all types, including insignia, and footwear (new and used)	-------	TEXT	None	RO

Validated licenses are required for the exportation of the above commodities to all destinations if the exporting carrier has not obtained clearance from the final port of departure in the United States for a foreign port.

This amendment shall become effective as of 3:00 p. m., e. s. t., December 22, 1950.

(Sec. 3, 63 Stat. 7; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2023. E. O. 9630, Sept. 27, 1945, 10 F R. 12245, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E. O. 9919, Jan. 3, 1948, 13 F. R. 59, 3 CFR, 1948 Supp.)

LORING K. MACY,
Deputy Director,
Office of International Trade.

[F. R. Doc. 51-158; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket 5731]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

UNITED PRESSED PRODUCTS CO. ET AL.

Subpart—*Advertising falsely or misleadingly:* § 3.170 *Qualities or properties of product or service;* § 3.205 *Scientific or other relevant facts.* In connection

[1] This amendment was published in Current Export Bulletin No. 599, dated December 28, 1950.

with the offering for sale, sale or distribution of respondents' crystal radio receiving sets in commerce, (1) representing that under ordinary and usual conditions respondents' radios have a receiving range of from 25 to 50 miles or greater distances, or otherwise representing that the ordinary and usual receiving range of such sets is in excess of their actual capacity to provide reception only for powerful, local broadcasting stations; or, (2) representing that respondents' radios will afford increased selectivity by use of a condenser; prohibited.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 45) [Cease and desist order, United Pressed Products Co. et al., Docket 5731, Oct. 24, 1950]

In the Matter of United Pressed Products Company, a Corporation, and Harry Raffles, Frank Raffles, and Julius Raffles, Individually, and as Officers of United Pressed Products Company

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission and the answer of respondents, in which answer respondents admit all of the material allegations of fact set forth in the complaint and waive all intervening procedure and further hearings as to said facts, and the Commission having made its findings as to the facts and conclusion that respondents have violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act:

It is ordered, That respondent United Pressed Products Company, a corporation, and its officers, agents, representatives, and employees, and respondents Harry Raffles, Frank Raffles, and Julius Raffles, and their agents, representatives, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the offering for sale, sale, or distribution of respondents' crystal radio receiving sets in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

(1) Representing that under ordinary and usual conditions respondents' radios have a receiving range of from 25 to 50 miles or greater distances, or otherwise representing that the ordinary and usual receiving range of such sets is in excess of their actual capacity to provide reception only for powerful, local broadcasting stations.

(2) Representing that respondents' radios will afford increased selectivity by use of a condenser.

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

Issued: October 24, 1950.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] D. C. DANIEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-154; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[Docket 5730]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

JAMES H. CHRISTIE DBA UNITED SURVEYS

Subpart—*Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Goods:* § 3.1625 *Free goods: Price;* § 3.1825 *Usual as reduced or to be increased.* Subpart—*Offering unfair, improper and deceptive inducements to purchase or deal:* § 3.1955 *Free goods;* § 3.1985 *Individual's special selection or situation;* § 3.2070 *Special offers, savings and discounts.* In connection with the offering for sale, sale and distribution of books or other publications, of whatever nature, in commerce, representing, directly or by implication, (1) that respondent's combination offer of the New Standard Encyclopedia and the supplements published for the purpose of keeping the encyclopedia current is an introductory or special offer for advertising purposes; (2) that such offer is at a reduced or special price, substantially lower than the usual or regular selling price, for the books and publications included therein; (3) that such offer is made only to selected persons in a particular community or area; or, (4) that any other books or publications are given without cost to the purchaser when the price of the offer has been fully paid; prohibited.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 3, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C., 45) [Cease and desist order, James H. Christie dba United Surveys, Docket 5730, Oct. 26, 1950]

This proceeding was heard by Frank Hier, trial examiner theretofore designated by the Federal Trade Commission for that purpose, upon the complaint of the Commission, the answer of the respondent, and testimony and other evidence in support of and in opposition to the allegations of the complaint, introduced before the above named trial examiner, which were duly recorded and filed in the office of the Commission;

Thereafter the proceeding regularly came on for final consideration by said trial examiner on the complaint, the answer thereto, testimony and other evidence, and proposed findings as to the facts and conclusions presented by all counsel; and said trial examiner, having duly considered the record in said cause, and having found that said proceeding was in the interest of the public, made his initial decision, comprising certain findings as to the facts and conclusions drawn therefrom, and order to cease and desist.

No appeal having been filed from said initial decision of said trial examiner as provided for in Rule XXII, nor any other action taken as thereby provided to prevent said initial decision becoming the decision of the Commission thirty days from service thereof upon the parties, said initial decision, including said order to cease and desist, accordingly, under the provisions of said Rule XXII, became the decision of the Commission on October 26, 1950.

The said order to cease and desist is as follows:

It is ordered, That James H. Christie, his employees, representatives, or agents, trading under the name United Surveys, or under any other name, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the offering for sale, sale and distribution of books or other publications, of whatever nature, in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from representing, directly or by implication:

1. That respondent's combination offer of the New Standard Encyclopedia and the supplements published for the purpose of keeping the encyclopedia current is an introductory or special offer for advertising purposes.

2. That such offer is at a reduced or special price, substantially lower than the usual or regular selling price, for the books and publications included therein.

3. That such offer is made only to selected persons in a particular community or area.

4. That any other books or publications are given without cost to the purchaser when the price of the offer has been fully paid.

By "Decision of the Commission and Order to File Report of Compliance", Docket 5730, October 26, 1950, which announced fruition of said initial decision, report of compliance with the order was required as follows:

It is ordered, That the respondent, James J. Christie, shall within sixty (60) days after service upon him of this order file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which he has complied with the order to cease and desist.

Issued: October 26, 1950.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] D. C. DANIEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-155; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE

Chapter I—Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of the Treasury

Subchapter C—Miscellaneous Excise Taxes

[T. D. 5824]

PART 178—WINE

PART 183—PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS

PART 184—PRODUCTION OF BRANDY

PART 185—WAREHOUSING OF DISTILLED SPIRITS

TEMPORARY USE OF TANK TRUCKS

1. In order to authorize the temporary use of tank trucks, as an emergency measure, upon the showing of the unavailability of tank cars, for the transportation of distilled spirits (including brandy), produced at 160 degrees of proof or more, transferred in bond between registered distilleries, fruit distilleries, and internal revenue bonded warehouses and of brandy withdrawn from fruit distilleries or internal revenue bonded warehouses for the fortifica-

tion of wine, the following regulations are hereby prescribed:

2. Regulations 4 "Production of Distilled Spirits" (26 CFR Part 183; 15 F. R. 5334) are amended as follows:

SUBPART W—TAX-PAYMENT, REMOVAL, AND TRANSFER OF DISTILLED SPIRITS FROM CISTERN ROOM

* * * * *

TEMPORARY USE OF TANK TRUCKS FOR TRANSFERS IN BOND

Sec.
183.506a General.
183.506b Type of motor carrier.
183.506c Construction of tank trucks.
183.506d Bond; transportation by motor carrier.
183.506e Bond; transportation by consignor or consignee.
183.506f Removal in tank trucks.
183.506g Receipts in tank trucks.

AUTHORITY: §§ 183.506a to 183.506g issued under 53 Stat. 375; 26 U. S. C. 3176. Interpret or apply 53 Stat. 314, 335, as amended; 26 U. S. C. 2820, 2883.

§ 183.506a *General.* Upon a showing of the unavailability of tank cars for the transportation of distilled spirits, produced at 160 degrees of proof or more, authorized by §§ 183.483 (b) (3), 183.486 (b), 183.487 (c) (3), 183.491 (b), 183.492 (b) (2), 183.495 (b), 183.496 (a) (2), 183.499 (b), 183.500 (b) (3), and 183.503 (b), the district supervisor, as an emergency measure, may authorize the temporary use of tank trucks for such transportation, subject to the provisions of §§ 183.506b–183.506g and the applicable provisions of this part governing the transfer in bond of distilled spirits in tank cars.

§ 183.506b *Type of motor carrier.* Transportation by tank trucks authorized by § 183.506a shall be made (a) by a motor carrier licensed under the Motor Carrier Act of 1935 or an applicable state law, or a private carrier employed by, or acting as agent for, the consignor or consignee, who is actively and regularly engaged generally in the legitimate business of transportation, who possesses adequate facilities to insure safe delivery at destination of any distilled spirits transported by him, and who is approved by the district supervisor; or (b) by the consignor or consignee acting as a private carrier.

§ 183.506c *Construction of tank trucks.* Every tank truck used to transport distilled spirits in bond must conform to the following requirements: The tank shall be securely and permanently attached to the frame or chassis of the truck or trailer and shall be securely constructed. Interior bulkheads or stiffeners must have proper drainage cutouts. Manhole covers, outlet valves, vents or pressure relief valves, and all other openings shall be equipped for sealing so as to prevent unauthorized access to the contents of the tank. Outlets of each compartment must be so arranged that delivery of any compartment will not afford access to the contents of any other compartment. Partial delivery, by meter or otherwise, will not be permitted. There shall be but one consignor per load and the entire contents of all compartments shall be delivered to one consignee, unless the district supervisor, for good cause, authorizes the use of separate compartments for different consignors or consignees. Calibrated charts, prepared or certified by competent and recognized authorities or engineers, showing the capacity of each compartment in wine gallons for each inch of depth shall be carried in each truck. Each tank truck shall also be equipped with a route board, at least 10 by 12 inches, constructed of substantial material and permanently attached thereto by round-headed or carriage bolts, nutted and riveted, battered or welded. Each tank truck must have permanently and legibly marked or painted thereon its number, capacity in wine gallons, and the name of the owner, in letters at least four inches in height. If the tank truck consists of two or more compartments, each compartment must be identified by a letter of the alphabet, such as "A", "B", etc., and the capacity in wine gallons of each compartment must be marked thereon. Provision shall also be made for protection, against the weather, of the label by the use of celluloid or equally substantial material. The prescribed label (as required by § 183.506f) will be affixed to such route board. Tank trucks shall be so constructed that the contents of each compartment will drain completely, even when the ground is not perfectly level. Suitable ladders and cat walks, permanently attached, must be provided in order to permit ready examination of manholes and other openings. Provision shall be made for the proper grounding of tank trucks when filling or emptying.

§ 183.506d *Bond; transportation by motor carrier.* Motor carriers, as defined in § 183.506b, desiring to transport distilled spirits in bond, in tank trucks, must file with the district supervisor a bond on Form 49, "Bond to Transport Specially Denatured or Tax-free Alcohol," modified to read "Bond to Transport Distilled Spirits". The penal sum of the bond shall be at the rate of $75,000 for each such tank truck and not more than $200,000 for the total of all tank trucks used. The bond shall be filed in triplicate, appropriately modified.

§ 183.506e *Bond; transportation by consignor or consignee.* A consignor or consignee, in order to transport distilled spirits in bond, in tank trucks controlled and operated by such consignor or consignee, must file with the district supervisor a bond on Form 49, properly modified, in the penal sum specified in § 183.506d: *Provided,* That in lieu of filing such bond, the consignor or consignee may file consent of surety, Form 1533, on his bond, Form 30, 30½, or Form 1571, as the case may be, extending the terms thereof to cover the tax, together with penalties and interest, for which he may become liable, on all distilled spirits transported by him in tank trucks. If the transportation is by the consignor or consignee distiller and the maximum of his bond is not sufficient when computed as set forth in § 183.506d, an additional bond on Form 49 in a sufficient penal sum must be furnished to cover the additional liability. If the transportation is by the consignee warehouseman and the maximum of his bond is not sufficient when computed as set forth in § 183.506d, an additional bond on Form 49 or 1571 in a sufficient penal sum must be furnished to cover the additional liability.

§ 183.506f *Removal in tank trucks.* Tank trucks used for the transportation of distilled spirits in bond must be filled in the immediate presence of the storekeeper-gauger. Prior to filling, the storekeeper-gauger shall determine whether the tank truck is properly marked and may be effectively sealed. If the tank truck does not meet such requirements, its use for the transportation of distilled spirits in bond will not be permitted. Immediately after filling, the storekeeper-gauger shall seal the tank truck in such a manner as will secure all openings affording access to the contents of the tank. The storekeeper-gauger will enter on Form 1520, covering the description and gauge of the distilled spirits, the number of inches of distilled spirits loaded into each compartment and the temperature thereof at the time of filling, the name of the carrier, the number of the tank truck, the state license number of the truck, the driver's full name, and the driver's permit number and State issuing the same, the destination, the date of shipment, and the serial numbers of the cap seals used. Forms 236 and 1520 will be disposed of in accordance with § 183.572 or 183.580, as the case may be. The consignor shall securely attach to the route board of the tank truck a label showing the name, registry number and location (city or town and state) of the shipping registered distillery; the name, registry number and location (city or town and state) of the receiving internal revenue bonded warehouse, fruit distillery, or other registered distillery, as the case may be, followed by the date of shipment; and the quantity in wine and proof gallons contained in each compartment. (Such label shall be destroyed upon emptying the tank truck.)

§ 183.506g *Receipts in tank trucks.* Where distilled spirits for redistillation are received in tank trucks from a distillery or from an internal revenue bonded warehouse, the seals must be broken by the storekeeper-gauger at the receiving distillery and no distilled spirits may be removed from the tank truck except in the presence of such officer. The storekeeper-gauger will carefully examine the tank truck for evidence of loss, and gauge and report the quantity received in accordance with the applicable provisions of § 183.439. When the gauge of spirits received discloses discrepancies between the shipping and receiving gauges, the applicable procedure prescribed by § 183.440 will be followed.

3. Regulations 5 "Production of Brandy" (26 CFR Part 184; 15 F. R. 5552) are amended as follows:

SUBPART X—TAX-PAYMENT, REMOVAL AND TRANSFER OF BRANDY FROM DISTILLERY

* * * * *

TEMPORARY USE OF TANK TRUCKS FOR TRANSFERS IN BOND AND REMOVALS FOR FORTIFICATION OF WINE

Sec.
184.553a General.
184.553b Type of motor carrier.
184.553c Construction of tank trucks.

Sec.
184.553d Bond; transportation by motor carrier.
184.553e Bond; transportation by consignor or consignee.
184.553f Removal in tank trucks.
184.553g Receipts in tank trucks.

AUTHORITY: §§ 184.553a to 184.553g, issued under 53 Stat. 375; 26 U. S. C. 3176. Interpret or apply 53 Stat. 316, as amended, 335 as amended; 26 U. S. C. 2825, 2883.

§ 184.553a *General.* Notwithstanding the prohibition in § 184.553, and upon a showing of the unavailability of tank cars for the transportation of brandy, produced at 160 degrees of proof or more, authorized by §§ 184.535 (b) (2), 184.537 (b) and 184.539 (b), the district supervisor, as an emergency measure, may authorize the temporary use of tank trucks for such transportation, subject to the provisions of §§ 184.553b–184.553g and the applicable provisions of this part governing the transfer in bond of brandy and the removal of brandy for the fortification of wine, in tank cars.

§ 184.553b *Type of motor carrier.* Transportation by tank trucks authorized by § 184.553a shall be made (a) by a motor carrier licensed under the Motor Carrier Act of 1935 or an applicable state law, or a private carrier employed by, or acting as agent for, a consignor or consignee, who is actively and regularly engaged generally in the legitimate business of transportation, who possesses adequate facilities to insure safe delivery at destination of any brandy transported by him, and who is approved by the district supervisor; or (b) by the consignor or consignee acting as a private carrier.

§ 184.553c *Construction of tank trucks.* Every tank truck used to transport brandy in bond, or for removal for the fortification of wine, must conform to the following requirements: The tank shall be securely and permanently attached to the frame or chassis of the truck or trailer and shall be securely constructed. Interior bulkheads or stiffeners must have proper drainage cut-outs. Manhole covers, outlet valves, vents or pressure relief valves, and all other openings shall be equipped for sealing so as to prevent unauthorized access to the contents of the tank. Outlets of each compartment must be so arranged that delivery of any compartment will not afford access to the contents of any other compartment. Partial delivery, by meter or otherwise, will not be permitted. There shall be but one consignor per load and the entire contents of all compartments shall be delivered to one consignee, unless the district supervisor, for good cause, authorizes the use of separate compartments for different consignors or consignees. Calibrated charts, prepared or certified by competent and recognized authorities or engineers, showing the capacity of each compartment in wine gallons for each inch of depth shall be carried in each truck. Each tank truck shall also be equipped with a route board at least 10 by 12 inches, constructed of substantial material and permanently attached thereto by round-headed or carriage bolts, nutted and riveted, battered or welded. Each tank truck must have permanently and legibly marked or painted thereon its number, capacity in wine gallons, and the name of the owner, in letters at least four inches in height. If the tank truck consists of two or more compartments, each compartment must be identified by a letter of the alphabet, such as "A", "B", etc., and the capacity in wine gallons of each compartment must be marked thereon. Provision shall also be made for protection, against the weather, of the label by the use of celluloid or equally substantial material. The prescribed label (as required by § 184.553f) will be affixed to such route board. Tank trucks shall be so constructed that the contents of each compartment will drain completely, even when the ground is not perfectly level. Suitable ladders and cat walks, permanently attached, must be provided in order to permit ready examination of manholes and other openings. Provision shall be made for the proper grounding of tank trucks when filling or emptying.

§ 184.553d *Bond; transportation by motor carrier.* Motor carriers, as defined in § 184.553b, desiring to transport, in tank trucks, brandy in bond or for removal for fortification of wine, must file with the district supervisor a bond on Form 49, "Bond to Transport Specially Denatured or Tax-free Alcohol," modified to read "Bond to Transport Distilled Spirits". The penal sum of the bond shall be at the rate of $75,000 for each tank truck and not more than $200,000 for the total of all tank trucks used. The bond shall be filed in triplicate, appropriately modified.

§ 184.553e *Bond; transportation by consignor or consignee.* A consignor or consignee, in order to transport brandy in bond, or to remove brandy for fortification of wine, in tank trucks controlled and operated by such consignor or consignee, must file with the district supervisor, a bond on Form 49, properly modified, in the penal sum specified in § 184.553d: *Provided,* That in lieu of filing such bond, the consignor distiller or consignee distiller or warehouseman may file consent of surety, Form 1533, on his bond, Form 30, Form 30½, or Form 1571, as the case may be, extending the terms thereof to cover the tax, together with penalties and interest for which he may become liable, on all brandy transported by him in tank trucks. If the transportation is by the consignor or consignee distiller and the maximum of his bond, Form 30 or Form 30½, is not sufficient when computed as set forth in § 184.553d, an additional bond on Form 49 in a sufficient penal sum must be furnished to cover the additional liability. If the transportation is by the consignee warehouseman, and the maximum of his bond, Form 1571, is not sufficient when computed as set forth in § 184.553d, an additional bond on Form 49 or on Form 1571, in a sufficient penal sum must be furnished to cover the additional liability. If the transportation is by the consignee winemaker, he may file a consent of surety on his bond, Form 700–A, and an additional bond on Form 49 in a sufficient penal sum to cover the additional liability.

§ 184.553f *Removal in tank trucks.* Tank trucks used for the transportation of brandy in bond or for removal of brandy for fortification of wine must be filled in the immediate presence of the storekeeper-gauger. Prior to filling, the storekeeper-gauger shall determine whether the tank truck is properly marked and may be effectively sealed. If the tank truck does not meet such requirements, its use for the transportation of brandy will not be permitted. Immediately after filling, the storekeeper-gauger shall seal the tank truck in such a manner as will secure all openings affording access to the contents of the tank. The storekeeper-gauger will enter on Form 1520, covering the description and gauge of the brandy, the number of inches of brandy loaded into each compartment and the temperature thereof at the time of filling, the name of the carrier, the number of the tank truck, the state license number of the truck, the driver's full name, and the driver's permit number and State issuing the same, the destination, the date of shipment, and the serial numbers of the cap seals used. Forms 236 and 1520 will be disposed of in accordance with § 184.612 or § 184.620, as the case may be. The consignor shall securely attach to the route board of the tank truck a label showing the name, registry number and location (city or town and state) of the shipping fruit distillery; the name, registry number and location (city or town and state) of the receiving internal revenue bonded warehouse, registered distillery, or other fruit distillery, or bonded winery, as the case may be, followed by the date of shipment; and the quantity in wine and proof gallons contained in each compartment. (Such label shall be destroyed upon emptying the tank truck.)

§ 184.553g *Receipts in tank trucks.* Where brandy for redistillation is received in tank trucks from a distillery or an internal revenue bonded warehouse, the seals must be broken by a storekeeper-gauger at the fruit distillery and no brandy may be removed from the tank truck except in the presence of such officer. The storekeeper-gauger will carefully examine the tank truck for evidence of loss, and gauge and report the quantity received in accordance with the applicable provisions of § 184.484. Where the gauge of brandy received discloses discrepancies between the shipping and receiving gauges, the applicable procedure prescribed by § 184.485 will be followed.

4. Regulations 7 "Production, Fortification, Tax-payment, Etc., of Wines" (26 CFR Part 178; 10 F. R. 12307) are amended as follows:

SUBPART B—THE FORTIFICATION OF WINE

* * * * *

MANNER OF PROCURING BRANDY FROM FRUIT DISTILLERIES AND INTERNAL REVENUE BONDED WAREHOUSES

* * * * *

Temporary Use of Tank Trucks for Procurement of Brandy

Sec.
178.467a General.
178.467b Receipts in tank trucks.

AUTHORITY: §§ 178.467a and 178.467b issued under 53 Stat. 375, 477; 26 U. S. C. 3176, 3901. Interpret or apply 53 Stat. 335, as amended, 348, as amended, 350, as amended, 351, 352, as amended, 355, as amended; 26 U. S. C. 2883, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3036, 3044, 3045.

§ 178.467a *General.* Upon a showing of the unavailability of tank cars for the transportation of brandy, produced at 160 degrees of proof or more, from fruit distilleries and internal revenue bonded warehouses to a bonded winery for the fortification of wine, authorized by §178.449, the district supervisor, as an emergency measure, may authorize the temporary use of tank trucks for such transportation, subject to the provisions of Regulations 5 (26 CFR Part 184) or Regulations 10 (26 CFR Part 185), as the case may be, and the applicable provisions of this part governing the procuring of brandy from fruit distilleries and internal revenue bonded warehouses in tank cars.

§ 178.467b *Receipts in tank trucks.* Where brandy is received in tank trucks from a fruit distillery or internal revenue bonded warehouse the seals must be broken by a Government officer assigned to the bonded winery and no brandy may be removed from the tank truck except in the presence of such officer. The Government officer will carefully examine the tank truck for evidence of loss, and gauge and report the quantity received in accordance with the applicable provisions of § 178.466. Where the gauge of brandy received discloses discrepancies between the shipping and receiving gauges, the applicable procedure prescribed by § 178.467 will be followed.

