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TITLE 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chapter I—Civil Service Commission

PART 6—EXCEPTIONS FROM THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Under authority of § 6.1 (a) of Executive Order 9830, a new § 6.155 is added as set out below effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

§ 6.155 *Economic Stabilization Agency*—(a) *Office of the Administrator.* (1) Two private secretaries or confidential assistants to the Administrator.

(b) *Office of Price Stabilization.* (1) One private secretary or confidential assistant to the Director of Price Stabilization.

(c) *Office of Wage Stabilization.* (1) One private secretary or confidential assistant to the Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board.

(R. S. 1753, sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403; 5 U. S. C. 631, 633. E. O. 9830, Feb. 24, 1947, 12 F. R. 1259; 3 CFR, 1947 Supp. E. O. 9973, June 28, 1948, 13 F. R. 3600; 3 CFR, 1948 Supp.)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] HARRY B. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

[F. R. Doc. 51-508; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

PART 6—EXCEPTIONS FROM THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE

PART 24—FORMAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT TO CERTAIN SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

1. Under authority of § 6.1 (a) of Executive Order 9830, § 6.106 (a) (5) is amended to read as set out below effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 6.106 *Department of the Navy*—(a) *General.* * * *

(5) NC/PD. Student trainees in naval shipyards, whose salaries shall not aggregate more than $900 a year. Only bona fide students engaged in the study of naval architecture shall be eligible for appointment under this subparagraph. Employment under this subparagraph shall not exceed 90 working days a year.

(R. S. 1753, sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403; 5 U. S. C. 631, 633. E. O. 9830, Feb. 24, 1947, 12 F. R. 1259; 3 CFR, 1947 Supp. E. O. 9973, June 28, 1948, 13 F. R. 3600; 3 CFR, 1948 Supp.)

2. The headnote of § 24.63 is amended to read as follows:

§ 24.63 *Physiologist (Human), GS-413-7-15 (positions involving highly technical research, design, or development, or similar difficult scientific functions).*

(Sec. 11, 58 Stat. 390; 5 U. S. C. 860. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 58 Stat. 388; 5 U. S. C. 854)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] HARRY B. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

[F. R. Doc. 51-509; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter IX—Production and Marketing Administration (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

PART 920—HANDLING OF IRISH POTATOES GROWN IN MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND VERMONT

APPROVAL OF BUDGET OF EXPENSES AND FIXING RATE OF ASSESSMENT

Notice of proposed rule making regarding rules and regulations relative to a proposed budget and rate of assessment, to be made effective under Order No. 20 (15 F. R. 7349), regulating the handling of Irish potatoes grown in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (15 F. R. 8738). This regulatory program is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.). After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the rules and regulations set forth in the aforesaid notice, which rules and regulations were adopted and submitted for approval by the New England Potato Committee (established pursuant to said order), the following rules and regulations are hereby approved.

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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.

CODIFICATION GUIDE—Con.

§ 920.201 *Budget of expenses and rate of assessment.* (a) The expenses necessary to be incurred by the New England Potato Committee, established pursuant to Order No. 20, to enable such committee to perform its functions pursuant to the provisions of the aforesaid order, during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1951, will amount to $14,960.00.

(b) The rate of assessment to be paid by each handler who first ships potatoes shall be one cent ($0.01) per hundredweight of potatoes handled by him as the first handler thereof during said fiscal year.

(c) Terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in Order No. 20.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753 as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of January 1951, to become effective 30 days after publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-522; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

PART 940—PEACHES GROWN IN THE COUNTY OF MESA IN COLORADO

SUBPART—RULES AND REGULATIONS

Notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue (15 F. R. 8714) of December 8, 1950, that the Department was giving consideration to the proposed revision of the rules and regulations (14 F. R. 4855; 7 CFR 940.100 et seq.; Subpart—Rules and Regulations) currently in effect pursuant to the amended marketing agreement and Order No. 40 (7 CFR 940; 15 F. R. 5001), regulating the handling of peaches grown in the County of Mesa in Colorado, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.).