5. Regulations 10 "Warehousing of Distilled Spirits" (26 CFR Part 185; 15 F. R. 5233) are amended as follows:

SUBPART AA—WITHDRAWAL OF DISTILLED SPIRITS FROM WAREHOUSE

* * * * *

TEMPORARY USE OF TANK TRUCKS FOR TRANSFERS IN BOND AND REMOVALS FOR FORTIFICATION OF WINE

Sec.

185.579a General.
185.579b Type of motor carrier.
185.579c Construction of tank trucks.
185.579d Bond; transportation by motor carrier.
185.579e Bond; transportation by consignor or consignee.
185.579f Removal in tank trucks.
185.579g Receipts in tank trucks.

AUTHORITY: §§ 185.579a to 185.579g issued under 53 Stat. 375, 492; 26 U. S. C. 3176, 4017. Interpret or apply 53 Stat. 332, 335, as amended; 26 U. S. C. 2875, 2883. Other statutory provisions interpreted or applied are cited to text in parentheses.

§ 185.579a *General.* Notwithstanding the prohibition in § 185.561, and upon a showing of the unavailability of tank cars for the transportation of distilled spirits, produced at 160 degrees of proof or more, authorized by §§ 185.690 (d), 185.725, and 185.868, the district supervisor, as an emergency measure, may authorize the temporary use of tank trucks for such transportation, subject to the provisions of §§ 185.579b–185.579g and the applicable provisions of this part governing the transfer in bond of distilled spirits and the removal of brandy for fortification of wine, in tank cars.

§ 185.579b *Type of motor carrier.* Transportation by tank trucks authorized by § 185.579a shall be made (a) by a motor carrier licensed under the Motor Carrier Act of 1935 or an applicable state law, or a private carrier employed by, or acting as agent for, the consignor or consignee, who is actively and regularly engaged generally in the legitimate business of transportation, who possesses adequate facilities to insure safe delivery at destination of any distilled spirits transported by him, and who is approved by the district supervisor; or (b) by the consignor or consignee acting as a private carrier.

§ 185.579c *Construction of tank trucks.* Every tank truck used to transport distilled spirits in bond must conform to the following requirements: The tank shall be securely and permanently attached to the frame or chassis of the truck or trailer and shall be securely constructed. Interior bulkheads or stiffeners must have proper drainage cut-outs. Manhole covers, outlet valves, vents or pressure relief valves, and all other openings shall be equipped for sealing so as to prevent unauthorized access to the contents of the tank. Outlets of each compartment must be so arranged that delivery of any compartment will not afford access to the contents of any other compartment. Partial delivery, by meter or otherwise, will not be permitted. There shall be but one consignor per load and the entire contents of all compartments shall be delivered to one consignee, unless the district supervisor, for good cause, authorizes the use of separate compartments for different consignors or consignees. Calibrated charts, prepared or certified by competent and recognized authorities or engineers, showing the capacity of each compartment in wine gallons for each inch of depth shall be carried in each truck. Each tank truck shall also be equipped with a route board, at least 10 by 12 inches, constructed of substantial material and permanently attached thereto by round-headed or carriage bolts, nutted and riveted, battered or welded. Each tank truck must have permanently and legibly marked or painted thereon its number, capacity in wine gallons, and the name of the owner in letters at least four inches in height. If the tank truck consists of two or more compartments, each compartment must be identified by a letter of the alphabet, such as "A", "B", etc., and the capacity in wine gallons of each compartment must be marked thereon. Provision shall also be made for protection, against the weather, of the label by the use of celluloid or equally substantial material. The prescribed label (as required by § 185.579f) will be affixed to such route board. Tank trucks shall be so constructed that the contents of each compartment will drain completely, even when the ground is not perfectly level. Suitable ladders and cat walks, permanently attached, must be provided in order to permit ready examination of manholes and other openings. Provision shall be made for the proper grounding of tank trucks when filling or emptying.

§ 185.579d *Bond; transportation by motor carrier.* Motor carriers, as defined in § 185.579b, desiring to transport distilled spirits in bond, in tank trucks, must file with the district supervisor a bond on Form 49, "Bond to Transport Specially Denatured or Taxfree Alcohol," modified to read "Bond to Transport Distilled Spirits". The penal sum of the bond shall be at the rate of $75,000 for each such tank truck and not more than $200,000 for the total of all tank trucks used. The bond shall be filed in triplicate, appropriately modified.

§ 185.579e *Bond; transportation by consignor or consignee.* A consignor or consignee, in order to transport distilled spirits in bond, or to remove brandy for fortification of wine, in tank trucks controlled and operated by such consignor or consignee, must file with the district supervisor, a bond on Form 49, properly modified, in the penal sum specified in § 185.579d: *Provided,* That in lieu of filing such bond, the consignor warehouseman or consignee distiller or warehouseman may file consent of surety, Form 1533, on his bond, Form 30, Form 30½, or Form 1571, as the case may be, extending the terms thereof to cover the tax, together with penalties and interest, for which he may become liable, on all distilled spirits transported by him in tank trucks. If the transportation is by the consignor or consignee warehouseman and the maximum of his bond, Form 1571, is not sufficient when computed as set forth in § 185.579d, an additional bond on Form 49 or 1571 in a sufficient penal sum must be furnished to cover the additional liability. If the transportation is by the consignee distiller, and the maximum of his bond, Form 30 or Form 30½, is not sufficient when computed as set forth in § 185.579d, an additional bond on Form 49 or on Form 30, or Form 30½, as the case may be, in a sufficient penal sum must be furnished to cover the additional liability. If the transportation is by the consignee winemaker, he may file a consent of surety on his bond, Form 700–A, and an additional bond on Form 49 in a sufficient penal sum to cover the additional liability.

§ 185.579f *Removal in tank trucks.* Tank trucks used for the transportation of distilled spirits in bond or for removal of brandy for the fortification of wine must be filled in the immediate presence of the storekeeper-gauger. Prior to filling, the storekeeper-gauger shall determine whether the tank truck is properly marked and may be effectively sealed. If the tank truck does not meet such requirements, its use for the transportation of distilled spirits (including brandy) will not be permitted. Immediately after filling, the storekeeper-gauger shall seal the tank truck in such a manner as will secure all openings affording access to the contents of the tank. The storekeeper-gauger will enter on Form 1520, covering the description and gauge of the distilled spirits, the number of inches of distilled spirits loaded into each compartment and the temperature thereof at the time of filling, the name of the carrier, the number of the tank truck, the state license number of the truck, the driver's full name, and

the driver's permit number and State issuing the same, the destination, the date of shipment, and the serial numbers of the cap seals used. Forms 236 and 1520 will be disposed of in accordance with § 185.706 or 185.711, as the case may be. The consignor shall securely attach to the route board of the tank truck a label showing the name, registry number and location (city or town and state) of the shipping internal revenue bonded warehouse; the name, registry number and location (city or town and state) of the receiving internal revenue bonded warehouse, registered distillery, fruit distillery, or bonded winery, as the case may be, followed by the date of shipment; and the quantity in wine and proof gallons contained in each compartment. (Such label shall be destroyed upon emptying the tank truck.)

§ 185.579g *Receipts in tank trucks.* Where distilled spirits are received in tank trucks from a distillery or another internal revenue bonded warehouse, the seals must be broken by a storekeeper-gauger at the warehouse and no distilled spirits may be removed from the tank truck except in the presence of such officer. The storekeeper-gauger will carefully examine the tank truck for evidence of loss, and gauge and report the quantity received in accordance with the applicable provisions of § 185.369. Where the gauge of distilled spirits received discloses discrepancies between the shipping and receiving gauges, the applicable procedure prescribed by § 185.486 will be followed.

(53 Stat. 333, 340, as amended; 26 U. S. C. 2879, 2901)

6. It is found that compliance with the notice, public rule-making procedure, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) is unnecessary in connection with the issuance of these regulations for the reason that the changes made are of a liberalizing character.

7. This Treasury decision will be effective upon the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] GEO. J. SCHOENEMAN,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: December 29, 1950.

THOMAS J. LYNCH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 51-157; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter I—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-12 as amended Dec. 30, 1950]

PART 29—COPPER AND COPPER-BASE ALLOYS

SUBPART B—USE OF COPPER AND COPPER-BASE ALLOYS

This amendment to NPA Order M-12, dated November 29, 1950, is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950. In the formulation of this order, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. However, consultation with representatives of all trades and industries affected in advance of the issuance of this order has been rendered impracticable due to the necessity for immediate action and because the order affects a large number of different trades and industries.

This amendment affects NPA Order M-12 as follows: Paragraph (c) of § 29.23 is revised; a new § 29.27 is added and present §§ 29.27 through 29.33 are redesignated §§ 29.28 through 29.34; references to §§ 29.27 and 29.28 are changed to read "§ 29.28" and "§ 29.29", respectively, whenever they occur; a new § 29.35 *List A* is added.

As amended, Order M-12 is revised to read as follows:

Sec.

AUTHORITY: §§ 29.21 to 29.35 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply sec. 101, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, F. R. 6105.

§ 29.21 *What this subpart does.* The purpose of this subpart is to describe how the copper remaining after allowing for the requirements of national defense may be distributed and used in the civilian economy. It is the policy of the National Production Authority that copper and articles made of copper, not required to fill rated orders, shall be distributed equitably through normal channels of distribution, and that due regard shall be given by suppliers to the needs of new and small business. It is the intent of this subpart that other materials which are not in short supply shall be substituted for copper and copper-base alloy wherever possible.

§ 29.22 *Definitions.* As used in this subpart:

(a) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association or any other organized group of persons and includes any agency of the United States or any other government.

(b) "Base period" means the six-months period ending June 30, 1950.

(c) "Manufacture" means to put into process, machine, incorporate into products, fabricate or otherwise alter the forms and products of copper defined in § 29.23 by physical or chemical means, and includes the use of copper in plating.

(d) "Maintenance" means the minimum upkeep necessary to continue a building, machine, piece of equipment or facility in sound working condition, and "repair" means the restoration of a building, machine, piece of equipment or facility to sound working condition when the same has been rendered unsafe or unfit for service by wear and tear, damage, failure of parts or the like: *Provided, however,* Neither maintenance nor repair includes the improvement of any such item with materials of a better kind, quality or design.

(e) "Operating supplies" means any copper or copper-base alloy forms or products listed in § 29.23 which are normally carried by a person as operating supplies according to established accounting practice and are not included in his finished product, except that materials included in such product which are normally chargeable to operating expense may be treated as operating supplies.

§ 29.23 *Copper forms and products to which this subpart applies.* This subpart applies to the following forms and products of copper: Copper, copper-base alloy, brass mill products, copper wire mill products, and foundry copper products and copper-base alloy products. For the purpose of this subpart, these items are defined as follows:

(a) "Copper" means unalloyed copper. (It includes electrolytic copper, fire refined copper and all unalloyed copper in any form including scrap.)

(b) "Copper-base alloy" means any alloy in the composition of which the percentage of copper metal by weight equals or exceeds 40 percent of the total weight of the alloy. (It shall include fired and demilitarized cartridge and artillery cases, and all copper-base alloy, as specified above, in any form including scrap.) It does not include alloyed gold produced in accordance with U. S. Commercial standard CS67-38.

(c) "Brass mill product" means sheet, including strip and plate; rod, including bars, forgings (rough as forged), and extruded shapes; wire; or tube, including pipe; made from copper or copper-base alloy. This does not include copper wire mill products.

(d) "Copper wire mill product" means bare wire, insulated wire and cable whatever the outer protective coverings may be, and uninsulated wire and cables, where the conductors are made from copper, copper-base alloy, or copper clad steel containing over 20 percent copper by weight. All copper wire mill products should be measured in terms of pounds of copper content.

(e) "Foundry products" means cast copper and copper-base alloy shapes or forms suitable for ultimate use without remelting, rolling, drawing, extruding or forging. (Includes the removal of gates, risers and sprues, and sandblasting, tumbling, or dipping, but excludes any further machining or processing.)

§ 29.24 *Application of subpart.* Subject to the exemptions stated in § 29.29, this subpart applies to all persons who produce brass mill products, copper wire mill products or foundry products as listed in § 29.23, or who use any of the

forms and products of copper defined in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of § 29.23 for the purpose of manufacture, use in installation or construction, or for maintenance, repair or operating supplies. This subpart does not apply to persons who use copper or copper-base alloy in the production of other metals or metal alloys.

§ 29.25 *Production of brass mill products, copper wire mill products and foundry products.* Subject to the exemptions stated in § 29.29, or unless specifically directed by the National Production Authority:

(a) No person shall produce during the following months a total quantity by weight of brass mill products and copper wire mill products in excess of the percentages specified with respect to each month of his average monthly production of such products during the base period:

	Percent
January, 1951	85
February, 1951	85
March, 1951	80

(b) During the calendar quarter commencing on January 1, 1951, no person shall produce a total quantity by weight of foundry products in excess of 100 percent of this average quarterly production of foundry products during the base period.

§ 29.26 *Use of copper forms and products.* Subject to the exemptions stated in § 29.29, or unless specifically directed by the National Production Authority, no person shall manufacture, or use in installation or construction:

(a) During December 1950, a total quantity by weight of the forms and products of copper defined in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of § 29.23 in excess of 100 percent of his average monthly use of such material in October and November 1950.

(b) During the following months a total quantity by weight of the forms and products of copper defined in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of § 29.23 in excess of the percentages specified with respect to each month of his average monthly use of such material during the base period:

	Percent
January, 1951	85
February, 1951	85
March, 1951	80

(c) During the calendar quarter commencing on January 1, 1951, a total quantity by weight of foundry products in excess of 100 percent of his average quarterly use of such products during the base period.

§ 29.27 *Use of copper in manufacture and construction.* (a) Commencing on March 1, 1951, copper in the forms and products defined in § 29.23 may not be used in the manufacture of any item included in § 29.35 (List A) except as indicated therein; *Provided, however,* That any such items may be completed if they were in the process of manufacture on or before March 1, 1951 and such completion is effected not later than April 30, 1951, and any such items so completed may be sold after April 30, 1951.

(b) During each of the months of January and February, 1951, subject to the limitations on use in manufacture stated in § 29.26, no person may use in the manufacture of the items on § 29.35 (List A) a total quantity by weight of the copper forms or products defined in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of § 29.23 in excess of 85 percent, or of the foundry products defined in paragraph (e) of said section in excess of 100 percent, of his average monthly use of such material during the base period.

(c) Any person who uses in construction any brass mill product as such for any item included in § 29.35 (List A) may not accept delivery of or use such product for this purpose after April 30, 1951.

(d) The following items included in § 29.35 (List A) shall be exempt from the application of this section if they are used on vessels other than pleasure craft: (1) Furnishings, fittings and fixtures when located within the sphere of the magnetic compasses; and (2) builders hardware, building materials and snap hooks where the properties supplied by copper are essential and satisfactory substitutes not available.

(e) Commencing on March 1, 1951, no person may use: (1) In the manufacture of any item, including components and parts therefor, a greater quantity or better grade of the copper forms and products defined in § 29.23 than is necessary for the functional operation of such items; or (2) any such copper forms or products for decorative purposes.

(f) The exemptions contained in § 29.29 relating to the filling of rated orders and the use of small quantities of copper forms and products are not applicable to the items included in § 29.35 (List A).

§ 29.28 *Maintenance, repair and operating supplies.* Unless specifically directed by the National Production Authority, during the calendar quarter commencing on January 1, 1951, and each calendar quarter thereafter, no person shall use for maintenance, repair and operating supplies a quantity by weight of the forms and products of copper defined in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of § 29.23 in excess of 100 percent of his average quarterly use for such purposes during the base period.

§ 29.29 *Exemptions.* (a) The production of brass mill, wire mill and foundry products is permitted to fill rated orders, or to meet any mandatory order of the National Production Authority, in addition to the production permitted by the provisions of § 29.25.

(b) Copper forms and products defined in § 29.23 acquired with ratings or to meet a National Production Authority scheduled program may be used in addition to the quantities permitted by the provisions of §§ 29.26 and 29.28.

(c) The provisions of §§ 29.25, 29.26 and 29.27 do not apply to persons who use less than 1,000 lbs. of the copper forms and products defined in § 29.23 during any calendar quarter: *Provided, however,* That persons who by reason of the provisions of § 29.26 would be permitted to use less than 1,000 lbs. during any calendar quarter, may use during such period a quantity up to 1,000 lbs.

§ 29.30 *Inventories.* In addition to the provisions of Part 10 of this chapter (NPA Reg. 1) relating to Inventory Controls, it is considered that a more exact requirement applying to producers of brass mill products, copper wire mill products and foundry products, and to users of the copper forms and products definied in § 29.23 is necessary.

(a) No person producing brass mill products, copper wire mill products or foundry products may receive or accept delivery of copper or copper-base alloy if his inventory is, or by such receipt would become, in excess of that necessary to meet his deliveries or supply his services on the basis of his scheduled method and rate of operation pursuant to this subpart during the succeeding 45-day period, or in excess of a "practicable minimum working inventory" (as defined in Part 10 of this chapter (NPA Reg. 1)), whichever is less.

(b) No person obtaining copper forms or products defined in § 29.23 for use in manufacture, installation or construction, or for maintenance, repair or operating supplies, may receive or accept delivery of a quantity of such forms and products if his inventory is, or by such receipt would become, in excess of that necessary to meet his deliveries or supply his services on the basis of his scheduled method and rate of operation pursuant to this Order during the succeeding 60-day period, or in excess of a "practicable minimum working inventory" (as defined in Part 10 of this chapter (NPA Reg. 1)), whichever is less.

(c) For the purpose of this section, any copper forms and products defined in § 29.23, in which minor changes or alterations have been effected, shall be included in inventory. Part 10 of this chapter (NPA Reg. 1) will apply to all such forms and products except as modified by this section.

§ 29.31 *Applications for adjustment.* Any person affected by any provision of this subpart may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that his business operation was commenced during or after the base period, or because any provision otherwise works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In considering requests for adjustment claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this subpart, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing, shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought, and shall state the justication therefor.

§ 29.32 *Records and reports.* (a) Persons subject to this subpart shall preserve the records which they have maintained of production, inventories, receipts, deliveries and uses of copper

forms and products defined in § 29.23 commencing with January 1, 1950.

(b) Persons subject to this subpart shall make records and submit such reports to the National Production Authority as it shall require subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act (Pub. Law 831, 77th Cong., 5 U. S. C. 139–139F).

§ 29.33 *Communications.* All communications concerning this subpart shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C. Ref: M–12.

§ 29.34 *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provisions of this subpart or any other order or regulation of the National Production Authority or wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information in the course of operation under this subpart is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

§ 29.35 *List A.* (See § 29.27.) The use of the forms and products of copper as defined in § 29.23 in the items listed under the descriptive sub-headings below (excluding repair parts) is prohibited except to the extent permitted by this order, or as specified on this list.

BUILDERS HARDWARE

Butts, hinges and related items.
Checking floor closers, overhead concealed, semi-concealed and surface door closers (except gland nuts, regulating screw assemblies and fusible links).
Closers, hanging brackets for.
Closers, screen door.
Cabinet hardware, including cabinet hinges.
Hangers, track and related items including—
  Sliding door hardware
  Folding door hardware
  Sliding—Folding door hardware
  Folding Partition hardware
  Upward Acting door hardware
  Fire door hardware (except bearings and fusible links).
Locks and lock trim (except that brass mill products may be used for cylinder assemblies and keys, for essential working parts of locks and and latches, for faces of locks and latches and for trim of cylinder lock sets).
Sash, screen, transom, casement hardware and shelf hardware items.
Spring hinges.
Sash balances.
Door holding devices.
Kick plates.
Push plates.
Door pulls.
Push bars.
House numbers.
Door knockers.
Letter boxes.
Nameplates.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Anchors and dowels (except safety anchors).
Bands on pipe insulation.
Bathtub enclosures and shower enclosures.
Blinds, including fixtures and fittings (except where essential for operating parts).
Caulking anchors.
Cement flooring and composition flooring (except that crude arsenical copper precipitate may be used for flooring in hospital operating and anesthesia rooms, for places where explosives are handled or stored and for places where explosive vapors may be present).
Chimneys and flues.
Conduits (except for instrument assemblies).
Cornices.
Door sills.
Door frames.
Doors.
Downspouts and accessories thereto.
Drains (except strainer grids for showers and urinals).
Drip pans.
Elevators and escalators (except for worm gears and parts necessary for conducting electricity).
Escutcheons and plates for floor, ceiling and wall use.
Fences and gates.
Food waste disposal units (except for current carrying parts, bearings and controls).
Gratings.
Grids (except for flooring in hospital operating rooms and anesthesia rooms, and for places where explosives are handled or stored and for places where explosive vapors may be present).
Grilles and shields, including fresh air inlet boxes and radiator and convector enclosures.
Gutters and accessories thereto.
Holdback hooks for curtains.
I. P. S. waste nipples.
Lavatory legs (excluding hospital types).
Leaders and accessories thereto.
Linoleum stripping.
Louvres.
Marquees.
Metal siding.
Mouldings for joining cabinet sinks.
Ornamental metal work; including grille work, railings, and fittings.
Pipe, I. P. S. and fittings (except for industrial process piping, chemical gas equipment, underground water and gas service connections and except for solder nipples, solder bushing and ferrules).
Tube, tubing and fittings for interior piping systems or for lawn sprinkling systems. This restriction does not apply to the use of tube, tubing and fittings for underground water or gas service connections or for chemical gas equipment, and industrial process tube, tubing and fittings.
Radiator covers and shields.
Railings and fittings.
Reglets, moulding and trim.
Rim protectors for fixtures.
Robe hooks.
Roofing.
Roofing nails (not including staples, clips and similar devices designed for the purpose of protecting shingles and siding against wind damage).
Shower curtain rods or bars (excluding hospital).
Shower door frames.
Shower goosenecks.
Skylights.
Stair and threshold treads, nosing and edgings.
Store fronts.
Straps and hangers for pipe supports.
Supply pipes, I. P. S. for plumbing fixtures such as lavatories, sinks and water closets.
Switch plates.
Tanks for automatic storage water heaters.
Traps, (except tube traps in 20 gauge without cleanouts and except traps cast from secondary metal).
Thresholds, and saddles.
Towel bars and brackets.
Unit heaters, unit ventilators, unit ventilator inlet wall boxes, and convectors, space or local heaters, and blast heating coils, or any apparatus using such coils as part of its construction (except that copper or copper base alloys may be used for valves, controls, bearings or parts necessary for conducting electricity, for fins, and for water or steam courses and headers).
Ventilators.
Vents.
Weatherstripping.
Window frames.
Window sills.
Windows.

BURIAL EQUIPMENT

Burial urns.
Burial vaults.
Caskets and casket hardware, (except copper or brass flash plate treatment necessary to prevent corrosion during period of manufacture and warehousing).
Memorial tablets.

CLOTHING AND DRESS ACCESSORIES, NOT INCLUDING SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Buckles.
Buttons, (except for utility buttons and for flash coatings).
Dress ornaments and trimmings.
Fittings: belt, corset, garter, glove, hand bag and purse, supports, suspenders (except zippers).
Insignia.
Metal cloths, laces, tassels, braids, embroidery, ribbons.
Millinery accessories and frames.
Artificial flowers.
Snaps, snap buttons, hooks and eyes (except for work clothing and industrial safety clothing, and except for utility fasteners where the weight is not more than five pounds per thousand units).

FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Andirons, fireplace screens and fittings.
Candlesticks.
Curtain fasteners, rods and rings.
Cuspidors.
Gas heater and stove installation connections (except parts essential for proper functioning).
Lamp shades.
Mops.
Mud scrapers.
Portable heaters (except electric portable heaters).
Scrubbing boards.
Stoves and ranges for household cooking use—gas (except for burner valves and oven thermostats and for oil reservoirs).
Stoves and ranges other than gas stoves and ranges for household cooking use (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for valves, ferrules for compression fittings, controls, and parts necessary for conducting electricity or necessary for proper functioning).
Trays.
Upholsterers supplies, including nails and tacks.
Vases, pitchers, bowls, and artcraft (except laboratory).
Washing tubs and washing boilers.
Waste baskets, humidors and similar items.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

Barber shop and beauty parlor furniture.
Household furniture.
Mattresses and bedsprings (except hospital).
Partitions, shelving and fixtures (except hospital and laboratory).
Public building and office furniture.
Reed and rattan furniture.
Restaurant furniture.
Venetian blinds (except where essential for operating parts).

HARDWARE, MISCELLANEOUS

Collars and other harness for pets.
Cutlery, table, kitchen, butcher and meat packing (except when the only copper or copper base alloy products used are for rivets).
Fireplace fixtures and equipment.
Furniture (except protective brass plating where other types of finishes are impracticable and except that brass mill products may be used in cylinder assemblies and keys and for essential working parts of locks).
Band saw screws, nuts and washers for attaching saw blades to the handles.
Hand service tools, including hammers, pliers, wrenches, screw drivers, etc. (except nonsparking tools necessary to prevent explosion hazards).
Passenger transportation equipment, decorative hardware and ornamental metal work and trim and general hardware (except for locks, and for brass protective plating).
Pleasure boat decorative hardware.
Pocket knives (except where copper products used are for rivets and linings).
Puttying and scraping knives.
Saddlery and harness hardware (except for brass protective plating).
Scissors, shears, hedge and other trimmers, tinners and other snips.
Stairs and threshold treads and edgings.
Trunk and luggage hardware (except for brass protective plating and except that brass mill products may be used in cylinder assemblies and keys and for essential working parts of locks.

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

(Except where copper products or copper base alloy products are used for functional parts where the properties supplied by the copper are essential and satisfactory substitutes are not available)
Domestic electrical appliances including but not limited to:
Laundry equipment.
Vacuum cleaners.
Refrigerators.
Floor and furniture polishers.
Food mixers.
Electric irons.
Electric razors.
Hair driers.
Toasters (except where copper products or copper base alloy products are used for control and bearing parts or for parts necessary for conducting electricity).

JEWELRY, GIFTS AND NOVELTIES

All jewelry (except operational attachments such as screw and snap posts; wire pegs; screws and/or rivets; spring pins for wrist watches; catches and pin stems; and copper seal interlinings to prevent "bleeding" of silver through gold).
Book ends.
Jewelry and instrument cases, including cosmetic.
Lighters (except necessary operational parts).
Medals and emblems, including decorations (excluding religious goods).
Mirrors and picture frames.
Napkin rings.
Signs and advertising displays.
Smokers' accessories, including ash trays and humidors.
Souvenirs.

MOTOR VEHICLE: PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES INCLUDING TAXICABS, STATION WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HEARSES, TRUCKS, TRUCK TRACTORS, TRUCK TRAILERS, MOTORCYCLES AND BUSES

Decorative Mouldings, both internal and external; decorative mouldings do not include glass run channels, window-glass frames, external windshield and rear window external mouldings.
Defrosters and Heaters (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are (1) for parts necessary for conducting electricity and (2) for radiators (heat exchangers) and for supply and return hot water lines and (3) for parts used in the operating controls of the hearing and defrosting systems).
Gas Tank Caps (except valves and springs).
Horns (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for diaphragms, vibrators and conducting electricity).
Lighters (except for parts necessary for conducting electricity).
Lights, Lamps, Headlamps and Lighting Accessories (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for doors, bezels, adjusting and attaching screws, retaining rings, and for parts necessary for conducting electricity including light bulbs).
Motor Vehicle Hardware (excluding door handles, ventilator and regulator handles, working parts for locks, ventilator window latches, external lock cylinder caps and covers, external windshield wiper arm and blade assemblies and screws).
Rear-View Mirrors and Brackets.
Smokers Accessories, including ash trays.
Wheel Discs and Wheel Trim Rings.

PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

(Including railroad cars, street and interurban cars, busses, and trailers, but excluding locomotives)
All items under the heading "Furnishings and Equipment."
Bands on pipe coverings.
Door knockers, checks, pulls and stops.
Doors and windows, door and window frames and window sills.
Drinking water reservoirs.
Shower rods and pans.
Sinks and drainboards.
Towel and luggage racks.
Water containers for humidification.
Weatherstripping and insulation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alarm and protective systems (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conducting electricity or where the use of such products is essential to the proper service or functioning of the parts).
Antique reproductions.
Arch supports.
Atomizers (except atomizers for medicinal purposes and for use in the preparation of dried milk and dried eggs).
Barrels, boxes, cans, jars, and other containers.
Badges (except for use for identification and industrial security purposes).
Bar and counter equipment and fittings.
Barber shop equipment and supplies.
Barrel hooks.
Bathroom accessories (including grab bars, tumbler holders, tooth brush holders, paper holders, and shelf brackets).
Beauty parlor equipment and supplies (except for repair and replacement parts of commercial permanent wave equipment and commercial hair driers).
Beverage dispensing units and parts thereof (except for carbonators and except for self-contained drinking water coolers).
Bicycles, and similar vehicles and equipment therefor (except valves for bicycle tires and tubes).
Binoculars (except precision types) and opera glasses.
Bird and pet cages and stands.
Branding, marking, and labeling devices and stock for same (except engraved burning branding dies; and except where the devices and the stock are for affixing governmental, notarial and corporate seals).
Brushes (except for the types used in electric motors and generators; and except for industrial brushes).
Carpet rods.
Chimes and bells (except for any bells when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conducting electricity and except for bells for use on board ship when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for parts necessary for conducting electricity or where the use of such products is essential to the proper functioning of the parts).
Clips, paper.
Cleaning and polishing accessories, such as brooms, carpet sweepers, crumbing sets, dust pans, mops, pot scourers, whisk brooms and floor and furniture polishers.
Clock cases (except for marine use).
Clothes line pulleys and reels.
Cocktail shakers.
Cooking utensils (except for commercial processing machinery).
Daubers for shoe polish.
Dispensers, hand, for hand lotions, paper products, soap and straws.
Flower pots, boxes and holders for same.
Fountain pens (except that copper products or copper base alloy products may be used as an undercoating in the plating of outside functional parts and for clips).
Furniture grommets.
Garden tools and equipment (except that copper products or copper base alloy products may be used in parts necessary for functional parts).
Hair curlers, hair brushes and combs.
Ice cream freezers for use in the home.
Ink, bronze.
Juke boxes (except for copper products and copper base alloy products for conducting electricity).
Kitchen utensils, devices and machines (except electrical appliances).
Lace tips.
Lamps, portable electric (except that copper products or copper base alloy products may be used for parts necessary for conducting electricity and plating).
Lamps, other than electric (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for valves, controls, and wicks, and for burners for mantle type kerosene lamps).
Lanterns (except for functional parts).
Letter boxes and mail chutes.
Lighting fixtures (except for: (1) current-carrying parts, plating, rivets, eyelets, screws, small fasteners, (2) the threaded parts, clamping, sealing or attachment devices of exterior, explosion proof, dust tight and vapor tight fixtures, (3) Marine and airport).
Loose-leaf binders.
Manicure implements.
Match and pattern plates, matrices, and flasks.
Mattress buttons and furniture glides.
Name plates, not including instruction and data plates and not including identification plates for use on machinery or equipment.
Nonoperating or decorative uses of copper or copper base alloy, or the use of the same in such parts of installations and equipment (mechanical or otherwise) as bases, frames, guards, standards and supports.
Package handles and holders.
Pari-mutuel gambling and gaming machines, devices and accessories.
Pencils, mechanical (except that copper products or copper base alloy products may be used for the part or parts the function of which is to eject or retract the lead, and as an undercoating in the plating of outside functional parts).
Pins, (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for common or safety pins and except for laundry net and laundry identification pins or for safety catches on products otherwise permitted under this order).

Plating. The use of copper products or copper base allow products for plating any article not on List A or excepted on that list, and the plating of parts (including repair parts) for such an article is permitted Provided, That: (a) Such plating is not for decorative purposes, or part of a decoration. (b) The use of, or the normal wear on such article or parts would make impracticable any other form of coating for protective purposes or functional operation).

Pleasure boat fastenings and fittings.

Razors operated by electricity (except for repair parts and when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for functional parts and parts necessary for conducting electricity).

Razors not operated by electricity (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used in making safety razors or parts are for heads, functional parts for head, and for plating, and, in making straight razors or parts are for rivets, pins and washers).

Razor blade magazines.

Reflectors (except photographic and except that copper products or copper base alloy products may be used as an undercoating or an overcoating in electroplating in connection with silvering or chromium).

Refrigerator display cases.

Slot, game and vending machines (except when the only copper products or copper base alloy products used are for tumblers for locks).

Soda fountain equipment (except for carbonators).

Sporting goods and equipment (except fishing equipment and supplies for commercial fishing use, ammunition, and except reel gears, bearings and spools, swivels and snaps, rod mountings and copper for plating of baits and lures for sport fishing use.

Staplers and stapler machines (not including foot-operated or power-driven stitching machines).

Stationery supplies:
Desk accessories.
Office supplies.
Pencils (except for ferrules).
Pens and penholders.

Statues and statuettes (except religious and artists' originals).

Sundials.

Tent poles and parts.

Tobacco pipes.

Toys (except copper in motors and essential operating parts).

Unions and union fittings (except seats, and except for other parts of unions and union fittings (1) where and to the extent that the physical and chemical properties of the liquid or gas passing through the union or union fittings make the use of any other material dangerous or impractical, or (2) where the valve is of a type designed for use in an air conditioning or refrigeration "system", or (3) where use of copper and tubing and/or brass pipe is permitted).

Umbrellas and parasols.

Vacuum bottles and jugs.

Valve handles (except plumbing fixture trim).

Walking sticks and canes.

Weather vanes.

Weight reducing and exercising machines (except where copper products or copper base alloy products are necessary for electrical conduction).

Wool (except metal sponges intended for use in dairy products processing plants and by the canning industry and for filtering purposes).

This subpart as amended shall take effect on December 30, 1950.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
[SEAL] W. H. HARRISON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-189; Filed, Jan. 3, 1951; 1:51 p. m.]

TITLE 45—PUBLIC WELFARE

Chapter IV — Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency

PART 401—PLANS AND PROGRAMS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

INDIVIDUAL'S REHABILITATION PLAN

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1943, Public Law 113, 78th Congress, 1st session, approved July 6, 1943, paragraph (b) of § 401.11 (formerly § 600.11) of the regulations published on July 29, 1948 (13 F. R. 4353) is hereby amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end of such paragraph and adding the following: *"Provided, however*, That in view of the existing emergency, and until otherwise ruled, the foregoing need not apply in the case of any individual who can be made fit to meet an urgent employment need without being provided the full range of services as indicated by the case diagnosis."

(Sec. 7, 57 Stat. 374; 29 U. S. C. 37)

Dated: December 29, 1950.

[SEAL] OSCAR R. EWING,
Federal Security Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-121; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Federal Maritime Board

[Docket No. M-18]

LYKES BROS. SS CO., INC.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON APPLICATION TO BAREBOAT CHARTER WAR-BUILT, DRY-CARGO VESSELS FOR USE IN THE GULF, U. K. CONTINENT AND MEDITERRANEAN SERVICES

Pursuant to section 3, Public Law 591, 81st Congress, notice is hereby given that an informal public hearing will be held in Room 4821, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., on January 10, 1951, at 10:00 a. m. before the Federal Maritime Board, upon application of the above company to charter war-built, dry-cargo vessels for use in the Gulf, U. K. Continent and Mediterranean services of said company.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive evidence with respect to whether such services are required in the public interest and are not adequately served, and with respect to the availability of privately owned American-flag vessels on reasonable conditions and at reasonable rates for these services.

All persons having an interest in such application should arrange to be present.

Dated: January 3, 1951.

By order of the Federal Maritime Board.

[SEAL] A. J. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-195; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[Docket No. M-19]

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES, INC.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON APPLICATION TO BAREBOAT CHARTER WAR-BUILT, DRY-CARGO VESSEL FOR USE IN SERVICE BETWEEN NORTH ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

Pursuant to section 3, Public Law 591, 81st Congress, notice is hereby given that an informal public hearing will be held in Room 4821, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., on January 10, 1951, at 11:00 a. m. before the Federal Maritime Board, upon application of the above company to charter a war-built dry-cargo vessel for use in the company's service between North Atlantic and Mediterranean ports.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive evidence with respect to whether such service is required in the public interest and is not adequately served, and with respect to the availability of privately owned American-flag vessels on reasonable conditions and at reasonable rates for this service.

All persons having an interest in such application should arrange to be present.

Dated: January 3, 1951.

By order of the Federal Maritime Board.

[SEAL] A. J. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-196; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

National Production Authority

[NPA Delegation 1, as Amended Dec. 29, 1950]

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Pursuant to the authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (P. L. 774,

81st Cong.) and Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105) there is hereby delegated to the Secretary of Defense the authority to apply ratings to direct Government contracts and purchase orders in order to meet authorized procurement and construction programs of the Department of Defense, the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, or authorized programs of such other Government agencies as the National Production Authority may designate by special direction to the Secretary of Defense.

The Secretary of Defense is also authorized to assign the right to apply ratings:

1. To persons placing orders for materials to be delivered to or for the account of the Department of Defense or other Government agencies specially designated as provided above to meet authorized programs;

2. To certain prime or subcontractors on orders for delivery of production equipment specifically required to support authorized procurement programs of the Department of Defense or such other specially designated Government agencies; and

3. To certain contractors on orders for delivery of construction equipment for use on construction outside of the Zone of Interior.

This authority may be redelegated by the Secretary of Defense to appropriate agencies of the Department of Defense or to its authorized agents or to such other Government agencies specially designated as provided above.

The exercise of this authority shall conform to the terms of the regulations and orders of the National Production Authority and also to priorities and allocations policy directives issued by the Munitions Board and subject to approval by the National Production Authority.

In applying ratings on direct contracts and purchase orders, the certification and procedure stated in NPA Reg. 2 shall be used. In assigning the right to apply ratings on contracts and orders, the following certification shall be used: "By authority of the National Production Authority, rating DO (2 digit program code) is assigned to the deliveries on this purchase order or contract." This certification shall be authenticated with the signature of an authorized official of the Department of Defense or its authorized agents or of the appropriate other Government agency designated as provided above.

The use of this authority is limited to such quantitative allocations as may be assigned by the National Production Authority to the Department of Defense, and to such conditions as may be imposed by the National Production Authority on use, records and reports.

This authority shall not be used to rate direct procurement or contractors' purchase of construction equipment for use on construction in the Zone of Interior; civilian type items for resale in Post Exchanges and Ship Stores; purchases from exclusively retail establishments, except in emergency situations and only for small amounts to prevent imminent stoppage; or procurement of any of the following items: commercial office equipment and supplies; flags, bunting, flagstaffs, pennants, insignia and medals; vending machines; portable household fans; commercial type luggage; barber chairs; card tables; books, maps and periodicals; brooms and mops for household use; and domestic-type dishwashing machinery.

This amended delegation shall take effect on December 29, 1950.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
[SEAL] W. H. HARRISON,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-188; Filed, Jan. 3, 1951; 1:50 p. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

[No. 12]

FRIGATES

RANGE LIGHTS

Whereas section 360, Title 33, United States Code, provides that any requirement as to the number, position, range of visibility, or arc of visibility of navigation lights, required to be displayed by naval vessels under acts of Congress, as enumerated in said section 360, Title 33, United States Code, shall not apply to any vessel of the Navy where the Secretary of the Navy shall find or certify that, by reason of special construction, it is not possible with respect to such vessel or class of vessels to comply with statutory requirements as to the number, position, range of visibility, or arc of visibility of navigation lights; and

Whereas a study of the arrangement and position of the navigation lights of that type of naval vessels known as Frigates, PF3 Class, has been made in the Navy Department and, as a result of such study, it has been determined that because of their special construction it is not possible for Frigates, PF3 Class, to comply with the requirements of the statutes enumerated in said section 360, Title 33, United States Code;

Now, therefore, I, Francis P. Matthews, Secretary of the Navy, as a result of the aforesaid study do hereby find and certify that the type of naval vessels known as Frigates, PF3 Class, are naval vessels of special construction and that on such vessels, with respect to the position of the additional white light (commonly termed the range light), it is not possible to comply with the requirements of the statutes enumerated in section 360, title 33, United States Code.

Further, I do find and certify that it is feasible to locate the said additional white light (commonly termed the range light), if such light is installed, forward of the masthead light in such position that the said additional white light and the masthead light shall be in line with the keel and the after light shall be at least fifteen feet higher than the forward light and the vertical distance between the two lights shall be less than the horizontal distance. I further direct that the aforesaid additional white light, if such light is installed, shall be located in the manner above described and I further certify that such location constitutes compliance as closely with the applicable statutes as I hereby find to be feasible.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of December A. D. 1950.

FRANCIS P. MATTHEWS,
Secretary of the Navy.

[F. R. Doc. 51-129; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

ALASKA RAILROAD TOWNSITES

NOTICE OF SALE OF LOTS AT PORTAGE TOWNSITE, ALASKA

DECEMBER 29, 1950.

Notice is hereby given that there will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder at 12:00 noon on Tuesday, February 6, 1951, at the Railroad Depot, Portage, the following lots at stated appraised value:

Block 1:	
Lot 1	$60.00
Lot 2-7 (inclusive)	50.00
Lot 8	60.00
Lot 9-15 (inclusive)	30.00
Lot 16	60.00
Block 2:	
Lot 1	60.00
Lot 2-7 (inclusive)	50.00
Lot 8	60.00
Lot 9-16 (inclusive)	30.00
Block 3:	
Lot 7	50.00
Lot 8	60.00
Lot 9-16 (inclusive)	30.00
Block 4:	
Lot 1	60.00
Lot 2-7 (inclusive)	50.00
Lot 8	60.00
Lot 9-16 (inclusive)	30.00

No lot will be sold for less than the appraised price. No bid exceeding that amount will be accepted unless made in multiples of five dollars.

For each lot offered, the lot, block number and the appraised value will be announced by the superintendent of sales. Bids may then be offered by all who may care to do so, and when there will be no further offers the lot will be declared sold to the last and highest bidder. The successful bidder may make full payment at the time of sale or may pay one-third of the bid price down, with the remainder to be paid to the Manager of the U. S. Land Office in Anchorage within ten days after the date of sale.

The successful bidder will receive from the officer conducting the sale a Memorandum Certificate, Form 4-013A, stating that he is the successful bidder for the lot, amount of the bid and description of the lot. The certificate together with an Application to Purchase, Form 4-013, must be presented to the Manager of the U. S. Land Office, Anchorage, within ten days after date of issue, and must be accompanied by the remainder of the purchase price if full payment was not made at the time of sale. Thereupon, if all else is regular, the Manager will issue a certificate of sale. Patent will be issued by the Bureau of Land Man-

agement, Washington, D. C., and will contain a reservation of fissionable materials.

The officer conducting the sale is authorized to reject any and all bids for any lot, and to suspend, adjourn, or postpone the sale of any lot or lots. After all lots have been offered the sale will be adjourned or closed, as the officer in charge may deem proper. If the sale is closed, unsold lots will be subject to private entry for cash at the appraised prices.

All persons are warned against violation of the provisions of 18 U. S. C. 1860 prohibiting unlawful combination or intimidation of bidders.

LOWELL M. PUCKETT,
Regional Administrator and Superintendent of Sales, Alaska Railroad Townsites.

[F. R. Doc. 51-124; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

Office of the Secretary

[Order 2611]

BUREAU OF MINES

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO MANGANESE PROGRAM

DECEMBER 28, 1950.

SECTION 1. *Authority redelegated.* (a) The authority delegated by the Administrator of General Services to the Secretary of the Interior on December 6, 1950, to make negotiated purchases and contracts in carrying out the manganese program of the Department of the Interior where the facts are such as to bring the purchase or contract within the provisions of subsections (2), (9), or (10) of section 302 (c) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (41 U. S. C., 1946 ed., Supp. III, sec. 252) is redelegated to the following officials of the Bureau of Mines to be exercised in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section:

Director,
Chief, Administrative Division,
Each Regional Director.

(b) The officials designated in paragraph (a) are authorized:

(1) To make negotiated purchases and contracts for the purpose of carrying out the manganese program of the Bureau of Mines pursuant to the provisions of Title III of the aforesaid act (41 U. S. C., 1946 ed., Supp. III, secs. 251-260) provided that the facts are such as to bring the purchase or contract in question within the provisions of subsections (2), (9), or (10) of section 302 (c) of the act and that the determinations required under subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph have first been made.

(2) To determine that the facts are such as to bring the purchase or contract in question within the provisions of subsections (2) or (9) of section 302 (c) of the act.

(3) To determine with respect to contracts which will not require the expenditure of more than $25,000 that the facts are such as to bring the purchase or contract in question within the provisions of subsection (10) of section 302 (c) of the act.

(4) The approval and legal review of contracts negotiated under this authority shall be in accordance with instructions of the Director, Bureau of Mines.

SEC. 2. *Determinations by Secretary.* Determinations as to whether the facts are such as to bring the purchase or contract in question within the provisions of subsection (10) of section 302 (c) of the act, if the purchase or contract is over $25,000, will be made by the Secretary. Such purchases or contracts shall not be negotiated or approved until after the requisite determinations have been made by the Secretary.

(Sec. 307, 63 Stat. 396; 41 U. S. C., 1946 ed., Supp. III, sec. 257)

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 51-125; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

LEARNER EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1068, as amended; 29 U. S. C. and Supp. 214), and Part 522 of the regulations issued thereunder (29 CFR Part 522), special certificates authorizing the employment of learners at hourly wage rates lower than the minimum wage rate applicable under section 6 of the act have been issued to the firms listed below. The employment of learners under these certificates is limited to the terms and conditions therein contained and is subject to the provisions of regulations Part 522. The effective and expiration dates, occupations, wage rates, number or proportion of learners, and learning period for certificates issued under the general learner regulations (§§ 522.1 to 522.14) are as indicated below; conditions provided in certificates issued under special industry regulations are as established in those regulations.