After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice which were submitted by the Administrative Committee (established pursuant to said marketing agreement and order as the agency to administer the provisions thereof), it is hereby found and determined that the following rules and regulations are in accordance with the provisions of said marketing agreement and order and are hereby approved.

SUBPART—RULES AND REGULATIONS

GENERAL

Sec.
940.100 Definitions.
940.101 Communications.

REGULATION OF SHIPMENTS

940.153 Exemption certificates.

REPORTS BY HANDLERS

940.165 Reports.

PEACHES NOT SUBJECT TO REGULATION

940.171 Not subject to regulation.

AUTHORITY: §§ 940.100 to 940.171 issued under sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c.

GENERAL

§ 940.100 *Definitions.* (a) "Order" means Order No. 40, as amended (7 CFR Part 940; 15 F. R. 5001), regulating the handling of peaches grown in the County of Mesa in Colorado.

(b) "Marketing agreement" means Marketing Agreement No. 88, as amended.

(c) All other terms used in this subpart shall have the same meaning as when used in the marketing agreement and order.

§ 940.101 *Communications.* Unless otherwise prescribed in the marketing agreement and order or required by the Administrative Committee, all reports, applications, submittals, requests, and communications in connection with the marketing agreement and order shall be addressed as follows:

Administrative Committee
P. O. Box 368
Palisade, Colorado

REGULATION OF SHIPMENTS

§ 940.153 *Exemption certificates.* (a) Each application for an exemption certificate, pursuant to § 940.53 of the marketing agreement and order, shall be dated and submitted on Form A "Application for Exemption" (which may be obtained from the Administrative Committee) and shall contain the following information:

(1) Name and address of applicant;

(2) Location of each orchard from which peaches will be shipped pursuant to the exemption certificate requested;

(3) Estimated total production of peaches from each orchard owned, or controlled, by such applicant;

(4) Explanation of the conditions beyond applicant's control that will prevent him from shipping, or having shipped, a percentage of his total peach crop equal to the percentage determined pursuant to § 940.53 of the marketing agreement and order, together with the estimated percentage of such total peach crop which can meet the requirements of the then current regulation; and

(5) The total quantity of peaches which the applicant has shipped, and the total quantity which the applicant has otherwise disposed of, since the beginning of the then current peach shipping season from each orchard.

(b) Each such application should be accompanied by a statement of an inspector, designated by the Administrative Committee, showing that he has checked each of the aforesaid orchards, identified in such application, and that he has determined, from a representative sample from such peach crop, the percentage of such crop which will meet the requirements of the then current regulation; and such percentage should be set forth in such statement.

(c) The Administrative Committee shall consider each application for exemption and investigate all relevent facts. In the event the Administrative Committee finds that the applicant is entitled to an exemption certificate, it shall issue, or cause to be issued, an exemption certificate setting forth the quantity of peaches that may be shipped thereunder. If the Administrative Committee finds that the applicant is not entitled to an exemption certificate, it shall so advise the applicant promptly in writing and state the reasons therefor.

(d) Each producer who ships peaches, or causes peaches to be shipped, pursuant to an exemption certificate, shall submit promptly to the Administrative Committee an accurate report with respect to the disposition of each such shipment, together with the date and quantity thereof.

REPORTS BY HANDLERS

§ 940.165 *Reports.* With respect to all peaches shipped by each handler each day, the handler shall promptly report, or cause to be reported, to the Administrative Committee the point of origin of each shipment, the number and type of packages, the grades and sizes of the peaches, and the number of the railroad car or the license number of the truck, as the case may be, in which such peaches were shipped.

PEACHES NOT SUBJECT TO REGULATION

§ 940.171 *Not subject to regulation—*

(a) *Peaches for relief and similar purposes, and for processing.* Each person who ships peaches (1) for consumption by a charitable institution, (2) for distribution for relief purposes, (3) for distribution by a relief agency, or (4) for processing on a commercial scale shall promptly notify the Administrative

Committee of the respective shipment and destination thereof.