Single Pants, Shirts and Allied Garments, Women's Apparel, Sportswear and Other Odd Outerwear, Rainwear, Robes and Leather and Sheep-Lined Garments Divisions of the Apparel Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.160 to 522.166; as amended September 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 5701; 6326).

Anvil Brand, Inc., 318 Willowbrook Street, High Point, N. C., effective 12-13-50 to 6-12-51; 100 learners for expansion purposes (cotton work shirts and pants).

Anvil Brand, Inc., 140 South Hamilton Street, High Point, N. C., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers (overalls and dungarees).

Anvil Brand, Inc., 140 South Hamilton Street, High Point, N. C., effective 12-13-50 to 6-12-51; 81 learners for expansion purposes only (overalls and dungarees).

Ainsbrooke, Inc., Dothan, Ala., effective 12-14-50 to 12-13-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers for normal labor turnover (men's woven shorts and pajamas).

Brookfield Manufacturing Co., 145 West Pine Street, Warrensburg, Mo., effective 12-14-50 to 12-13-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers, or 10 learners, whichever is greater (cotton work pants, shirts, shop coats and one-piece suits).

The Buckeye Overall Co., Versailles, Ohio, effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's and boys' dungarees).

Samuel Cooperman & Sons, 970 Ridge Avenue, Scranton, Pa., effective 12-16-50 to 12-15-51; 10 percent of total productive factory workers, not including office or sales personnel (ladies' cotton dresses).

Samuel Cooperman & Sons, River Street, Peckville, Pa., effective 12-16-50 to 12-15-51; 10 percent of total productive factory workers, not including office or sales personnel (cotton dresses).

J. Freezer & Son, Inc., Rural Retreat, Va., effective 12-14-50 to 12-13-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's dress shirts and shorts).

J. Freezer & Son, Inc., Floyd, Va., effective 12-14-50 to 12-13-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's sport shirts).

J. Freezer & Son, Inc., Radford, Va., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers (shirts and shorts).

Goldsboro Corp., Etters P. O., Goldsboro, York County, Pa., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers, or 10 learners, whichever is greater (juvenile and boys' shirts).

Gregory Sportswear Co., 461-71 Washington Avenue, Burlington, N. J., effective 12-19-50 to 12-18-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (dungarees and coveralls).

Guin Manufacturing Corp., Guin, Ala., effective 12-15-50 to 6-14-51; 50 learners for expansion purposes (men's and boys' sport shirts and night wear).

Haspel Bros. Inc., 2527 St. Bernard Avenue, New Orleans, La., effective 12-16-50 to 12-15-51; not to exceed 10 percent of the productive factory force (men's summer suits and odd trousers).

The Kahan Co., 3339 West Main Street, Parsons, Kans., effective 12-13-50 to 6-12-51; 30 learners for expansion purposes only (boys' pants, shirts, sportswear, and wind breakers).

Kensington Dress Co., 155 West Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia 33, Pa., effective 12-15-50 to 12-14-51; five learners (blouses contracting).

Lady Ester Lingerie Co., Berwick, Pa., effective 12-16-50 to 12-15-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (ladies' and children's cotton and rayon slips and aprons).

McKinney Pant Manufacturing Co., McKinney, Tex., effective 12-14-50 to 12-13-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers, for normal labor turnover (single pants).

Manhattan Shirt Co., South Norwalk, Conn., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (shirts).

Manhattan Shirt Co., Paterson, N. J., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (shirts, neckwear and handkerchiefs).

Manhattan Shirt Co., Scranton, Pa., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (sportswear).

The Manhattan Shirt Co., Americus, Ga., effective 12-14-50 to 12-13-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (shirts).

Martin Manufacturing Co., Inc., Martin, Tenn., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers, for normal labor turnover (men's dress and sport shirts).

Matawan Undergarment Co., Inc., 26 Wayne Street, Jersey City, N. J., effective 12-18-50 to

12-17-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (children's underwear).

Matawan Undergarment Co., Inc., 5 Johnson Avenue, Matawan, N. J., effective 12-15-50 to 12-14-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers, for normal labor turnover (children's underwear).

Meyersdale Manufacturing Co., Inc., Meyersdale, Pa., effective 12-14-50 to 12-13-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers (shirts).

Miller & Co., 1549 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers (shirts).

Model Blouse Co., Wheat Road, Vineland, N. J., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; five learners (boys' sport shirts).

Oswego Manufacturing Co., 355 West First Street, Oswego, N. Y., effective 12-14-50 to 6-13-51; nine additional learners for expansion purposes only (brassieres and slips).

Oswego Manufacturing Co., 355 West First Street, Oswego, N. Y., effective 12-14-50 to 12-13-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (brassieres and slips).

Palm Beach Co., Blankville, S. C., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's and boys' odd slacks).

Palm Dress Manufacturing Co., Inc., 57 Palm Street, Nashua, N. H., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers, or 10 learners, whichever is greater (misses' and women's dresses).

Publix Shirt Corp., Mechanicsburg, Pa., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (nightwear and sport shirts).

Publix Shirt Corp., Pottstown, Pa., effective 12-14-50 to 12-13-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers (cotton and rayon sport shirts).

Publix Shirt Corp., Mont Alto, Pa., effective 12-15-50 to 12-14-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 learners (cotton and rayon sport shirts).

Regal Shirt Corp., 208 South Third Street, Catawissa, Pa., effective 12-13-50 to 6-12-51; 10 learners for expansion purposes (men's sport shirts).

Regal Shirt Corp., 208 South Third Street, Catawissa, Pa., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers, for normal labor turnover (men's sport shirts).

Sacony of St. Matthews, Inc., St. Matthews, S. C., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; 10 percent of the productive factory employees, for normal labor turnover (ladies' sportswear).

Shreveport Garment Manufacturer, 908 McNeil Street, Shreveport, La., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers (work pants and dungarees).

Snelbaker Manufacturing Co., Mechanicsburg, Pa., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers, or ten learners, whichever is greater (work shirts and pants).

W. E. Stephens Manufacturing Co., Watertown, Tenn., effective 12-19-50 to 12-18-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's and boys' shirts).

Sumneytown Pants Co., Sumneytown, Pa., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; 10 percent of the productive factory force or 10 learners, whichever is greater (woolen pants).

Walbern Manufacturing Co., 905-7 Mattison Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., effective 12-13-50 to 12-12-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (sport shirts).

Winchendon Fashions, Inc., 61 Railroad Street, Winchendon, Mass., effective 12-15-50 to 12-14-51; 10 percent of total productive factory workers, not including office or sales personnel (women's and misses' dresses).

Wolens Trouser Co., 301 Wallace Street, Sterling, Ill., effective 12-18-50 to 12-17-51; for normal labor turnover, 10 learners (men's trousers).

Cigar Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.201 to 522.211, as amended January 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 400).

General Cigar Co. Inc., 701 North Poplar Street, Benton, Ky., effective 12-14-50 to 12-13-51; 10 percent of the total number of workers, machine operating 320 hours, 60 cents per hour; packing (cigars retailing at more than 6 cents) 320 hours, 60 cents per hour; machine stripping, 160 hours, 60 cents per hour; hand stripping, 160 hours, 60 cents per hour.

Hosiery Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.40 to 522.51, as revised January 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 283).

Bonny Maid Hosiery Co., Inc., Clifton, N. J., effective 12-18-50 to 12-17-51; three learners.

Julius Kayser & Co., New Holland, Pa., effective 12-15-50 to 8-14-51; 12 learners for expansion purposes.

Lansdale Silk Hosiery Co. Inc., Lansdale, Pa., effective 1-25-51 to 1-24-52; 5 percent of the total productive factory force, not including office or sales personnel.

Moreland Knitting Mills, Moreland, Ga., effective 12-14-50 to 12-13-51; 5 percent of productive factory workers, not including office or sales personnel.

Independent Telephone Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.82 to 522.93, as amended January 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 398).

Conroe Telephone Co., Conroe, Tex., effective 12-14-50 to 12-13-51.

Hamilton County Farmers Telephone Association, Aurora, Nebr., effective 12-15-50 to 12-14-51.

Long Prairie Telephone Co., Long Prairie, Minn., effective 12-18-50 to 12-17-51.

Rural Telephone Co., Osseo, Minn., effective 12-18-50 to 12-17-51.

Swift County Telephone Corp., Benson, Minn., effective 12-18-50 to 12-17-51.

Knitted Wear Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.68 to 522.79, as amended January 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 393).

Ainsbrooke Co., Inc., Olney, Ill., effective 12-15-50 to 6-14-51; 10 learners for expansion purposes only.

Carmi-Ainsbrooke Corp., Carmi, Ill., effective 12-15-50 to 6-14-51; 25 learners for expansion purposes only.

Lady Jane Manufacturing Co., Inc., Mount Carmel, Pa., effective 12-18-50 to 6-17-51; 10 learners for expansion purposes only.

Short Manufacturing Co., Lincoln, Nebr., effective 12-15-50 to 6-14-51; five learners for expansion purposes only (men's woven underwear).

Short Manufacturing Co., Lincoln, Nebr., effective 12-15-50 to 12-14-51; five learners (men's woven underwear).

Union Underwear Co., Inc., Frankfort, Ky., effective 12-11-50 to 12-10-51; 5 percent of the total productive factory workers, not including office or sales personnel.

Union Underwear Co., Inc., Bowling Green, Ky., effective 12-14-50 to 6-13-51; 95 learners for expansion purposes only.

Waterville Textile Mills, Waterville, N. Y., effective 12-14-50 to 6-13-51; 30 learners for expansion purposes.

The following special learner certificates were issued in Puerto Rico to the companies hereinafter named. The effective and expiring dates, the number of learners, the learner occupations, the length of the learning period and the learner wage rates are indicated in parentheses respectively.

Ultimax Co., Vega Alta, P. R., effective 12-8-50 to 12-7-51; belt sanding, grinding, and polishing drafting instruments (3), machining parts of drafting instruments (5), assembly and inspection of instruments (2), machining small machine parts (5); first 520 hours at 28 cents per hour, second 520 hours at 31 cents per hour, third 520 hours at 36 cents per hour, fourth 520 hours at 41 cents per hour, 15 learners (drafting instruments).

Shoe Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.250 to 522.260; 15 F. R. 6546).

Air Tred Shoe Corp., 121 Main Street, Auburn, Maine, effective 12-13-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent of the number of productive factory workers.

Auerbach Shoe Co., Lynn Street, Norway, Maine, effective 12-14-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent of the number of productive factory workers.

B. E. Cole Co., Lynn and Beal Streets, Norway, Maine, effective 12-13-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent of the number of productive factory workers.

Correct Shoes, Inc., Sycamore Street, Florence, Ala., effective 12-14-50 to 6-15-51; 25 learners.

Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp., Craddock Street, West End Plant, Lynchburg, Va., effective 12-15-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent of the number of productive factory workers.

Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp., Southland Plant, 1326 Commerce Street, Lynchburg, Va., effective 12-15-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent of the number of productive factory workers.

Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp., Farmville Plant, Farmville, Va., effective 12-15-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent of the number of productive factory workers.

Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp., Halifax Plant, Halifax, Va., effective 12-15-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp., Fort Hill and Wood Heel Plant, Twelfth and Campbell Avenue, Lynchburg, Va., effective 12-15-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Charles Cushman Co., 209 Court Street, Auburn, Maine, effective 12-13-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Deb Shoe Co., Inc., Owensville, Mo., effective 12-15-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Fairfield Shoe Co., Dillsburg, Pa., effective 12-14-50 to 6-15-51; 35 learners.

Fairfield Shoe Co., Dillsburg, Pa., effective 12-14-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Fairfield Shoe Co., Main Street, Fairfield, Pa., effective 12-15-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Francine Shoe Co., Beal Street, Norway, Maine, effective 12-14-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Gardiner Shoe Co., Inc., Water Street, Gardiner, Maine, effective 12-14-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Vincent Horwitz Co., Inc., 2121 Beale Avenue, Altoona, Pa., effective 12-15-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Vincent Horwitz Co., Inc., 2121 Beale Avenue, Altoona, Pa., effective 12-15-50 to 6-15-51; 25 percent learners.

Huiskamp Bros. Co., 102 Main Street, Keokuk, Iowa, effective 12-15-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Nancy Shoe Co., Inc., Hoosick Falls, N. Y., effective 12-14-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Nancy Shoe Co., Inc., Hoosick Falls, N. Y., effective 12-14-50 to 6-15-51; 50 learners.

Peerless Footwear, Inc., 38 West Chestnut Street, Souderton, Pa., effective 12-14-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Shapiro Bros. Shoe Co., Inc., 209 Court Street, Auburn, Maine, effective 12-13-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Wellco Shoe Corp., Georgia Avenue and U. S. Highway 19-23, Hazelwood, N. C., effective 12-14-50 to 6-15-51; 20 learners.

A. Werman & Sons, Inc., 18 Thames Street, Norwich, Conn., effective 12-13-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Wesseling, Jordan Shoe Co., Inc., Tipton, Mo., effective 12-15-50 to 6-15-51; 40 learners for expansion purposes only.

Windsor Shoe Co., Inc., Greencastle, Pa., effective 12-14-50 to 10-15-51; 10 percent learners.

Regulations Applicable to the Employment of Learners (29 CFR 522.1 to 522.14).

Better Coils, Inc., Goodland, Ind., effective 12-15-50 to 6-15-51; five learners; coil winders, finishers and assemblers, 160 hours, 60 cents (manufacturing transformers).

Wm. Bradford Co., Davenport, Iowa, effective 12-15-50 to 12-14-51; 7 percent of the productive factory force, in the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing only; machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours, pressers, 480 hours, handsewers, 480 hours, not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (wholesale tailoring).

Georgia Buff Co., Duluth, Ga., effective 12-18-50 to 6-17-51; four learners, sewing machine operators on finishing buffs, 200 hours, 60 cents (finishing buffs).

Butler Manufacturing Co., Butler, Ala., effective 12-18-50 to 6-17-51: 30 learners, sewing machine operators and pressers, 320 hours, 60 cents (men's caps and shorts).

Crisfield Cap Co., Crisfield, Md., effective 12-18-50 to 12-17-51; four learners, sewing machine operators only, 240 hours, 65 cents (baseball caps, etc.)

English-American Tailoring Co. Inc., Baltimore, Md., effective 12-15-50 to 12-14-51; 7 percent of the total productive factory workers in the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing only, machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours, pressers, 480 hours, hand sewers, 480 hours, 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's and boys' clothing).

Epstein Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., effective 12-18-50 to 12-18-51; 7 percent of the productive factory force, machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours, pressers, 480 hours, handsewers, 480 hours, not less than 60 cents per hour for the first 240 hours and at least 65 cents per hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's suits).

Ed Friedrich, Inc., San Antonio, Tex., effective 12-15-50 to 6-15-51; 10 percent of its total productive factory workers; basic hand and machine operators on commercial refrigeration, 480 hours, 60 cents for the first 320 hours and not less than 65 cents for the remaining 160 hours (manufacturing commercial refrigeration equipment).

Goodimate Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., effective 12-18-50 to 12-17-51; 7 percent of the productive factory force, machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours, pressers, 480 hours, handsewers, 480 hours, not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (coat cleaners).

J. H. Grady Co., Licking, Mo., effective 12-13-50 to 6-12-51; 10 percent of the total productive factory workers; hand and machine sewers, baseball makers and molders only, 480 hours, 60 cents per hour for the first 320 hours and 65 cents per hour for the remaining 160 hours (manufacturing of athletic equipment).

L. Greif & Bro., Inc., Baltimore, Md., effective 12-9-50 to 12-8-51; 7 percent of the productive factory force, machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours, pressers, 480 hours, handsewers, 480 hours, not less than 60 cents per hour for the first 240 hours and at least 65 cents per hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's and boys' clothing).

Greyhill Mfg. Co., York, Pa., effective 12-18-50 to 6-17-51; 30 learners, for expansion purposes only; hand embroiderers, 320 hours; 60 cents (cotton knitted outerwear, etc.).

Hampstead Clothing Division, Webster Clothes, Inc., Hampstead, Md., effective 12-16-50 to 12-15-51; 7 percent of productive factory force, machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours, pressers, 480 hours, handsewers, 480 hours, not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothing).

Michaels, Stern & Co., Inc., 87 North Clinton Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., effective 12-12-50 to 12-11-51; 7 percent of the productive factory force; machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours; pressers, 480 hours; handsewers, 480 hours; 60 cents an hour for the first 160 hours and 65 cents an hour for the remaining 320 hours in accordance with firm's union agreement (men's clothing).

Michaels, Stern & Co., Inc., 317 Child Street, Rochester, N. Y., effective 12-12-50 to 12-11-51; 7 percent of productive factory force; machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; and handsewers 480 hours; 60 cents per hour for first 160 hours and 65 cents per hour for remaining 320 hours, in accordance with firm's union agreement (men's and boys' clothing).

National Tailoring Co., St. Louis, Mo., effective 12-16-50 to 12-15-51; 7 percent of productive factory force in the manufacture of men's suits and overcoats only; machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; and handsewers 480 hours; 60 cents per hour for first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents per hour for remaining 240 hours (men's custom tailored garments).

Penn State Belt & Buckle Co., Inc., Pittston, Pa., effective 12-18-50 to 6-17-51; 12 learners for expansion purposes; machine operator (except cutting), 320 hours; 60 cents (buckle makers and finishers).

Rock Island Tailoring Co., Rock Island, Ill., effective 12-18-50 to 12-17-51; 7 percent of productive factory force in the manufacture of men's clothing only; machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours; pressers, 480 hours; hand sewers, 480 hours; 60 cents for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents for the remaining 240 hours (men's suits, overcoats, and pants).

Joseph Ruzicka, 606 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1, Md., effective 12-8-50 to 6-7-51; three learners, hand sewing, 320 hours; case making, 320 hours; sewing machine operations, 320 hours; typesetting, 320 hours; 60 cents (library bookbinding).

Spartan Printing & Publishing Co., Second and Dickey Streets, Sparta, Ill., effective 12-14-50 to 6-13-51; five learners, stitching machine and trimming machine operators, 320 hours; 60 cents per hour for the first 160 hours, and 65 cents per hour for the additional 160 hours (comic magazines).

Timely Clothes, Inc., Geneva, N. Y., effective 12-15-50 to 12-14-51; 7 percent of the total productive factory force; machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours; pressers, 480 hours; handsewers, 480 hours; not less than 60 cents per hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents per hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's coats).

Timely Clothes, Inc., 1415 North Clinton Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., effective 12-15-50 to 12-14-51; 7 percent of the total productive factory force, machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours, pressers, 480 hours, handsewers, 480 hours, not less than 60 cents per hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents per hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothes).

Timely Clothes, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., effective 12-15-50 to 12-14-51; 7 percent of the total productive factory force for normal labor turnover, machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours, pressers, 480 hours, hand sewers, 480 hours, not less than 60 cents per hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothing).

Toluca Garment Co., Inc., Toluca, Ill., effective 12-15-50 to 12-14-51; seven learners in the manufacture of men's and boys' clothing only, machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours, pressers, 480 hours, hand sewers, 480 hours, 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (topcoats and overcoats).

Each certificate has been issued upon the employer's representation that employment of learners at subminimum rates is necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, and that experienced workers for the learner occupations are not available. The certificates may be cancelled in the manner provided in the regulations and as indicated in the certificates. Any person aggrieved by the issuance of any of these certificates may seek a review or reconsideration thereof within fifteen days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER pursuant to the provisions of Regulations, Part 522.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 27th day of December 1950.

VERL E. ROBERTS,
Authorized Representative of the Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-126; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

LEARNERS EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1068, as amended; 29 U. S. C. and Supp. 214), and Part 522 of the regulations issued thereunder (29 CFR Part 522), special certificates authorizing the employment of learners at hourly wage rates lower than the minimum wage rate applicable under section 6 of the act have been issued to the firms listed below. The employment of learners under these certificates is limited to the terms and conditions therein contained and is subject to the provisions of regulations Part 522. The effective and expiration dates, occupations, wage rates, number or proportion of learners, and learning period for certificates issued under the general learner regulations (§§ 522.1 to 522.14) are as indicated below; conditions provided in certificates issued under special industry regulations are as established in those regulations.

Single Pants, Shirts and Allied Garments, Women's Apparel, Sportswear and Other Odd Outerwear, Rainwear, Robes and Leather and Sheep-Lined Garments Divisions of the Apparel Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.160 to 522.166, as amended, September 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 5701; 6326).

Art Garment Company, 26 Avenue C, Woonsocket, R. I., effective 12-7-50 to 12-6-51; for normal labor turnover, 5 learners (men's and boys' sport jackets and rainwear).

Barbara-Lynn Manufacturing Co., Inc., 68 Fleet Street, Jersey City, N. J., effective 12-7-

50 to 12–6–51; five learners for normal labor turnover (ladies' slips and gowns).

Bellcraft Manufacturing Co., Hartwell, Ga., effective 12–5–50 to 12–4–51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers or 10 learners whichever is greater (sport shirts).

Brody Clothing Co., 44 K Street, South Boston, Mass., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers, or 10 learners, whichever is greater (rainwear).

Calhoun Garment Co., Calhoun City, Miss., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (boys' and students' semi-dress pants).

Clearfield Sportswear Co., Inc., 216 West Fourth Avenue, Clearfield, Pa., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers (sportswear).

Cresco Manufacturing Co., Union St., Ashland, Ohio, effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers (sportswear, leather and sheeplined garments).

D. & D. Shirt Co., 1801 Newport Avenue, Northampton, Pa., effective 12–5–50 to 12–4–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (dress shirts).

Dormar Manufacturing Co., Gratz, Pa., effective 12–13–50 to 12–12–51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers, for normal labor turnover (men's shirts).

Egmont Manufacturing Co., Inc., Cheraw, S. C., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (women's sportswear).

Jacob Finkelstein & Sons, 128 Singleton Street, Woonsocket, R. I., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's and boys' rainwear and outerwear).

Irvin B. Foster Sportswear Co., Inc., Kensington Avenue and Ontario Street, Philadelphia, Pa., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's and boys' heavy outerwear and sportswear).

Haspel, Inc., Tylertown, Miss., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; not to exceed 10 percent of the productive factory force (men's and boys' summer clothing).

Hathaway Shirt Co., Silver Street, Waterville, Maine, effective 12–12–50 to 12–11–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's and boys' dress and sport shirts).

Irma Dress Co., 714 South Sixth Street, Allentown, Pa., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (dresses).

Jefferson Textile Co., Third Avenue, Punxsutawney, Pa., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; for normal labor turnover, five learners (men's and boys' jackets).

Joy Togs, Inc., 950 Highland Avenue, Greensburg, Pa., effective 12–6–50 to 6–5–51; an additional 25 learners for expansion purposes only (children's snowsuits).

Keystone Shirt Co., Inc., 475 West Princess Street, York, Pa., effective 12–6–50 to 6–5–51; 10 additional learners for expansion purposes only (men's and ladies' pajamas, etc.).

Keystone Shirt Co., Inc., 475 West Princess Street, York, Pa., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers or 10 learners whichever is greater (men's and ladies' pajamas, etc.).

Lebanon Shirt Co., Magnolia Street, Union, Miss., effective 12–12–50 to 12–11–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's shirts).

Lebro Shirt Manufacturing Co., Lykens, Pa., effective 12–13–50 to 12–12–51; for normal labor turnover 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's shirts).

Lexington Shirt Co., Lexington, N. C., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the production factory workers (dress shirts).

MacLaren Sportswear Corporation, Livingston Avenue, Elkins, W. Va., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers (shirts).

Malzone Sports, Inc., 1804 North Habana Avenue, Tampa, Fla., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; for normal labor turnover, five learners (athletic jackets and uniforms).

Mammoth Cave Garment Co., Kertley Street, Cave City, Ky., effective 12–11–50 to 12–10–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 learners (dungarees).

Mammoth Cave Garment Co., Kertley Street, Cave City, Ky., effective 12–11–50 to 6–10–51; 30 additional learners for expansion purpose only (dungarees).

The Manhattan Shirt Co., Salisbury, Md., effective 12–13–50 to 12–12–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (shirts).

Manhattan Shirt Co., North Charleston, S. C., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (shirts).

Mar-Kay Dress Corp, 53 Parker Street, Wallingford, Conn., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; for normal labor turnover. 5 learners (women's apparel).

Robert P. Miller Co., Shoemakersville, Pa., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers or ten learners, whichever is greater (men's and boys' cotton knit underwear).

Model Blouse Co., 119 Mulberry Street, Millville, N. J., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (boys' shirts and shorts).

Morehead City Garment Co., 1504 Bridges Street, Morehead City, N. C., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers (shirts).

Nast Shirt Co., 816 Central, Kansas City, Mo., effective 12–13–50 to 12–12–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 learners (sport shirts).

New Castle Manufacturing Co., Inc., New Castle, Va., effective 12–5–50 to 6–4–51; five additional learners for expansion purposes only (women's nightwear).

The Owenby Manufacturing Co., Marietta, Ga., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; not to exceed 10 percent of the productive factory force (infants' and children's woven cotton sunsuits; boys' and girls' play clothes).

E. R. Partridge, Inc., 157½ Pryor Street, SW., Atlanta, Ga., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers or 10 learners, whichever is greater (men's work clothing).

Primack Dress Co., Inc., 23 Sherman Street, Shamokin, Pa., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers or up to but not in excess of 10 in any one day, whichever is greater (dresses).

Primack Dress Co., Inc., 23 Sherman Street, Shamokin, Pa., effective 12–6–50 to 6–5–51; an additional 10 learners for expansion purposes only (dresses).

Publix Shirt Corp., Waynesboro, Pa., effective 12–13–50 to 12–12–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 learners, (cotton and rayon sport shirts).

Quality Sewn Products, Inc., Royston, Ga., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (pajamas, shorts and sport shirts).

Reliance Manufacturing Co., Plantation Factory, Montgomery, Ala., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's work shirts).

Rockwood Undergarment Co., Inc., Rockwood, Pa., effective 12–12–50 to 12–11–51; for normal labor turnover, five learners (rayon panties).

Salant & Salant, Inc., Henderson, Tenn., effective 12–12–50 to 12–11–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (cotton work shirts).

Shirtmaster Co., Inc., Anderson, S. C., effective 12–13–50 to 12–12–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's shirts).

Silver Manufacturing Co., 1405 East Columbus Drive, Indiana Harbor, Ind., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (slacks and trousers).

Soperton Manufacturing Co., Soperton, Ga., effective 12–8–50 to 12–7–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (shirts).

Thomson Co., Millen, Ga., effective 12–12–50 to 6–11–51; 42 additional learners for expansion purposes only (trousers).

Thomson Co., Millen, Ga., effective 12–12–50 to 12–11–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (trousers).

Umholtz Manufacturing Co., Inc., R. D. No. 2 Lake Ariel, Wayne County, Pa., effective 12–11–50 to 12–10–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers or 10 learners, whichever is greater (women's pajamas).

Wales Shirt Co., 76 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; 10 percent of the productive factory workers, or 10 learners, whichever is greater (men's sport and dress shirts).

Walls Manufacturing Co., Inc., Cleburne, Tex., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (coveralls, jeans, and jackets).

The Washington Manufacturing Co., 210 Twentieth Street, Huntington 13, W. Va., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of the productive factory workers (men's and boys' trousers).

Glove Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.220 to 522.231, as amended October 26, 1950; 15 F. R. 6888).

Good Luck Glove Co., Metropolis, Ill., effective 12–10–50 to 6–9–51; 60 learners for plant expansion purposes.

Independent Telephone Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.82 to 522.93, as amended January 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 398).

Cazenovia Telephone Corp., Cazenovia, N. Y., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51.

Sleepy Eye Telephone Co., Sleepy Eye, Minn., effective 12–11–50 to 12–10–51.

Knitted Wear Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.68 to 522.79, as amended January 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 398).

Gerard Sportswear Inc., Hazleton, Pa., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; 5 percent of the productive factory workers.

Stedman Manufacturing Co., Asheboro, N. C., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; 5 percent of the total productive factory workers.

The following special learner certificates were issued in Puerto Rico to the companies hereinafter named. The effective and expiring dates, the number of learners, the learner occupations, the length of the learning period and the learner wage rates are indicated in parentheses respectively.

Cayey Manufacturing Co., Inc., Cayey, P. R. (12–1–50 to 5–31–51; inserting, (15), 220 hours, 27 cents per hour; kiling, (17), 190 hours, 27 cents per hour; closing, (20), 270 hours, 27 cents per hour; Kip-seaming, (3), 180 hours, 27 cents per hour (machine sewn fabric gloves).

Centinel Hill Furniture Co., Santurce, P. R. (11–22–50 to 5–21–51; 60 learners. Carvers (25), 2,080 hours, 18¾ cents per hour; finishers (10), 2,080 hours, 18¾ cents per hour; gilders (25), 2,080 hours, 18¾ cents per hour) (furniture).

The Colette Manufacturing Co., Inc., Santurce, P. R. (10–24–50 to 10–23–51; 43 learn-

ers. Warping (8), 480 hours, 30 cents an hour; knotting (10), 320 hours, 30 cents an hour; examining (10), 240 hours, 30 cents an hour; knitting (10), 320 hours, 30 cents an hour; covering (elastics (5), 240 hours, 30 cents an hour) (hairnets).

Puerto Rico Fabrics Inc., Naguabo, P. R. (11–24–50 to 11–23–51; 22 learners. Knitters (12), first 174 hours, 25 cents per hour, second 174 hours, 30 cents per hour, third 174 hours, 35 cents per hour; loopers (6), first 174 hours, 25 cents per hour, second 174 hours, 30 cents per hour, third 174 hours, 35 cents per hour; examiners (4), first 80 hours, 25 cents per hour, second 80 hours, 30 cents per hour, third 80 hours, 35 cents per hour) (infant's hosiery).

Shoe Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.250 to 522.260; 15 F. R. 6546).

Blum Shoe Manufacturing Co., Spruce and Milton Streets, Dansville, N. Y., effective 12–7–50 to 10–15–51; 10 percent learners.

Burlington County Shoe Corp., Water Street, Mount Holly, N. J., effective 12–7–50 to 10–15–51; 10 percent learners.

Clapp Shoe Co., Inc., Main Street, Naples, N. Y., effective 12–7–50 to 10–15–51; 3 learners.

Clover Shoe Manufacturing Co., Inc., State Highway, Route No. 25, Burlington, N. J., effective 12–7–50 to 10–15–51; 10 percent learners.

Doerman Shoe Manufacturing Co., Inc., 2518 Tenth Avenue, South Milwaukee, Wis., effective 12–7–50 to 10–15–51; 10 percent learners.

Gray Bros. Shoes, Inc., 700 Emerson Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., effective 12–7–50 to 10–15–51; 10 percent learners.

Kessler Shoe Manufacturing Co., Inc., 16 West Main Street, Westminster, Md., effective 12–7–50 to 10–15–51; 10 percent learners or 10 learners, whichever is greater.

Rex Shoe Co., Inc., 1950 Wyoming Avenue, Exeter, Pa., effective 12–7–50 to 10–15–51; 10 percent learners.

Wellco Shoe Corp., Georgia Avenue and U. S. Highway 19–23, Hazelwood, N. C., effective 12–11–50 to 10–15–51, 10 percent learners.

Regulations Applicable to the Employment of Learners (29 CFR 522.1 to 522.14).

American Clothing Co., Knoxville, Tenn., effective 12–12–50 to 12–11–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force. Machine operating 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's suits and topcoats).

A. Di Paola & Co., 1700 Arctic Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., effective 12–11–50 to 12–10–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force. Machine operating 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothing).

A. Di Paola & Co., 211 South Fifth Street, Camden, N. J., effective 12–11–50 to 12–10–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force. Machine operating 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothing).

A. Di Paola & Co., 510 South Eighth Street, Vineland, N. J., effective 12–11–50 to 12–10–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force. Machine operating 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothing).

Electrical Reactance Corp., Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, S. C., effective 11–29–50 to 3–24–51; 200 learners. Ceramic condenser makers 480 hours; 60 cents per hour for the first 320 hours and not less than 65 cents for the remaining 160 hours (ceramic condensers).

Electrical Reactance Corp., Franklinville, N. Y., effective 12–8–50 to 6–7–51; 150 learners for expansion. Ceramic condenser makers 480 hours; 60 cents per hour for the first 320 hours and 65 cents per hour for the remaining 160 hours (ceramic condensers).

Famous-Sternberg, Inc., 950 Poeyfarre Street, New Orleans, La., effective 12–8–50 to 12–7–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force for normal labor turnover. Machine operating 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothing, slack suits, etc.).

Sam Finkelstein & Co., Inc., 501 Front Street, Norfolk, Va., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force for normal labor turnover. Machine operating 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothing).

Fort Wayne Tailoring Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind., effective 12–11–50 to 12–11–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force. Machine operating (except cutting), 480 hours; pressers and hand-sewers 480 hours; 60 cents for the first 240 hours and 65 cents for the remaining 240 hours (men's tailoring).

Gibberman Bros. & Co., Rock Island, Ill., effective 12–11–50 to 12–10–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours, and hand-sewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothing).

L. Greif & Bros. Inc., 401 Homeland Avenue, Baltimore 12, Md., effective 12–9–50 to 12–8–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours, and hand sewers 480 hours; 65 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's and boys' clothing).

Kansas Bank Note Co., Fifth and Jefferson Streets, Fredonia, Kans., effective 12–11–50 to 6–10–51; 4 learners; stitching machine, paper cutter, and rotary perforator operators, 480 hours; press feeders 480 hours; 60 cents per hour for the first 320 hours and at 65 cents per hour for an additional 160 hours (converted paper products).

Matthews Manufacturing Co., Albertville, Ala., effective 12–11–50 to 6–10–51; three learners. Sheet metal workers 480 hours; 60 cents per hour for the first 320 hours and 65 cents per hour for the remaining 160 hours (manufacturing electric heaters and floor furnaces).

Merit Clothing Co., Fifth and South Streets, Mayfield, Ky., effective 12–1–50 to 11–30–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force for normal labor turnover. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; hand-sewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothing).

Modern Coat Co., Philadelphia, Pa., effective 12–12–50 to 12–11–51; 7 percent of the total productive factory force. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; hand-sewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents per hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents per hour for the remaining 240 hours (topcoats ond overcoats).

Charles Navasky & Co., Inc., Osceola Mills, Pa., effective 12–11–50 to 12–10–51; five learners. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's and boys' clothing).

Palm Beach Co., Danville, Ky., effective 12–6–50 to 12–5–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force at any one time. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressing 480 hours; hand sewing 480 hours; 60 cents per hour for the first 240 hours, 65 cents per hour for the remaining 240 hours (coats).

The Raleigh Manufacturers, Inc., 414 Light Street, Baltimore, Md., effective 12–9–50 to 12–8–51; 7 percent of the productive factory workers, for normal labor turnover. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressing 480 hours; hand sewing 480 hours; 60 cents for the first 240 hours; 65 cents for the next 240 hours (men's suits).

Reidbord Bros. Co., 1331–35 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 19, Pa., effective 12–8–50 to 12–7–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (trousers and jackets).

Reidbord Bros. Co., 1331–35 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 19, Pa., effective 12–8–50 to 6–7–51; 10 additional learners for expansion purposes. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (trousers and jackets).

Roberts Manufacturing Co., 426 Shaffer Street, Cleburne, Tex., effective 11–30–50 to 5–30–51; 10 learners. Sheet metal worker 320 hours; 60 cents per hour for first 160 hours and 65 cents per hour for the additional 160 hours (metal products).

Joseph Ruzicka, 606 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore 1, Md., effective 12–8–50 to 6–7–51; three learners. Hand sewing 320 hours; case making 320 hours; sewing machine operations 320 hours; typesetting 320 hours; 60 cents per hour (library bookbinding).

Salvadore Style Studio, New Rochelle, N. Y., effective 12–12–50 to 12–11–51; five learners. Assembling leather shoe ornaments 480 hours; 65 cents for the first 240 hours and 70 cents for the remaining 240 hours (leather ornaments for ladies' shoes).

Sevilla Olive Packing Co., 2601 Second Avenue, Tampa, Fla., effective 12–8–50 to 6–7–51; three learners. Hand olive place packers 240 hours, 60 cents per hour (packing olives and cherries).

Shrinkproof Coat Front Co., 260 West Cambria Street, Philadelphia 33, Pa., effective 12–9–50 to 12–8–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force. Machine operating 480 hours; 60 cents per hour for first 240 hours; 65 cents per hour for remaining 240 hours (canvas coat fronts).

Streator Clothing Co., 212 Sterling Street, Streator, Ill., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's and boys' clothing).

Supreme Clothes, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., effective 12–11–50 to 12–10–51; 7 percent of the total productive factory force. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents per hour for the first 240 hours, and not less than 65 cents per hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's coats).

Taneytown Mfg. Company, Taneytown, Md., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force. Machine operating 480 hours; hand sewers 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; 60 cents per hour for the first 240 hours; 65 cents per hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's and boys' clothing).

Texas Miller Products, Inc., Corsicana, Tex., effective 12–8–50 to 12–7–51; 10 percent of the total productive factory force. Sewing machine operator (except cutting) 240 hours; presser 240 hours; hand sewer 240 hours; 65 cents per hour (men's and boys' hats).

Edgar Tobin Aerial Surveys, 114 Camp Street, San Antonio, Tex., effective 12–4–50 to 6–3–51; two learners. Negative cutter 320 hours, 60 cents per hour (aerial, ownership and regional mapping).

H. Treiber Clothing Co., George and LaGrange Street, Raritan, N. J., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force for normal labor turnover. Machine operating (except cutting) 48[illegible]ours; pressers 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (boys' clothing).

Union Bridge Clothing Co., Union Bridge, Md., effective 12–7–50 to 12–6–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force normal labor turnover. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothing).

Western Hat & Cap Co., St. Joseph, Mo., effective 12–6–50 to 6–5–51; five learners. Machine operating (except cutting) 160 hours; finishing operations involving hand sewing 160 hours; 65 cents per hour (caps).

M. Wile & Co., 77 Goodell Street, Buffalo, N. Y., effective 12–1–50 to 11–30–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force for normal labor turnover. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's clothing).

Yale Clothing Co., 626 Race Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa., effective 12–1–50 to 11–30–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force for normal labor turnover. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's sack coats).

Zeeman Clothing Co., 31 South Seventh Street, Allentown, Pa., effective 12–1–50 to 11–30–51; 7 percent of the productive factory force for normal labor turnover. Machine operating (except cutting) 480 hours; pressers 480 hours; handsewers 480 hours; not less than 60 cents an hour for the first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents an hour for the remaining 240 hours (men's coats and suits).

Each certificate has been issued upon the employer's representation that employment of learners at subminimum rates is necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, and that experienced workers for the learner occupations are not available. The certificates may be cancelled in the manner provided in the regulations and as indicated in the certificates. Any person aggrieved by the issuance of any of these certificates may seek a review or reconsideration thereof within fifteen days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER pursuant to the provisions of regulations Part 522.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of December 1950.

ISABEL FERGUSON,
Authorized Representative of the Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51–127; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED CLIENTS BY SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATES

Notice is hereby given that special certificates authorizing the employment of handicapped clients at hourly wage rates lower than the minimum wage rates applicable under section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and section 1 (b) of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, as amended, have been issued to the sheltered workshops hereinafter mentioned, under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (sec. 14, 52 Stat. 1068; 29 U. S. C. 214; as amended 63 Stat. 910) and Part 525 of the regulations issued thereunder, as amended (29 CFR Part 525), and under sections 4 and 6 of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (secs. 4, 6, 49 Stat. 2038; 41 U. S. C. 38, 40) and Article 1102 of the regulations issued pursuant thereto (41 CFR 201.1102).

The names and addresses of the sheltered workshops to which certificates were issued, wage rates, and the effective and expiration dates of the certificates are as follows:

Sheltered Workshop Rehabilitation Center For the Physically Handicapped, 10 Wall Street, Stamford, Connecticut; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 20 cents per hour, whichever is higher, and a rate of not less than 10 cents for each new client during his initial 4-week evaluation period in the workshop; certificate is effective November 1, 1950, and expires October 31, 1951.

Buffalo Association for the Blind, 864 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo 9, New York; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 50 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective December 1, 1950, and expires November 30, 1951.

Elmira Association For the Blind, Inc., 717 Lake Street, Elmira, New York; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 50 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective December 1, 1950, and expires November 30, 1951.

The New York Association for the Blind, Occupational Department, 111 East 59th Street, New York 22, N. Y.; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 5 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective December 1, 1950, and expires November 30, 1951.

Goodwill Industries of Detroit, 6522 Brush Street, Detroit, Michigan; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 30 cents per hour, whichever is higher, and a rate of not less than 25 cents for each new client during his initial 4-week evaluation period in the workshop; certificate is effective November 16, 1950, and expires August 31, 1951.

The Montefiore Home, 3151 Mayfield Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 15 cents per hour, whichever is higher, and a rate of not less than 10 cents for each new client during his initial 4-week evaluation period in the workshop; certificate is effective December 1, 1950, and expires November 30, 1951.

Marion County Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., 3001 North New Jersey Street, Indianapolis 5, Ind.; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 25 cents an hour, whichever is higher, and a rate of not less than 10 cents for each new client during his initial 4-week evaluation period in the workshop; certificate is effective December 1, 1950, and expires November 30, 1951.

The Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind, 3323 West Cermak Road, Chicago 23, Ill.; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 30 cents an hour, whichever is higher, and a rate of not less than 20 cents for each new client during his initial 4-week evaluation period in the workshop; certificate is effective December 1, 1950, and expires November 30, 1951.

Iowa Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., 2917 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 35 cents an hour, whichever is higher, and a rate of not less than 20 cents for each new client during his initial 4-week evaluation period in the workshop; certificate is effective December 11, 1950, and expires May 31, 1951.

Goodwill Industries, 312 South Wall Street, Sioux City 19, Iowa; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 45 cents an hour, whichever is higher, and a rate of not less than 25 cents for each new client during his initial 4-week evaluation period in the workshop; certificate is effective December 1, 1950, and expires November 30, 1951.

Nebraska Goodwill Industries, 1013 North 16th Street, Omaha, Nebraska; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 40 cents an hour, whichever is higher, and a rate of not less than 10 cents for each new client during his initial 4-week evaluation period in the workshop; certificate is effective November 22, 1950, and expires July 31, 1951.

Goodwill Industries, 1817 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Missouri; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 50 cents an hour, whichever is higher, and a rate of not less than 35 cents for each new client during his initial 4-week evaluation period in the workshop; certificate is effective November 21, 1950, and expires October 31, 1951.

Goodwill Industries of Kentucky, 214 South Eighth Street, Louisville, Kentucky; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 25 cents an hour, whichever is higher, and a rate of not less than 20 cents for each new client during his initial 4-week evaluation period in the workshop; certificate is effective August 1, 1950, and expires July 31, 1951.

The employment of handicapped clients in the above-mentioned sheltered workshops under these certificates is limited to the terms and conditions therein contained and is subject to the provisions of Part 525 of the regulations, as amended. These certificates have been issued on the applicants' representations that they are sheltered workshops as defined in the regulations and that special services are provided their handicapped clients. A sheltered workshop is defined as, "A charitable organization or institution conducted not for profit, but for the purpose of carrying out a recognized program of rehabilitation for individuals whose earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury, and to provide such individuals with remunerative employment or other occupational rehabilitating activity of an educational or therapeutic nature."

These certificates may be cancelled in the manner provided by the regulations, as amended. Any person aggrieved by the issuance of any of these certificates may seek a review or reconsideration thereof within fifteen days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of December 1950.

JACOB I. BELLOW,
Assistant Chief of Field Operations.

[F. R. Doc. 51-128; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-1568]

NORTHEASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

DECEMBER 28, 1950.

Take notice that on December 21, 1950, Northeastern Gas Transmission Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation with its principal office at 31 Hillman Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, authorizing the construction and operation of facilities necessary to enable Applicant to provide natural gas service to New England areas which Applicant is not now authorized to serve, as more fully set out in exhibits attached to the application.

Applicant states that the proposed project will be interconnected and integrated with, and will constitute a part of the pipe line system which it is now authorized to construct and operate, and that under the operating conditions set out in Exhibit A attached to the application, the integrated system will have a delivery capacity of approximately 414,000 Mcf daily. Applicant also states that Tennessee Gas Transmission Company has advised Applicant that it is willing to supply the additional gas required and that it will file an application for authority to construct the facilities necessary to deliver a total of 350,000 Mcf of natural gas per day to Applicant. Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation has been authorized to supply 64,000 Mcf daily to Applicant.

The total estimated over-all capital cost of the new facilities proposed is $14,029,224, which is to be financed by the sale of equity securities in the amount of 25 percent of the total capital cost and by the sale of first mortgage bonds.

Applicant proposes to render natural gas service from the additional facilities on the same terms and conditions as such service is proposed to be rendered to customers which it is now authorized to serve.

Protests or petitions to intervene should be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) before the 18th day of January 1951.