(b) *Shipments not exceeding 19 bushels.* (1) Each person who, during any one day, ships to any one person an aggregate of not more than 19 bushels of peaches not for resale shall promptly submit to the Administrative Committee, on such form as is prescribed by the committee, the following information with respect to each such shipment:

(i) Date;

(ii) Aggregate quantity of peaches;

(iii) Name and address of person to whom shipped; and

(iv) Name and address of person shipping the peaches.

(2) One copy of the executed form should be furnished to the person to whom the peaches are shipped.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of January 1951, to become effective 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-521; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

PART 967—MILK IN SOUTH BEND-LA PORTE, IND., MARKETING AREA

ORDER AMENDING ORDER, AS AMENDED, REGULATING HANDLING

Correction

In F. R. Document 50-12589, appearing in the issue for Saturday, December 30, 1950, at page 9432, the effective date in the final paragraph should be changed to the 1st day of January 1951.

TITLE 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter I—Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter D—Exportation and Importation of Animals and Animal Products

[BAI Order 379, Amdt. 10]

PART 92—IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS AND POULTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES (EXCEPT FROM MEXICO)

FEED AND ATTENDANTS FOR ANIMALS IN QUARANTINE

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by sections 6, 7, 8, and 10 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended (21 U. S. C. 102-105) and section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U. S. C. 111), § 92.12 of Chapter I of Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended to read as follows:

§ 92.12 *Feed and attendants for animals in quarantine.* (a) Importers of animals subject to quarantine under the regulations in this part shall arrange for their care, feed, and handling from the time of unloading at the port of entry to the time of release from quarantine. At ports where facilities are not maintained by the Bureau, importers shall provide suitable facilities for the quarantine of such animals, subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector in charge at the port of entry. Each owner, or his agent, shall give satisfactory assurance to the inspector prior to the time of quarantine that such provision will be made. Owners shall keep clean, to the satisfaction of such inspector, the sheds and yards occupied by their animals. If for any cause owners of animals refuse or neglect to arrange for their care, feed, and handling, the service will be furnished by the Bureau in the same manner as though the owner, or his agent, had made arrangements for such service as provided by paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) At a port where quarantine facilities are maintained by the Bureau, the importer, or his agent, may arrange with the inspector in charge for care, feed, and handling of animals from the time they arrive at the quarantine station for the port until the time of release from quarantine. The importer, or his agent, must request such service in writing and agree to reimburse the Bureau or pay in advance for the cost thereof, as may be required, and waive all claim against the Bureau or any employee of the Bureau for damages which may arise from such service. The Chief of Bureau may prescribe reasonable rates for the service provided under this paragraph.

(c) The charge for any service furnished under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section shall be a lien on the animals. After the expiration of one-third of the quarantine period, if payment has not been made, the owners of the animals will be notified by the inspector that if said charges are not immediately paid, or satisfactory arrangements made for payment, the animals will be sold at public auction at the expiration of the period of quarantine to pay the expense of feed and care during that period. Notice of the sale will be published in a newspaper in the county where the quarantine station is located. The sale will be held after the expiration of the quarantine period, at such place as may be designated by the said inspector. The proceeds of the sale, after deducting the charges for care, feed, and handling of the animals and the expense of the sale, shall be held in a Special Deposit Account in the United States Treasury for 6 months from the date of sale. If not claimed by the owner within 6 months from the date of sale, the amount so held shall be transferred from the Special Deposit Account to the General Fund Account in the United States Treasury.

(d) Amounts collected from importers for service rendered and amounts realized for such purposes under paragraph (c) of this section shall be deposited so as to be available for defraying the expenses involved in this service.

(Secs. 6, 7, 8, 10, 26 Stat. 414, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 791, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 102-105, 111)

The purpose of this amendment is to provide a way in which importers of small numbers of animals may receive on a reimbursable basis an economical and convenient service for the care, feed, and handling of their animals at a quarantine station maintained by the Bureau of Animal Industry. Only one such station, serving the port of New York, is now maintained by the Bureau. There is no change in the present requirement that the importer make satisfactory arrangements for the care, feed, and handling of his animals during the period of quarantine but, under the conditions outlined in the amendment, it is now possible for him to request and receive such service from the Bureau. It is to the benefit of those who desire such service, as well as the public generally, that this amendment be made effective at the earliest practicable date. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on this amendment are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making this amendment effective less than 30 days after publication.