The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-131; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1574]

UNITED GAS PIPE LINE CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

DECEMBER 29, 1950.

Take notice that United Gas Pipe Line Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, Louisiana, filed on December 29, 1950, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural-gas transmission pipeline facilities hereinafter described.

Applicant proposes to construct and operate approximately 12.3 miles of 14-inch diameter natural-gas pipeline and appurtenant facilities beginning at Pure Oil Company's platform located in Block No. 32 and extending in a southwesterly direction to end at the Magnolia Petroleum Company, Continental Oil Company and Newmont Oil Company's platform in Block No. 45; and, subject to the conditions contained in a letter dated November 10, 1950, from Magnolia Petroleum Company to Applicant, to construct and operate, or in the alternative to acquire and operate, approximately 14.4 miles of 10-inch diameter natural-gas pipeline beginning at Block No. 45 and extending in a southerly direction to end at Magnolia Petroleum Company, Continental Oil Company and Newmont Oil Company's platform in Block No. 110, all of the above being in the Gulf of Mexico, Eugene Island Area, offshore Louisiana. Applicant estimates the capacity of the 14-inch natural-gas pipeline at the Block 32 Field will be approximately 150,000 Mcf per day. Applicant further estimates that in the event it constructs the 10-inch natural-gas pipeline extending from the Block 45 Field to the Block 110 Field that line will have a capacity at the Block 45 Field of approximately 38,000 Mcf per day.

Applicant proposes by means of the facilities described to (a) provide the facilities necessary to comply with the gas purchase contract it is presently negotiating with Magnolia Petroleum Company and associates, (b) provide an outlet for the gas produced in the fields referred to, and (c) augment the reserves of gas available to Applicant's enlarged system by connecting a new source of supply.

The estimated over-all capital cost of the proposed facilities is approximately $2,502,000.

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 18th day of January, 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-132; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1525]

SOUTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING

DECEMBER 28, 1950.

On November 2, 1950, Southern Natural Gas Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation having its principal office in Birmingham, Alabama, filed an

application, and an amendment thereto on December 8, 1950, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural-gas transmission facilities for the transportation and the sale of natural gas to Oak Ridge, Alabama, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, as fully described in said application and amendment on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

The Commission finds: This proceeding is a proper one for disposition under the provisions of § 1.32 (b) [18 CFR 1.32 (b)] of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, Applicant having requested that its application be heard under the shortened procedure provided by the aforesaid rule for non-contested proceedings, and no request to be heard, protest or petition raising an issue of substance having been filed subsequent to the giving of due notice of the filing of the application, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on November 22, 1950 (15 F. R. 7994).

The Commission orders:

(A) 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 hearing be held on January 30, 1951, at 9:45 a. m. (e. s. t.), in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented by such application and amendment: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a non-contested hearing, forthwith dispose of the proceeding pursuant to the provisions of § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

(B) 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: December 29, 1950.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-133; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Project No. 553]

THE CITY OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT OF LICENSE (MAJOR)

DECEMBER 29, 1950.

Public notice is hereby given that The City of Seattle, Washington, has filed application under the Federal Power Act (16 U. S. C. 791a–825r) for amendment of its license for Project No. 553 to reduce the authorized ultimate installed capacity of the Diablo portion of the project from 240,000 kilowatts (320,000 horsepower) to the existing capacity of 120,000 kilowatts (160,000 horsepower).

Any protest against the approval of this application or request for hearing thereon, with the reason for such protest or request and the name and address of the party or parties so protesting or requesting should be submitted on or before February 9, 1951, to the Federal Power Commission.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE, *Acting Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-147; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1475, Docket No. G-1488]

NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORP. AND NEW YORK STATE NATURAL GAS CORP.

NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDER

JANUARY 2, 1951.

In the matters of Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Docket No. G-1475, and New York State Natural Gas Corp., Docket No. G-1488.

Notice is hereby given that, on December 29, 1950, the Federal Power Commission issued its findings and order entered December 28, 1950, issuing certificates of public convenience and necessity in the above-designated matters.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE, *Acting Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-148; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

[Order 157]

STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION

APPROVING AND MAKING EFFECTIVE REVISION

DECEMBER 18, 1950.

The Administrative Procedure Act (61 Stat. 37, 5 U. S. C. 1002), in section 3 (a), provides that every agency of the Federal Government shall separately state and currently publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER descriptions of its central and field organization including delegations by the agency of final authority and the established places at which, and method whereby, the public may secure information or make submittals or requests. Such a statement was previously approved and made effective as Part 01 of the Commission's general rules and regulations, including rules of practice and procedure, by Commission Order No. 132, effective September 11, 1946 (11 F. R. 487) and codified as 18 CFR Part 01–Organization (12 F. R. 8462). By Commission order No. 147, codification of Part 01–Organization was discontinued and it was provided that amendments to the Organizational Statement should in the future be published in the notice section of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The Commission finds: (1) It is appropriate that the Statement of Organization of the Commission be revised because of changes since promulgation of the original statement and because of the organizational changes provided for by Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 9, effective May 24, 1950.

(2) Notice and public procedure hereon are unnecessary.

The Commission orders:

(A) Pursuant to the authority vested in the Commission by the Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 838; 16 U. S. C. 791a), particularly section 309 thereof, and the Natural Gas Act (52 Stat. 821; 15 U. S. C. 717), particularly section 16 thereof, and the Administrative Procedure Act (61 Stat. 37; 5 U. S. C. 1002), the Commission hereby approves and adopts the attached revised Statement of Organization.

(B) The Secretary of the Commission shall cause prompt publication of the attached notice to be made in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Date of issuance: December 29, 1950.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION

Sec.
1. Introduction.
2. Nature and authority of Commission.
3. Functions.
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5. Delegations of final authority.
6. Offices of Commission; information; requests and submittals.
7. Duties of Commission staff groups.

1. *Introduction.* This statement describes, pursuant to section 3 (a) (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act (61 Stat. 37; 5 U. S. C. 1002), the current central and field organization of the Federal Power Commission, including delegations of final authority and the established places at which, and methods whereby, the public may secure information or make submittals or requests. The present organizational statement supersedes the previous statement adopted by Commission Order No. 132, effective September 11, 1946, published in 11 F. R. 487. The previous statement was codified as 18 CFR Part 01–Organization by Commission Order No. 141 (12 F. R. 8462–8464), but was later decodified by Commission Order No. 147 (13 F. R. 8259), issued December 17, 1948.

2. *Nature and authority of Commission.* (a) The Commission is an independent agency composed of five commissioners, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 9, which became effective May 24, 1950, provides that the Chairman shall be chosen by the President from among the members of the Commission. The Chairman is designated as the principal executive officer of the Commission by statute and is vested generally with the executive and administrative functions of the Commission, to the extent provided in Reorganization Plan No. 9.

(b) The Commission is charged with the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the Federal Power Act and the Natural Gas Act, and the duties delegated to it under the Flood Control Acts of 1938, 1939, 1941, 1944, and 1946, the River and Harbor Acts of 1945 and 1946, and the River, Harbor, and Flood Control Acts of 1948 and 1950, the Bonneville Act, Tennessee Valley Authority Act, Fort Peck Act, Boulder Canyon Project Act, the Acts of 1928 and

1929 relating to the Fort Apache, White Mountain, and Flathead Indian Reservations.

(c) The Commission is also charged with certain duties under Executive Order 8202 concerning physical interconnections at the international boundary for the tranmission of electric energy between the United States and foreign countries and the exportation and importation of natural gas from and into the United States.

3. *Functions.* The principal functions of the Commission are:

(a) The licensing of water power projects on waters over which Congress has jurisdiction, or on lands of the United States, or at Government dams.

(b) The regulation of the transmission and sale for resale of electric energy in interstate commerce, and of the accounts, rates, certain security issues, dispositions of properties, mergers and consolidations, depreciation practices, and interconnection and coordination of facilities of electric public utilities; the compilation and publication of statistical and other information concerning the electric utility industry in the United States, and surveys of present and future markets for electric power.

(c) The regulation of the transportation and sale for resale of natural gas in interstate commerce, including the issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity for the construction and operation of facilities, and the regulation of the accounts, rates, and depreciation practices of natural-gas companies and the compilation and publication of statistical and other information concerning the natural gas industry in the United States.

(d) The making of surveys and studies of the comprehensive development of river basins for hydroelectric power and other purposes; and recommendations with respect to hydroelectric power installations in Federal river development projects.

(e) The approval of rates, accounts, and related matters for certain Federal hydroelectric power projects, including those under the control of the War Department.

4. *Organization.* The staff of the Commission is organized in the following groups, all of which report directly to the Commission, except that, as to administrative and housekeeping matters, they report to the Chairman.

The Office of the Secretary; the Bureau of Power; the Bureau of Accounts, Finance and Rates; the Bureau of Law; the Division of Examiners; the Office of the Chief Engineer; the Division of Budget and Finance; and the Division of Personnel and Administrative Services.

5. *Delegations of final authority.* The Commission has authorized:

(a) The Secretary, or, in his absence, the Acting Secretary, to pass upon questions of extending time for electric public utilities, licensees, natural gas companies, and other persons to file required reports, data and information and to do other acts required or allowed to be done at or within a specific time by any rule, regulation, license, permit, certificate, or order of the Commission, not to exceed in any event an extension of six months beyond the time or period originally prescribed.

(b) The Secretary, or, in his absence, the Acting Secretary, without regard to any other requirements of the Commission's rules and regulations, to prescribe the time for filing by electric public utilities, licensees, natural gas companies, and other persons, answers to complaints, petitions, motions, and other pleadings and documents, but in no case shall answers be required to be filed in less than ten days after the date of service of the pleading or document to which answer is to be made.

(c) The Secretary, or, in his absence, the Acting Secretary, to schedule hearings and issue notices thereof.

(d) The Secretary, or, in his absence, the Acting Secretary, to accept service of process upon behalf of the Commission.

(e) The Secretary, or, in his absence, the Acting Secretary, to (1) reject petitions to intervene filed in a period later than ten days next preceding the date the matter is set for hearing, unless good cause is shown for the late filing, but accept for filing, subject to the order of the Commission, notices of intervention and petitions to intervene by State commissions and Federal agencies; (2) deny motions or requests for extensions of time filed later than the time prescribed by the rules unless good cause is shown for the late filing; and (3) reject all pleadings, briefs, and other documents filed later than the time prescribed by an order, rule, or regulation of the Commission unless good cause is shown for the late filing.

(f) The Secretary, or, in his absence, the Acting Secretary, to waive the requirements of the Commission's rules and regulations, when consistent with the public interest in a particular case.

(g) The Chief of the Bureau of Power, or, in his absence, the Acting Chief, to interpret schedules of power system statements of electric utilities (Forms No. 12, etc.) and to obtain supplemental information required to assure complete and adequate statements; and Regional Engineers to grant 30-day extensions of time for filing such statements.

(h) The Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, Finance and Rates, or, in his absence, the Acting Chief, to issue interpretations of the Uniform Systems of Accounts for Public Utilities, Licensees, and Natural Gas Companies; to suspend the requirements of Account 901—Charges by Associated Companies—Clearing; to interpret schedules of annual reports of electric public utilities, licensees, and natural gas companies (Forms Nos. 1, 2, etc.) and obtain supplemental information required to assure complete and accurate reports.

(i) The Chief Examiner and the Examiners designated to preside at hearings, to exercise the powers and functions stated and enumerated for presiding officers in the Commission's rules and regulations, particularly its rules of practice and procedure.

6. *Offices of Commission; information; requests and submittals.* (a) The principal office of the Commission is located in the Hurley-Wright Building, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington 25, D. C. Regional Offices of the Commission are maintained in Atlanta, Chicago, Fort Worth, New York, and San Francisco and a section of the Division of Accounts of the Bureau of Accounts, Finance and Rates in San Francisco, as described below.

(b) Official information concerning any matter pending before, or action taken by, the Commission may be secured by written or personal request to the Secretary.

(c) Information concerning matters assigned to the Regional Offices may be obtained by written or personal request and certain submittals may be made thereto as provided below.

(d) All formal requests or submittals to the Commission should be addressed to the Secretary pursuant to 18 CFR 1.2 (c).

(e) The types of official records in the files of the Commission, and their availability to the public, are described more particularly in 18 CFR 1.36.

7. *Duties of Commission staff groups.* The duties of the various groups into which the staff of the Commission is organized are described as follows:

(a) *The Office of the Secretary.* The Office of the Secretary, under the direction of the Secretary, receives, records, assigns, and distributes all matters filed with and brought before the Commission for action. In addition to the duties specified in section 5 (a) through (f), the Secretary serves the orders, rules, regulations, and notices of Commission action; acts as official liaison officer in contacts between the Commission and the public, parties to proceedings, and public officials. The Office of the Secretary includes a public reference section where official dockets and records are maintained, and are available for public inspection. Through its section of publications, the Office of the Secretary edits Commission publications and handles their sale and other distribution and serves as the coordinator of the total publication program of the Commission; prepares and distributes general information concerning the activities of the Commission; and assists the Commission in contacts with the public.

(b) *The Bureau of Power.* The Bureau of Power under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau, performs the engineering phases of the licensed project, electrical, and river basin work of the Commission. The duties of the Chief include those specified in section 5 (g). The Bureau is composed of three functional divisions. The work of each is as follows:

(1) *The Division of Licensed Projects.* The Division of Licensed Projects studies and reports on declarations of intentions, applications for preliminary permits and for licenses for water power projects, and related matters; inspects and reports on the construction, operation, and maintenance of such projects; investigates and reports on unlicensed water power developments; studies and reports on applications for restoration of or rights-of-way over power site lands. The Division also develops and analyzes detailed factual basic cost data covering

the construction, maintenance, and operation of water power plants, fuel plants, and transmission facilities.

(2) *The Division of Electrical Resources and Requirements.* The Division of Electrical Resources and Requirements studies and reports on power markets, adequacy of power supply, interconnection and coordination of power systems, electrical system planning and related matters; collects and checks power system statements submitted by electric utilities; investigates and reports on the engineering features of applications for the approval of security issues, consolidations, mergers, acquisitions, and property disposals of utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission and the jurisdictional status of electric utility system; makes electrical studies in connection with Commission approval of rate filings for Federal hydroelectric power projects.

(3) *The Division of River Basins.* The Division of River Basins studies and reports on the comprehensive utilization of river basins for development of hydroelectric power alone and in connection with flood control, navigation, irrigation, and other beneficial purposes; makes investigations and prepares reports to be used as the basis for recommendation to other Federal agencies on provisions for hydroelectric power development at proposed multiple-purpose projects; and makes hydroelectric studies in connection with the approval of rate filings for Federal power projects.

(4) *Regional Offices.* Five Regional Offices of the Commission are operated as part of the Bureau of Power, under the general direction of the Chief of the Bureau. Their locations and the territories they serve are:

(i) Atlanta Regional Office, 417 Grant Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, eastern half of Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

(ii) Chicago Regional Office, U. S. Customhouse, 610 South Canal Street, Chicago 7, Ill.: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, parts of Missouri and Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin.

(iii) Fort Worth Regional Office, Seventh and Lamar Streets, Fort Worth 2, Tex.: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, parts of Mississippi and Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wyoming.

(iv) New York Regional Office, Park-Murray Building, 11 Park Place, New York 7, N. Y.: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

(v) San Francisco Regional Office, Room 411, Customhouse, 555 Battery Street, San Francisco 11, Calif.: Arizona, California, Idaho, part of Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

Each Regional Office is under the direction of a Regional Engineer, who is responsible for the activities of the Bureau within the particular territory, including cooperation with other governmental agencies in those activities. He is also responsible for the duties specified in section 5 (g) above.

The Regional Office activities include the investigation of proposed multiple-purpose river basin projects; assisting applicants in complying with requirements for preliminary permits and licenses; field supervision of licensed projects; receipt and checking of annual power system statements submitted by electric utilities; power market surveys; reports on power requirements and supply, interconnection and coordination of electric utility systems, and regional power pools; investigation of interruptions to electric service; and representation of the Commission on field committees.

(c) *The Bureau of Accounts, Finance and Rates.* The Bureau of Accounts, Finance and Rates, under the direction of the Chief of the Bureau, performs the accounting, finance, statistical, rate, and gas certificate phases of the Commission work. The duties of the Chief include those specified in section 5 (h) above. The Bureau is composed of four divisions, the work of which is described as follows:

(1) *The Division of Accounts.* The Division of Accounts performs all work relating to the accounting practices of electric public utilities, licensees, and natural gas companies; prepares, reviews, and interprets the Uniform Systems of Accounts for Public Utilities, Licensees, and Natural Gas Companies; makes accounting studies and investigations in rate cases; makes depreciation studies; prepares, reviews, and interprets the annual financial reports prescribed by the Commission; and makes special accounting studies as ordered by the Commission. The Division also reviews, investigates, and reports on the reclassification and original cost studies of electric public utilities and natural gas companies and the disposition of related accounting adjustments; and reviews, investigates, and reports on claimed net investment in licensed projects and the disposition of related accounting adjustments. A section of the Division of Accounts, located in the San Francisco Regional Office described above, audits and reports on the statements of claimed net investment in licensed projects in the western United States.

(2) *The Division of Finance and Statistics.* The Division of Finance and Statistics analyzes and reports on matters relating to electric utility finance, rate of return, security issues, sales and mergers of electric public utility properties; gathers and publishes financial, rate, cost, production, and other statistical information relating to the electric and natural gas industries.

(3) *The Division of Rates.* The Division of Rates performs the engineering work in rate investigations of electric public utilities, licensees and natural gas companies including studies of system operations, service lives of property, natural gas depletion rates, cost allocations, rate structures, service conditions and discriminatory practices; analyzes reports on and makes recommendations regarding tariffs, rate schedules and contracts filed by electric utilities, natural gas companies and certain Federal hydroelectric power projects.

(4) *The Division of Gas Certificates.* The Division of Gas Certificates handles matters relating to applications by natural gas companies and others for certificates of public convenience and necessity and the determination of service areas, the exportation and importation of natural gas, and the jurisdictional status of natural gas companies.

(d) *The Bureau of Law.* The Bureau of Law, under the direction of the General Counsel, performs the legal work related to the activities of the Commission. The Bureau is composed of four divisions, the work of which is described as follows:

(1) *The Division of Electric Power.* The Division of Electric Power performs the legal work under the Federal Power Act and the duties delegated to the Commission under the Bonneville Act, Tennessee Valley Authority Act, Fort Peck Act, and the other authorizations specified in sections 2 (b) and (c), except those matters handled by the Division of Hydroelectric Projects.

(2) *The Division of Natural Gas.* The Division of Natural Gas performs the legal work under the Natural Gas Act and the other authorizations conferring duties or jurisdiction upon the Commission with respect to natural gas.

(3) *The Division of Hydroelectric Projects.* The Division of Hydroelectric Projects performs the legal work under Part I of the Federal Power Act and under the duties delegated to the Commission under the Flood Control Acts and the River and Harbor Acts specified in section 2 (b) (other than the determination of net investment in licensed projects, rate and service matters, and security issues of licensees under Part I of the Federal Power Act and rate matters under the Flood Control Act of 1944, which are handled by the Division of Electric Power).

(4) *The Division of Interpretation and Research.* The Division of Interpretation and Research prepares legal interpretations and conducts legal research for the General Counsel and the Bureau generally; assists in the preparation of briefs, regulations, and reports on proposed legislation.

(e) *The Division of Examiners.* The Division of Examiners is under the direction of the Chief Examiner. Examiners, when duly designated, preside at prehearing conferences and make recommendations as to stipulations reached therein by counsel; preside at public hearings, and rule on the admission of evidence and all procedural questions arising in the course of such hearings; hear oral arguments; consider briefs, report to the Commission on the cases heard, and make initial or recommended decisions supported by findings of fact and conclusions of law. When serving as presiding officers, Examiners may exercise the functions specified in section 5 (i).

(f) *The Office of the Chief Engineer.* The Office of the Chief Engineer, under the direction of the Chief Engineer, advises the Commission on special engineering matters, including economic

studies and reports on the allocation of costs of multiple-purpose water control projects, and advises with the Bureau of Law on special engineering matters in connection with litigation relating to water power projects.

(g) *The Division of Budget and Finance.* The Division of Budget and Finance, under the direction of the Chief of the Division, handles all budget, fiscal, and related matters of the Commission; solicits bids, awards contracts, and purchases supplies, equipment and other materials; assists the Commission in contacts with the Bureau of the Budget, the Comptroller General, and the Appropriation Committees of Congress.

(h) *The Division of Personnel and Administrative Services.* The Division of Personnel and Administrative Services, under the direction of the Chief of the Division, performs all personnel functions for the Commission, including recruitment; and designated administrative services, including the preparation of illustrative and duplicative material for the other staff groups of the Commission.

[F. R. Doc. 51–130; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 25717]

COFFEE FROM NORTH ATLANTIC PORTS TO DUNKIRK, N. Y., AND SUNBURY, OHIO

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 2, 1951.

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: C. W. Boin and I. N. Doe, Agents, for carriers parties to fourth-section application No. 25291.

Commodities involved: Coffee, green or roasted, carloads.

From: North Atlantic ports.

To: Dunkirk, N. Y., and Sunbury, Ohio.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes and port relationships.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. W. Boin's tariff I. C. C. No. A–913, Supp. 2. I. N. Doe's tariff I. C. C. No. 597, Supp. 1. P. W. Phillips' tariff I. C. C. No. 223, Supp. 29.

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. 51–145; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25718]

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM FARMER SPUR, LA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 2, 1951.

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 carriers parties to his tariffs named on the attached sheet.

Commodities involved: Petroleum products, carloads.

From: Farmer Spur, La.

To: Points in Illinois, official, southern, southwestern and western trunk line territories.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers. To maintain grouping.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates:

	I. C. C. No.	Supp. No.
D. Q. Marsh's Tariff	3585	443
	3821	62
	3802	79
	3825	92
	3651	246
	3724	129
	3494	210

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. 51–146; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File Nos. 52–28, 54–183]

ELMER E. BAUER ET AL.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER APPROVING CERTAIN MATTERS WITH RESPECT TO PLAN

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of December 1950.

In the matter of Elmer E. Bauer, Trustee of Pittsburgh Railways Company, debtor; and Philadelphia Company, File No. 52–28; Philadelphia Company, File No. 54–183.

The Commission, by orders dated March 27, 1950, and August 23, 1950 (Holding Company Act Release Nos. 9759 and 10058) and the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, by orders dated May 1, 1950, and September 14, 1950, having approved a plan ("Combined Plan") which was filed jointly by Elmer E. Bauer ("Bauer"), Trustee of Pittsburgh Railways Company ("Railways"), Debtor, and by Philadelphia Company, a registered holding company, for the reorganization of the Railways System under Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act and section 11 (f) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("Holding Company Act") and for the discharge, pursuant to section 11 (e) of the Holding Company Act, of Philadelphia Company's guarantees affecting certain securities of companies included in the Railways System, and the Commission having reserved jurisdiction in its said orders over certain matters in connection with final consummation of the Combined Plan; and

Bauer and Philadelphia Company having requested a hearing on certain of the matters as to which jurisdiction had been so reserved; and

Public hearings having been held, after appropriate notice, and the Commission having considered the record, and having this day issued its Findings and Opinion herein:

It is ordered, Pursuant to sections 11 (e), 11 (f) and other applicable provisions of the Holding Company Act, that:

(1) The proposal that the Trustees of Railways turn over to New Company, for delivery by it to the sinking fund, any balance of funds remaining in their hands after payment of all charges, as more fully set forth in our Findings and Opinion this day issued, is hereby approved;

(2) The proposed initial issuance and authorization of $5,853,750 of new bonds by New Company is hereby approved;

(3) The proposal to pay the accrued bond interest for 1950 as soon after January 1, 1951, as is practicable is hereby approved;

(4) The proposed indenture of mortgage is hereby approved, subject to its qualification under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939;

(5) The proposed accounting entries on the books and balance sheet of New Company are approved, subject to the condition that the balance sheet item captioned:

"Excess of the Book Value of Assets Acquired (including property, plant and equipment at original cost) over the Aggregate of the Liabilities Assumed and the Face Amount of Bonds and Stated Value of Common Capital Stock ($10 per share) Issued."

be revised to read as follows:

"Excess of the Book Value of Assets Acquired Initially (including property, plant and equipment at original cost)

over the Aggregate of the Liabilities Assumed and the Face Amount of Bonds and Stated Value of Common Capital Stock ($10 per share) Issued. If such assets were stated at the value of $17,000,000 as found in 1950 by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania for reorganization purposes, there would be no such excess."

It is further ordered, That jurisdiction be, and hereby is, continued with respect to the accounting entries proposed by Philadelphia Company on its books; with respect to any and all fees and expenses incurred or to be incurred in connection with the proceedings under section 11 (e) of the Holding Company Act; and also to entertain such further proceedings, to make such supplemental findings, to take such further action, and to enter such further orders as the Commission may deem necessary or appropriate in these proceedings.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-137; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[File Nos. 54-50, 54-82, 59-10, 59-39, 70-1369]

NORTH AMERICAN CO. ET AL.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER APPROVING CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS AND RESERVING JURISDICTION TO ENTER FUTURE ORDERS

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 28th day of December 1950.

In the matter of the North American Company and its subsidiary companies, File No. 59-10; The North American Company, File No. 54-82; North American Light & Power Company, Holding Company System, and The North American Company, File No. 59-39; North American Light & Power Company, File No. 54-50; North American Light & Power Company, File No. 70-1369.

The Commission having issued its order on December 30, 1941, pursuant to section 11 (b) (2) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") directing the liquidation and dissolution of North American Light & Power Company ("Light & Power"), a registered holding company; and

The Commission having issued its order on June 25, 1947 (File Nos. 59-10, 54-82, 59-39, and 54-50), approving, subject to certain conditions, Amended Plan I filed pursuant to section 11 (e) of the act by The North American Company ("North American"), also a registered holding company, and joined in by its subsidiary, Light & Power, providing for the liquidation and dissolution of Light & Power; and

An order approving said plan and directing enforcement thereof having been entered by the United States District Court for the District of Delaware on November 6, 1947, said order having been affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on November 5, 1948, and no petition to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari to review said affirmance having been filed, and the time within which to file such petition having expired; and

The Commission having issued its supplemental orders dated August 4, 1947, January 10, 1949, May 13, 1949, and July 20, 1949, amending its said order, dated June 25, 1947, so as to include certain recitals conforming to the requirements of Supplement R of Chapter I of section 1808 (f) of Chapter 11 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and having reserved jurisdiction in said supplemental orders to enter such other or further orders conforming to the requirements of Supplement R of Chapter I and section 1808 (f) of Chapter 11 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, as might appear to the Commission to be appropriate; and

The said plan having been partially consummated so that North American is now the sole stockholder of Light & Power, and, in connection with and as a part of its final liquidation and dissolution, as contemplated by the plan, Light & Power having filed, on September 26, 1950, pursuant to Rule U-44 (c) of the rules and regulations under the act, (File No. 70-1369) a Notice of Intention to distribute and transfer to North American, as the holder of all the outstanding stock of Light & Power, 1,500,000 shares of the outstanding Common Stock, $5 par value, of Missouri Power & Light Company ("Missouri Power"), and Light & Power having requested that the Commission issue a supplemental order containing the recitals, findings and orders hereinafter set forth; and

The Commission having considered said request and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that said request be granted; and

The Commission having examined the filing pursuant to Rule U-44 (c) and having determined that the proposed transactions as contemplated by the said plan constitute a reasonable and appropriate method of compliance with said order of December 30, 1941, directing that Light & Power liquidate and dissolve and having determined that it is unnecessary to require the filing of a declaration with respect to the proposed transactions:

It is ordered, That the order dated June 25, 1947, in the consolidated proceedings bearing File Nos. 59-10, 54-82, 59-39, and 54-50 as heretofore amended by supplemental orders dated August 4, 1947, January 10, 1949, May 13, 1949, and July 20, 1949, be, and the same hereby is further amended by adding thereto the following provisions:

It is further ordered and recited and the Commission finds, That the proposed transfer and distribution by North American Light & Power Company to The North American Company, as the holder of all of the outstanding common stock of North American Light & Power Company, of 1,500,000 shares of Common Stock, $5 par value, of Missouri Power & Light Company (represented by Certificate Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17), all in connection with and as a part of the final liquidation and dissolution of North American Light & Power Company and all as authorized or permitted by the Commission's order of June 25, 1947, and in obedience thereto, are necessary or appropriate to the integration of the holding company system of which The North American Company and North American Light & Power Company are members and are necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

It is further ordered, That jurisdiction be, and hereby is reserved to enter such other or further orders, conforming to the requirements of Suplement R of Chapter 1 and section 1808 (f) of Chapter 11 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, as may appear to the Commission to be appropriate.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-139; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 54-51]

NATIONAL POWER AND LIGHT CO. ET AL.

ORDER REGARDING REORGANIZATION FEES AND EXPENSES

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 28th day of December A. D. 1950.

In the matter of National Power & Light Company, Lehigh Valley Transit Company, Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, Easton Transit Company, Easton & South Bethlehem Transportation Company, File No. 54-51.

The Commission having on August 25, 1948, approved an amended plan for the reorganization of Lehigh Valley Transit Company ("Lehigh"), filed pursuant to section 11 (e) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 by Lehigh and its parent, National Power & Light Company ("National"), a registered holding company subsidiary of Electric Bond and Share Company, also a registered holding company, and said order having reserved jurisdiction with respect to the payment of all fees and expenses incurred or to be incurred in connection with the said plan or the transactions recited therein; and

Applications having been filed for compensation and reimbursement of expenses from Lehigh and National in connection with said plan; a public hearing having been held, the Commission having considered the record and having this day made and filed its Memorandum Opinion herein:

It is ordered, That the following applications are hereby approved in the amounts as indicated and not otherwise:

(a) To be paid by National: Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett, counsel for National—$13,500 for fees and $157.64 for disbursements.

Reid & Priest, counsel for National—$7,500 for fees and $1,990.11 for disbursements.

(b) To be paid by Lehigh: Reid & Priest, counsel for Lehigh—$22,500 for fees and $3,257.19 for disbursements.

Lehigh Valley Trust Company, trustee under the Lehigh indenture and exchange agent under the plan—$11,321 for fees.

Snyder, Wert & Wilcox, local counsel for Lehigh—$1,000 for fees.

It is further ordered, That National and Lehigh shall pay the amounts indicated less the amounts heretofore paid to such applicants on account.

It is further ordered, That the applications for compensation and reimbursement of disbursements of the firms of Nutter, McClennan & Fish and Rawle & Henderson be, and the same hereby, are denied.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-136; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[File Nos. 54-168, 59-12]

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO. ET AL.

ORDER APPROVING TRANSFER AND SALE OF CERTAIN COMMON STOCK

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of December A. D. 1950.

In the matter of Electric Bond and Share Company, American Power & Light Company, File No. 54-168; In the matter of Electric Bond and Share Company, American Power & Light Company, et al., File No. 59-12.

Electric Bond and Share Company ("Bond and Share"), a registered holding company, having notified the Commission, pursuant to paragraph (c) of Rule U-44 promulgated pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, that it intends to carry out the following transaction:

Bond and Share now owns 146,956 shares (3.34 percent) of the common stock of Texas Utilities Company ("Texas Utilities"), which holdings constitute 3.34 percent of the total voting power of all of the securities of Texas Utilities now outstanding. These 146,956 shares of said common stock are the remainder of the 343,844 shares (7.2 percent) of the Texas Utilities common stock acquired, together with other securities of former utility subsidiaries of American Power & Light Company ("American"), in exchange for Bond and Share's holdings of former preferred and common stocks of American pursuant to a section 11 (e) plan of American approved by this Commission on October 4, 1949, and made effective February 15, 1940. The acquisition of the securities, including the common stock of Texas Utilities, by Bond and Share under the above mentioned section 11 (e) plan was subject to a commitment by Bond and Share to dispose of such securities within one year from the effective date of the plan. On December 13, 1950, Bond and Share paid a dividend to its stockholders of 196,888 shares of Texas Utilities common stock (File No. 70-2510). Bond and Share now proposes to sell the remaining 146,956 shares of common stock of Texas Utilities through Shields & Company as agent and for the account of Bond and Share, said Shields & Company agreeing to purchase any unsold balance as principal. Bond and Share proposes to pay Shields & Company, as its agent, 72 cents per share for each share of Texas Utilities common stock sold for the account of Bond and Share. Said common stock is to be sold at a price determined by the average bid and asked price on a date to be selected by Bond and Share. In its notice to this Commission, Bond and Share states that it may consummate the above described transaction on or about January 2, 1951. Also in said notice, Bond and Share requests the entry of an order finding that the proposed sale of the common stock of Texas Utilities is necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of the act.

The Commission having advised Bond and Share that the proposed sale did not appear to require the filing of an application or declaration with the Commission under the act, and the Commission finding that the requested order can properly be entered:

It is ordered and recited, That the sale and transfer by Electric Bond and Share Company of 146,956 shares of common stock of Texas Utilities Company through Shields & Company, as agent or as principal, is necessary or appropriate to the integration and simplification of the holding company system of which Electric Bond and Share Company is a member and is necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-134; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[File Nos. 59-10, 70-2066]

NORTH AMERICAN CO. ET AL.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION AND PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE AND MODIFYING PRIOR ORDER

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 28th day of December 1950.

In the matter of the North American Company and its Subsidiary Companies, Respondents, File No. 59-10; In the matter of the North American Company, Union Electric Company of Missouri, File No. 70-2066.

The Commission, having on April 14, 1942, entered an order (File No. 59-10), pursuant to section 11 (b) (1) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act"), permitting The North American Company ("North American"), a registered holding company, to retain as its principal system the integrated electric utility system of its subsidiary, Union Electric Company of Missouri ("Union"), a registered holding company and a public utility company, and directing North American to sever its relationship, direct or indirect, with Missouri Power & Light Company ("Missouri"), a public utility subsidiary of North American and formerly a subsidiary of North American Light & Power Company ("Light & Power"), an intermediate holding company in the North American holding company system; and

The Commission having issued its Findings and Opinion in connection with its aforesaid order of April 14, 1942, and having therein stated:

> * * * our order requiring North American to divest itself of its interest in * * * Light & Power's subsidiaries does not foreclose the filing of applications in the future looking to the possible integration of any of these properties with the retainable properties of North American; and

North American and Union having filed a joint application-declaration and amendments thereto (File No. 70-2066) pursuant to the act and the rules and regulations thereunder, with respect to the transfer by North American to Union of all of the outstanding common stock, consisting of 1,500,000 shares, par value $5 per share, of Missouri in exchange for 600,000 additional shares of common stock, without par value, of Union; and

The applicants-declarants having requested that the Commission's aforesaid order of April 14, 1942, be modified so as to permit consummation of the transactions proposed in connection with the joint application-declaration, as amended; and

Said application-declaration and amendments thereto having been duly filed, and public hearings having been held thereon after appropriate notice, and the Commission having examined the record and having filed its Findings and Opinion herein with respect thereto:

It is ordered, Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the act and the rules thereunder, that said application, as amended, be, and the same hereby is granted, and that said declaration, as amended, be, and the same hereby is, permitted to become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24 and subject to the following additional terms, conditions and reservations of jurisdiction:

(1) That within six months after receipt by Union of the Missouri common stock, or such further time as the Commission may grant upon good cause shown, Union shall cause the disposition of its interest in Missouri's water and ice properties and businesses and Missouri's electric properties located at Clinton, Missouri; and that North American shall cause Union to take such action;

(2) Jurisdiction be and hereby is generally reserved to the Commission to reexamine the retainability by applicants-declarants of Missouri's gas utility system if, as, and when additional gas becomes available to Missouri in sufficient quantity, in which connection applicants-declarants shall file with the Commission, beginning June 30, 1951, semi-annual reports relative to the status of Missouri's gas supply, and to entertain such further proceedings, to make such supplemental findings and to take such

further action as the Commission may deem appropriate in connection therewith to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of the act; and

(3) Jurisdiction be, and hereby is, reserved to examine and require appropriate accounting entries to be made by Union in connection with its recordation of its investment in the common stock of Missouri after the disposition of the Clinton electric properties and the water and ice properties and businesses of Missouri.

It is further ordered and recited and the Commission finds, That the proposed sale and transfer by The North American Company to Union Electric Company of Missouri of 1,500,000 shares of common stock, $5 par value, of Missouri Power & Light Company (represented by Certificate Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, and 17), and the issue and delivery in exchange therefor by Union Electric Company of Missouri to The North American Company of 600,000 shares of common stock without par value of Union Electric Company of Missouri (represented by Certificate No. NC 39), all as authorized or permitted by this order of the Commission, and in obedience thereto, are necessary and appropriate to the integration of the holding company system of which The North American Company, Union Electric Company of Missouri and Missouri Power & Light Company are members, and are necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

It is further ordered, That the Commission's order dated April 14, 1942, be, and the same hereby is, modified to the extent necessary to permit consummation of the transactions herein proposed, subject to the terms, conditions, and reservations of jurisdiction above set forth.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-138; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2541]

PENNSYLVANIA GAS & ELECTRIC CORP. ET AL.

ORDER PROHIBITING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 29th day of December A. D. 1950.

In the matter of Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Corporation, North Penn Gas Company, Allegany Gas Company, File No. 70-2541.

Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Corporation, a registered holding company, and two of its subsidiaries, North Penn Gas Company, a public utility company and a registered holding company, and Allegany Gas Company ("Allegany"), a public utility company and a registered holding company which is a direct subsidiary of North Penn Gas Company, having filed a declaration pursuant to section 12 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (the "act") and Rule U-44 thereunder with respect to the proposed sale by Allegany to Springfield Union Employees Beneficial Fund and Republican Daily News Employees Beneficial Fund of all of the outstanding capital stock of Crystal City Gas Company ("Crystal City"), a public utility subsidiary of Allegany, consisting of 2,639 shares of capital stock with a par value of $100 a share, for a cash consideration of $650,000; and

The Commission having issued its notice of filing and order for hearing with respect to said declaration, and notice of said hearing having been given to all known security holders of Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Corporation and to all interested persons, and public hearings having been duly held at which security holders of Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Corporation and other interested persons were afforded opportunity to be heard, and the Commission having heard oral argument; and

The Commission having considered the record and having arrived at its determination with respect to whether the declaration should be permitted to become effective, but in view of the fact that the record was not closed until December 28, 1950, the Commission not having completed its preparation of its findings and opinion herein, and the Commission being aware of the necessity of issuing its order with respect to the proposed transactions prior to the end of 1950; and

The Commission deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors that its order herein be entered forthwith without awaiting completion of its findings and opinion and being of the opinion that the aforesaid declaration should not be permitted to become effective:

It is ordered, Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the act and the rules and regulations thereunder that the aforesaid declaration shall not be permitted to become effective.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-135; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2269, 70-2334]

OHIO EDISON CO. AND OHIO PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER RELEASING JURISDICTION WITH RESPECT TO FEES OF FINANCIAL ADVISOR

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C. on the 29th day of December A. D. 1950.

In the matter of Ohio Edison Company, File No. 70-2269; Ohio Edison Company, the Ohio Public Service Company. File No. 70-2334.

Ohio Edison Company ("Ohio"), a registered holding company and a public utility company, having filed an application-declaration pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (the "act") relating to, among other things, the proposed acquisition by Ohio of 2,000,000 shares of common stock of The Ohio Public Service Company ("Public Service") owned by Cities Service Company, a registered holding company, said purchase to be financed primarily through the issuance and sale by Ohio of additional shares of its $3 par value common stock; and Ohio and Public Service having, upon such acquisition, filed joint applications-declarations pursuant to the act for approval of certain transactions incident to the merger of Public Service into and with Ohio; and

The Commission having granted said applications and permitted said declarations to become effective by its orders dated December 2, 1949, and December 5, 1949, File No. 70-2269 (Holding Company Act Release Nos. 9539 and 9543), and by its Orders dated March 29, 1950, and May 17, 1950, File No. 70-2334 (Holding Company Act Release Nos. 9771 and 9866), and said orders having contained a reservation of jurisdiction over fees and expenses, incurred or to be incurred with respect to the proposed transactions, including the fee to be paid Morgan Stanley & Co. for its services as financial advisor to Ohio in connection with these matters; and

The record having been completed with respect to this fee, showing therein that Morgan Stanley & Co. request compensation of $37,500 payable by Ohio for their services as financial advisor; and

The Commission having examined the information furnished with respect to such fee and it appearing that such requested fee is not unreasonable:

It is ordered, That the jurisdiction heretofore reserved with respect to the fee to be paid Morgan Stanley & Co., by our previous orders herein be, and the same hereby is, released.

It is further ordered, That the jurisdiction heretofore reserved with respect to all other fees and expenses incurred or to be incurred with respect to the proposed transactions be, and the same hereby is, continued.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-140; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

AUTHORITY: 40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, Pub. Laws 322, 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50, 925; 50 U. S. C. and Supp. App. 1, 616; E. O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp., E. O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E. O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981.

[Vesting Order 16347]

TOKIO AND UMEKICHI TAKAHASHI

In re: Rights of Tokio Takahashi and Umekichi Takahashi under insurance contract. File No. F-39-4500-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Exec-

utive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Tokio Takashashi and Umekichi Takahashi, whose last known address is Japan, are residents of Japan and nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by policy No. 7 631 012, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Tokio Takahashi, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds, is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Tokio Takahashi or Umekichi Takahashi, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 11, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-105; Filed, Jan. 3, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 7868, Amdt.]

MARY DAMBACH ET AL.

In re: Stock owned by Mary Dambach, also known as Mary Arpten Dambach, and others. F-28-2115-D-4, F-28-23629-D-1, F-28-23630-D-1, F-28-23631-D-1, F-28-23632-D-1, F-28-23633-D-1, F-39-291-D-1, D-66-2263-D-1.

Vesting Order 7868, dated October 14, 1946, is hereby amended as follows and not otherwise:

By deleting subparagraph 3 of said Vesting Order 7868 and substituting therefor the following:

3. That the property described as follows:

a. Three hundred fifty-five (355) shares of $1.00 par value common capital stock of Paramount Pictures, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by the certificates listed below, registered in the names of and owned by the persons listed below in the amounts appearing opposite each name as follows:

Registered owner	Certificate Nos.	Number of shares
Mrs. Mary Dambach	C144517	100
Do	C0149095	96
Do	C0151661	7
Theodora P. Cochrane	C016041	76
Do	T021303	76

together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and, without limitation, any and all rights to receive shares of Paramount Pictures Corporation and United Paramount Theatres, Inc., allocable to the above-described shares of Paramount Pictures, Inc., pursuant to a plan of reorganization of said Paramount Pictures, Inc., approved March 3, 1949, together with all declared and unpaid dividends on said shares of Paramount Pictures Corporation, and United Paramount Theatres, Inc., and

b. Sixteen (16) shares of no par value common capital stock of Paramount Publix Corporation, 1501 Broadway, New York, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, evidenced by the certificates listed below, registered in the names of and owned by the persons listed below in the amounts appearing opposite each name as follows:

Registered owner	Certificate No.	Number of shares
Miss Frieda Flegel	45195	5
Miss Martha Henschel	45197	2
Willi Hoffmann	45194	5
Mrs. Mary Tyroler	045190	3
Do	089234	1

together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and any and all rights allocable to the above-described shares under a plan or reorganization of said Paramount Publix Corporation of June 1935, whereby, among other things, one (1) share of $1.00 par value common stock of Paramount Pictures, Inc., was issuable for each four (4) shares of stock of said Paramount Publix Corporation, and any and all rights allocable to the shares of Paramount Pictures, Inc., so issuable under a stock split of said Paramount Pictures, Inc., of July 8, 1946, together with all declared and unpaid dividends on the shares so issuable and any and all rights to receive shares of Paramount Pictures Corporation and United Paramount Theatres, Inc., allocable to the above-described shares of Paramount Pictures, Inc., pursuant to a plan of reorganization of said Paramount Pictures, Inc., approved March 3, 1949, together with all declared and unpaid dividends on said shares of Paramount Pictures Corporation and United Paramount Theatres,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country;

All other provisions of said Vesting Order 7868, and all actions taken by or on behalf of the Alien Property Custodian and the Attorney General of the United States in reliance thereon, pursuant thereto and under authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 15, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-107; Filed, Jan. 3, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16334]

ELIZABETH SUNDERBRINK

In re: Mortgage participation certificates and debts owned by Elizabeth Sunderbrink. F-28-4029; A-1; G-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 Elizabeth Sunderbrink, whose last known address is 8 Arndtstrasse, Muelheim-Ruhr, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. All rights and interests evidenced by Mortgage Participation Certificates of Series B-K, issued by New York Title and Mortgage Company, numbered 1147, due April 1, 1939, and numbered 6857, due August 1, 1941, registered in the name of Wilhelm Mühlig, including any and all distributions of principal and interest, due, or to become due thereon, together with any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

b. All checks in the possession of Trust Company of North America, 115 Broadway, New York, New York, as Transfer and Distribution Disbursing Agent for the Trustees of Mortgage Participation Certificates of Series B-K, issued by New York Title and Mortgage Company, drawn for payments of principal and interest on the certificates described in subparagraph 2-a hereof, including but not limited to those checks described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, and the rights to possession and presentation for payment of all such checks,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account or, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Elizabeth Sunderbrink, 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 December 8, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A—CHECKS DRAWN BY AND IN THE POSSESSION OF TRUST COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

Check No.	Date	Amount
4099	June 30, 1940	$52.40
4069	Dec. 31, 1940	32.06
3969	May 12, 1941	20.00
3994	June 30, 1941	31.72
3964	Dec. 31, 1941	42.55
3939	June 31, 1942	42.33
3879	Dec. 31, 1942	41.06
3879A	Dec. 31, 1942	.94
3903	Apr. 30, 1943	30.00
3879	June 30, 1943	25.48
3883	Dec. 31, 1943	78.22
3888	Feb. 1, 1944	20.00
3893	June 30, 1944	69.64
2331	Dec. 31, 1944	91.01
3864	June 30, 1945	143.24
3853	Sept. 1, 1945	120.00
3829	Dec. 31, 1945	149.82
3823	June 29, 1946	76.80
3834	Apr. 20, 1946	100.00
3848	Oct. 1, 1946	80.00
3807	Dec. 31, 1946	62.26
3739	June 30, 1947	54.28
3772	Oct. 1, 1947	60.00
3752	Dec. 31, 1947	49.32
3732	Jan. 20, 1948	5.45
3087	June 30, 1948	52.46
3067	Dec. 31, 1948	42.85

[F. R. Doc. 51-100; Filed, Jan. 3, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16306]

DEUTSCHE BANK

In re: Bank accounts owned by and debts owing to Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, Deutsche Bank, Istanbul, Turkey, and Deutsche Bank in der Tschechoslovakai, Prague, Czechoslovakia. F-28-852-C-4; E-1; E-4; E-14; F-28-852-E-17; E-21; E-25; E-28; E-30.

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 Deutsche Bank, the last known address of which is Berlin, Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association, or other business organization, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Berlin, Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That Deutsche Bank, the last known address of which is Istanbul, Turkey, is a branch of Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, and is, or on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been controlled by the aforesaid Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That Deutsche Bank in der Tschechoslovakai, the last known address of which is Prague, Czechoslovakia, is a branch of Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, and is, or on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been controlled by the aforesaid Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, by The American Express Company, 65 Broadway, New York City, New York, arising out of overdrafts as shown by the books of The American Express Company, in its free marks account maintained with the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

b. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, arising out of an account entitled inactive dollar checking account in the name of Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, maintained with the aforesaid The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

c. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, arising out of an account entitled an unclaimed dollar deposit account, in the name of Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, maintained with the aforesaid The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

d. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, by The Grace National Bank of New York, 7 Hanover Square, New York 5, New York, arising out of a checking account, entitled Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, maintained at the aforesaid Grace National Bank of New York, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

e. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, by Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh 36, Pennsylvania, arising out of a regular dollar account, entitled Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, maintained at the aforesaid Mellon National Bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

f. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, by The Tradesmens National Bank & Trust Co., 320 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania, arising out of an account, entitled Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, maintained at the aforesaid Bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

g. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, by The Washington Loan and Trust Company, 900 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C., arising out of a checking account, entitled Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, maintained at the aforesaid The Washington Loan and Trust Company, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

h. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, by The Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., arising out of a checking account, entitled Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, maintained at the aforesaid The Riggs National Bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

i. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, by The New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, New York, arising out of a certain checking account, entitled Deutsche Bank, Mainz, Germany, maintained at the aforesaid The New York Trust Company, 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 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

5. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Deutsche Bank, Istanbul, Turkey, by the National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, New York, arising out of an unpresented draft account, entitled Deutsche Bank, Istanbul, Turkey, maintained at the aforesaid National City Bank of New York, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Deutsche Bank, Istanbul, Turkey, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

6. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Deutsche Bank in der Tschechoslovakai, Prague, Czechoslovakia, by the National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, New York, arising out of an unpresented draft account, entitled Deutsche Bank in der Tschechoslovakai, Prague, Czechoslovakia, maintained at the aforesaid National City Bank of New York, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by

Deutsche Bank, in der Tschechoslovakai, Prague, Czechoslovakia, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

7. That Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, Deutsche Bank, Istanbul, Turkey, and Deutsche Bank in der Tschechoslovakai, Prague, Czechoslovakia, are controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or persons within such country and are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

8. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1, 2 and 3, 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 December 8, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-159; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16337]

HARUO SUMII

In re: Bank account owned by Haruo Sumii. F-39-6698-C-1, F-39-6698-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Haruo Sumii, whose last known address is Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Haruo Sumii, by Bank of Hawaii, Bishop and King Streets, Honolulu, T. H., arising out of a savings account, account number 145980, entitled Haruo Sumii, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the 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 December 8, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-160; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16329]

MARTHA PUSCHMANN

In re: Judgment rights owned by Martha Puschmann. F-28-25805-C-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Martha Puschmann, whose last known address is Breslau 1, Muenzstrasse 3, II 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 and interest created in Martha Puschmann by virtue of that certain judgment entered in the Los Angeles Municipal Court, Los Angeles, California, in the cause entitled Max Grah vs. Margarete Keller, numbered 758140, subject to the rights of Ratzer & Bridge, 357 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 13, California, including particularly, but not limited to, the right to enforce and collect all obligations thereunder,

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 Martha Puschmann, 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 December 8, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-161; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16383]

LOUISA BOHNENBERGER AND KURT HILBERT

In re: Rights of Louisa Bohnenberger Hilbert and Kurt Hilbert under contract of insurance. File No. F-28-24834-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Louisa Bohnenberger Hilbert and Kurt Hilbert, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 4662362 issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, New Jersey, to Louisa Bohnenberger Hilbert, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Louisa Bohnenberger Hilbert or Kurt Hilbert, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall

have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 13, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-162; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16473]

HASEGAWA MENKWA K. K.

In re: Debt owing to Hasegawa Menkwa K. K., also known as Hasegawa Shoten Kabushiki Kaisha and as Hasegawa Shoten K. K. F-39-1998-C-1, C-2.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Hasegawa Menkwa K. K., also known as Hasegawa Shoten Kabushiki Kaisha and as Hasegawa Shoten K. K., the last known address of which is Osaka, Japan, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization, organized under the laws of Japan, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Osaka, Japan, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Those certain debts or other obligations of Bunge Corporation, 80 Broad Street, New York 4, New York, appearing on the books and records of Bunge Corporation as accounts payable to Hasegawa Menkwa K. K., together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

b. That certain debt or other obligation of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., 60 Beaver Street, New York 4, New York, appearing on the books and records of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., as an open account due Hasegawa Shoten Kabushiki Kaisha, also known as Hasegawa Shoten K. K., 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, 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 December 15, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-166; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16385]

KENJU IKUTA

In re: Rights of the domiciliary personal representatives et al. of Kenju Ikuta, deceased under an insurance contract. File No. F-39-6376-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs at law, next of kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Kenju Ikuta, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Japan, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 1,101,415 issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, to Kiyoshi Ikuta, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds (including without limitation the right to proceed for collection against branch offices and legal reserves maintained in the United States), is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs at law, next of kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Kenju Ikuta, deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (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 December 13, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-164; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16384]

MINORU HONDA ET AL.

In re: Rights of Minoru Honda et al., under insurance contract. File No. F-39-4391 H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Minoru Honda and Fusa Honda, whose last known address is Japan, are residents of Japan and nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 8.240 539, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Minoru Honda, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds, is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Minoru Honda or Fusa Honda, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 13, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-163; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16386]

MASU AND SOICHI IMADA

In re: Rights of Masu Imada and Soichi Imada under a contract of insurance. File No. D-39-19087-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Masu Imada and Soichi Imada, whose last known address is Japan, are residents of Japan and nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 535,537 issued by The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, to Masu Imada, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds (including without limitation the right to proceed for collection against branch offices and legal reserves maintained in the United States), 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 Masu Imada or Soichi Imada, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 13, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-165; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16478]

KREDITBANK

In re: Bank accounts owned by Kreditbank, also known as Deutsch-Bulgarische Kreditbank and as Banque de Credit. F-28-1791, F-28-1791-E-1, F-28-1791-E-2, F-28-1791-E-3, F-28-1791-E-4.

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 Deutsche Bank, the last known address of which is Berlin, Germany, is a corporation organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Berlin, Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That Kreditbank, also known as Deutsch-Bulgarische Kreditbank and as Banque de Credit, is a corporation organized under the laws of Bulgaria, whose principal place of business is located at Sofia, Bulgaria, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been controlled by or acting or purporting to act, directly or indirectly, for the benefit or on behalf of the aforesaid Deutsche Bank, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the property described as follows: Those certain debts or other obligations of the banks whose names and addresses are set forth in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, arising out of the accounts described in said Exhibit A, maintained at said banks, 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 Kreditbank, also known as Deutsch-Bulgarische Kreditbank and as Banque de Credit, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That Kreditbank, also known as Deutsch-Bulgarische Kreditbank and as Banque de Credit, is controlled by or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or persons within such country and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany); and

5. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that 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 December 15, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A

Name and address of bank	Type of account	Title of account
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine St., New York, N. Y.	Checking current	Kreditbank Sofia.
	Old checks outstanding	Do.
Manufacturers Trust Co., 55 Broad St., New York, N. Y.	Checking	Banque de Credit.
The National Shawmut Bank of Boston, 40 Water St., Boston 6, Mass.	Dollar deposit	Do.
The National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	Checking	Do.

[F. R. Doc. 51-167; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16479]

AUGUSTA KULLA

In re: One-third interest in securities owned by Augusta Kulla. F-28-30644.

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 Augusta Kulla, whose last known address is Hannoversche, Munden, Germany, Am Plam 13, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. A one-third interest in that certain debt or other obligation, matured or unmatured, evidenced by a trust receipt of the Seaboard Trust Company, 95 River Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, in the amount of $3,920.88, registered in the name of Norbert Kulla, numbered TR-3840, together with a one-third interest in any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same.

b. A one-third interest in that certain debt or other obligation, matured or unmatured, evidenced by a trust certificate of the Seaboard Trust Company, 95 River Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, of $356.44 face value, registered in the name of Norbert Kulla and numbered TC-3844, together with a one-third interest in any and all accruals to the aforesaid debt or other obligation, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

c. An undivided one-third of all rights, interests and claims in and to, and arising out of or under a voting trust certificate for 37 shares of capital stock of Seaboard Trust Company, 95 River Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, said certificate numbered VT–2906,

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 Augusta Kulla, 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 December 15, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51–168; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16482]

F. A. SOHST

In re: Rights of F. A. Sohst under marine and war risk policies. F–28–26079–C–1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That F. A. Sohst, 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 rights and interests of F. A. Sohst, in, to and under Marine and War Risk policies, issued by Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, 401 California Street, San Francisco, California, to Heidner & Company, Tacoma, Washington, and endorsed by Heidner & Company, to F. A. Sohst, covering shipments aboard the SS "Portland", arising on account of port of refuge expenses incurred by said vessel,

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, F. A. Sohst, 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 December 15, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51–169; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16484]

L. F. WILL & CO.

In re: Bank account and portions of bank accounts owned by and debt owing to L. F. Will & Co. F–28–28704 and C–1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Hiag-Verein Holzverkohlungs-Industrie G. m. b. H., the last known address of which is Frankfurt am Main, Germany, is a corporation organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That A. G. fur Waldverwertung is a corporation organized under the laws of Switzerland, whose principal place of business is located at Zurich, Switzerland, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been controlled by or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of the aforesaid Hiag-Verein Holzverkohlungs-Industrie G. m. b. H., and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That L. F. Will & Co. is a limited partnership organized under the laws of Holland, whose principal place of business is located at Amsterdam, Holland, and is or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has been controlled by or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of the aforesaid A. G. fur Waldverwertung, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation of The National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, New York, arising out of a blocked account entitled L. F. Will & Co. N. V., maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

b. That certain debt or other obligation of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, in the amount of $10,525.92, constituting a portion of a blocked account in the name of Rotterdamsche Bank N. V., maintained at said The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

c. That certain debt or other obligation of The National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, New York, in the amount of $603.06, constituting a portion of a blocked account in the name of Amsterdamsche Bank N. V., maintained at said The National City Bank of New York, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

d. That certain debt or other obligation owing to L. F. Will & Co. by the Southern Chemical Cotton Company, 45th & Central Avenue, Chattanooga 10, Tennessee, in the amount of $3,234.19, as of May 24, 1949, 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 L. F. Will & Co., the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

7. That A. G. fur Waldverwertung and L. F. Will & Co. are controlled by or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or persons within such country and are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

8. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1, 2 and 3 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 December 15, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-170; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16714]

HIKOHACHI ONOUYE

In re: Real property owned by Hikohachi Onouye, also known as Hikohachi Onoue, as Hikohachi Onowe and as Hikohachi Onoe. F-39-6709-B-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 Hikohachi Onouye, also known as Hikohachi Onoue, as Hikohachi Onowe, and as Hikohachi Onoe, whose last known address is care of Hikoshiro Onouye, Kumamoto ken Kyushu, Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: Real property situated at Olaa, Puna, County and Territory of Hawaii, particularly described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, 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 (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 in subparagraph 2 hereof, subject to recorded liens, encumbrances and other rights of record held by or for persons who are not nationals of designated enemy countries,

All such property so vested 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 December 26, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A

Parcel No. 1. That certain piece or parcel of land situate at Olaa, Puna, Hawaii, being a portion of Grant 4254 and Grant 4172, Olaa Reservation Lots, and more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows:

Beginning at a pipe on the south corner of this parcel of land, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Olaa" being 12,606.45 feet south and 14,411.97 feet west, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. 144°47'30" 1,000.80 feet along Land Court Application 1057 to a pipe;
2. 236°55'20" 519.00 feet to an iron rail;
3. 325°49'50" 1,027.68 feet to a pipe;
4. 65°11' 291.40 feet to a pipe;
5. 53°02' 213.50 feet to the point of beginning and containing a gross area of 11.715 acres and a net area of 11.355 acres after deducting 0.36 acre for a 30-foot road and railroad right of way, owned by the Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd., across this lot.

Parcel No. 2. That certain piece or parcel of land situate at Olaa, Puna, Hawaii, being a portion of Royal Patent No. 4981, known as Lot 7, and more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows:

Beginning at the north corner of Lot 7, the coordinates of said point referred to Government Survey Station known as Volcano Road Station No. 5, South 7821.35 feet and West 1824.21 feet, thence running by true azimuths.

1. 311°15' 111.53 feet along 20 foot right of way;
2. 42°02' 480.00 feet along Grant 5055;
3. 131° 15' 111.53 feet along Grant 4941;
4. 222°02' 480.00 feet to point of beginning, and containing an area of 1.23 acres.

Parcel No. 3. Beginning at the North corner of this piece of land, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Trig. Station (Olaa) being South 7,453.65 feet and West 2,244.16 feet.

Thence running by true azimuths and distances as follows:

1. 311°15' 111.53 feet along Grant 4981;
2. 42°02' 480.00 feet along Grant 4981;
3. 131°15' 111.53 feet along Grant 4941;
4. 222°02' 480.00 feet along Grant 4981 to the point of beginning and containing an area of 1.23 acres.

Parcel No. 4. Beginning at the north corner of this piece of land, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Trig. Station (Olaa), being south 7674.27 feet and west 1992.61 feet,

Thence running by true azimuths and distances as follows:

1. 311°15' 111.53 feet along Grant 4981;
2. 42°02' 480.00 feet along Grant 4981;
3. 131°15' 111.53 feet along Grant 4941;
4. 222°02' 480 feet along Grant 4981 to the point of beginning and containing an area of 1.23 acres.

Parcel No. 5. Beginning at the north corner of this piece of land, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Trig. Station (Olaa) being South 7600.73 feet and West 2076.46 feet:

Thence running by true azimuths and distances as follows:

1. 311°15' 111.53 feet along Grant 4981;
2. 42°03' 480.00 feet along 4981;
3. 131°15' 111.53 feet along Grant 4941;
4. 222°02' 480 feet along Grant 4981 to the point of beginning and containing an area of 1.23 acres.

Parcel No. 6. Beginning at the north corner of that certain piece or parcel of Grant 4981, the coordinates of said point referred to Government Survey Station known as Olaa, Volcano Road, Station No. 5, South 7381.37 feet and west 2326.58 ft., thence running by true azimuths and distances as follows:

1. 311°15' 109.62 feet along 20 foot right of way;
2. 42°02' 480.00 feet along lot 3 of Grant 4981;
3. 131°15' 98.24 feet along Grant 4941;
4. 222°02' 208.71 feet along Kimura's Lot;
5. 131°15' 11.38 feet along Kimura's Lot;
6. 222°02' 271.29 feet to point of beginning and containing an area of 1.23 acres.

Parcel No. 7. Begining at the north corner of this piece of land, the coordinates of said point referred to Government Survey Trig. Station (Olaa) being south 7527.19 feet and west 2160.31 feet. Thence running by true azimuths and distances as follows:

1. 311°15' 111.53 feet along Grant 4981;
2. 42°02' 480.00 feet along Grant 4981;
3. 131°15' 111.53 feet along Grant 4981;
4. 222°02' 480.00 feet along Grant 4981 to the point of beginning and containing an area of 1.23 acres.

[F. R. Doc. 51-172; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16713]

FANNY BAUER

In re: Real property owned by Fanny Bauer. F-28-31036-B-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 Fanny Bauer, whose last known address is (13b) Sackgasse 12/I, Freising-Bayern, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows

a. Real property situated in the Town of Oyster Bay, County of Nassau, and State of New York, particularly described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, 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 in subparagraph 2–a hereof, subject to recorded liens, encumbrances and other rights of record held by or for persons who are not nationals of designated enemy countries,

All such property so vested 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 December 26, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Town of Oyster Bay, County of Nassau and State of New York, known and designated as lots No. nineteen (19) and twenty (20) in Block 265 on a certain plan of lots called "Nassau Shores," Section No. Two, situate in the County of Nassau, surveyed by Chester R. Nichols, Licensed State Surveyor, May, 1926, and filed in the Clerk's Office of Nassau County, aforesaid, on the 22nd day of May 1926, as Map No. 605, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West Shore Drive distant two hundred and forty and forty-four one-hundredths (240.44) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of West Shore Drive with the southerly side of Orlando Street as shown on said plan; running thence westerly parallel with said Orlando Street one hundred and twenty (120) feet more or less to Unqua River; thence southwesterly along Unqua River fifty-six (56) feet more or less; thence easterly on a radial line one hundred and sixty (160) feet more or less to the westerly side of West Shore Drive; thence northerly along the said westerly side of West Shore Drive forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said measurements and area more or less.

[F. R. Doc. 51–171; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16715]

HILAR VOITH ET AL.

In re: Real property and bank account owned by Hilar Voith and others. F–28–4602, F–28–4602–E–1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the persons whose names and last known addresses appear below, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany):

Name and Address

Elsa M. Voith, Harras near Prien, Germany. Hilar Voith, Altbeuern near Rosenheim, Germany. Erwin Malblanc, 60 Kaiserstrasse Reutlingen, Wuerttemberg, Germany;

2. That Thea Voith, on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, and on or since December 11, 1941, has been acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or nationals of such country and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the property described as follows: Real property, situated in Township of Empire, County of Leelanau, State of Michigan, particularly described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, 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 nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That the property described as follows: All those debts or other obligations owing to Hilar Voith and Erwin Malblanc, by Christian F. Benz, 35 Puritan Avenue, Tuckahoe 7, New York, including particularly but not limited to a portion of the sum of money on deposit with the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., 13 William Street, New York, New York, in a checking account entitled Christian F. Benz, Special, maintained at the branch office of the aforesaid bank located at 157 East 42nd Street, New York, New York, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Hilar Voith and Erwin Malblanc, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country;

and it is hereby determined:

5. That the person named in subparagraph 2 hereof is controlled by or acting for or on behalf of a designated enemy country (Germany) or persons within such country and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

6. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that 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 in subparagraph 3 hereof, subject to recorded liens, encumbrances and other rights of record held by or for persons who are not nationals of designated enemy countries, but not subject to any rights therein of American Voith Contact Co., Inc., a New York Corporation, and/or of Christian F. Benz, 35 Puritan Avenue, Tuckahoe 7, New York, and,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described in subparagraph 4 hereof,

All such property so vested 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 December 26, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A

All that plot of land lying and being in the Township of Empire, County of Leelanau, State of Michigan, described as follows:

The southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of the southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of Section 12 Township 28 North, Range 14 West of the Michigan Meridian. Containing 40.0 acres more or less.

Also the southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of the southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of the southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of Section 11 Township 28 North, Range 14 West of the Michigan Meridian. Containing 10.0 acres more or less.

Also a part of Government Lots 1, 2, and 3 of Section 11 Township 28 North, Range 14 West of the Michigan Meridian more fully described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Government Lot 2 of said Section 11; thence north along the west line of said Government Lot (2) 1333.65 feet to th southeast corner of Government Lot 3 of said Section 11; thence west along the south line of said Government Lot (3) 353.5 feet; thence north 28 degrees 41 minutes east (new bearing north 26 degrees 45 minutes east) 797.10 feet to the shore of Glen Lake; thence south 45 degrees 45 minutes east along said shore 105.8 feet; thence south 49 degrees 27 minutes east along said shore 89.9 feet; thence south 67 degrees 45 minutes east along said shore 109.0 feet; thence south 48 degrees 06 minutes east along said shore 87.6 feet; thence south 62 degrees 51 minutes east along said shore 144.0 feet; thence south 42 degrees 01 minute east along said shore 140.9 feet; thence south 58 degrees 26 minutes east along said shore 7.3 feet; thence south 48 degrees 45 minutes west 173.8 feet to the north line of a public road; thence south 48 degrees 51 minutes east along the north line of said public road 762.00 feet to a point of curve; thence to the right along the north and east line of said public road and being along a curve convex northeasterly and having a radius of 233.0 feet a distance of 351.50 feet; thence north 46 degrees 06 minutes east 410.8 feet to the shore of Glen Lake; thence south 42 degrees 58 minutes east along said shore 113.20 feet; thence southeast following said shore the chord line of which bears south 51 degrees 44 minutes east 1515.7 feet to the south line of said Section 11; thence west along the said south line 2611.0 feet to the point of beginning. Containing 60.26 acres more or less.

The three tracts containing in all 110.26 acres more or less.

[F. R. Doc. 51–173; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16716]

ROSA AMELUNG AND ELIZABETH BEYER

In re: Funds payable and owing to Rosa Amelung and Elizabeth Beyer. D–28–12929.

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 Rosa Amelung and Elizabeth Beyer, each of whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany),

2. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Rosa Amelung and Elizabeth Beyer, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the property described as follows: Those certain funds in the custody of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, payable and owing to Rosa Amelung and Elizabeth Beyer arising out of the condemnation of real property in the District of Columbia, described as Lots 17 and 18 in Square 6155 and Lots 41 and 43 in Square 6156, in proceedings numbered 2746 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, 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, Rosa Amelung and Elizabeth Beyer and/or the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Rosa Amelung and Elizabeth Beyer, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 and referred to in subparagraph 2 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 December 26, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-174; Filed, Jan. 4, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]