The foregoing amendment shall be effective January 12, 1951.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of January 1951.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-519; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 12—BANKS AND BANKING

Chapter II—Federal Reserve System

Subchapter A—Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

[Reg. X]

PART 225—RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE CREDIT

1. Effective January 12, 1951, Part 225 is amended to read as follows:

Sec.
225.1 Scope and application of part.
225.2 Definitions.
225.3 General requirements and registration.
225.4 Extension of credit.
225.5 Exemptions and exceptions.
225.6 Miscellaneous provisions.
225.7 Supplement.

AUTHORITY: §§ 225.1 to 225.7 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105. Interprets or applies sec. 602, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.

§ 225.1 *Scope and application of part.* (a) This part is issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (hereinafter called the "Board"), with the concurrence of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, under authority of the "Defense Production Act of 1950", approved September 8, 1950 (hereinafter called the "act"), and Executive Order No. 10161,[1] dated September 9, 1950.

(b) This part applies to any person who is engaged in the business of extending real estate credit with respect to residences, residential property, or multi-unit residential property, including any person who acts as agent in arranging for such credit. For the purposes of this

[1] 15 F. R. 6105.

part, a person shall be deemed to be engaged in the business of extending such real estate credit if, in his own right or as agent or fiduciary, he either (1) extends or has extended such real estate credit more than three different times during the current calendar year or during the preceding calendar year, or (2) extends or has extended such real estate credit in an amount or amounts aggregating more than $50,000 during the current calendar year or during the preceding calendar year. For the purposes of this section, real estate credit with respect to residences, residential property, or multi-unit residential property shall be deemed to include credit with respect to any residence, residential property, or multi-unit residential property, whether or not there is any new construction thereon, and whether or not such credit is extended, insured, or guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans' Administration, or any other department, independent establishment or agency of the United States, and whether or not such credit is exempt from this part.

§ 225.2 *Definitions.* For the purposes of this part, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Person" has the meaning given it in section 702 (a) of the act.[2]

(b) "Registrant" means a person who is registered pursuant to § 225.3.

(c) "Credit" has the meaning given it in section 602 (d) (2) of the act.[3]

(d) "Extending credit", "extension of credit" and "extends credit" shall include extending or maintaining any credit, or renewing, revising, consolidating, refinancing, purchasing, selling, discounting, or lending or borrowing on, any obligation arising out of any credit, or arranging as agent for any of the foregoing, and also shall include a sale of, or other transfer of title to, real property if the vendee or transferee assumes, or takes such property subject to, indebtedness secured by a mortgage or other lien upon such property.

(e) "Real estate construction credit" means any credit, hereafter extended, which

(1) Is wholly or partly secured by, or

(2) Is for the purpose of purchasing or carrying, or

(3) Is for the purpose of financing, or

(4) Involves a right to acquire or use, new construction on real property or real property on which there is new construction, if such new construction is a residence or multi-unit residence or a major addition or major improvement to a residence or multi-unit residence, whether such credit is extended before or after such new construction is begun; but the term "real estate construction credit" shall not include any loan or loans made, insured, or guaranteed, in whole or in part, by the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans' Administration, or any other department, independent establishment or agency in the executive branch of the United States, or by any wholly owned Government corporation, or by any mixed-ownership Government corporation as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (including any loan evidenced by obligations of any local public agency or public housing agency which national banks may purchase pursuant to the provisions of section 602 (a) of the Housing Act of 1949).

(f) "New construction" means any structure, or any major addition or major improvement to a structure, which is or has been begun after 12 o'clock meridian, August 3, 1950. Construction will be deemed to have been "begun" when any essential materials which are to be an integral part of the structure have been affixed to or incorporated on the site in a permanent form.

(g) "Major addition" or "major improvement" means any enlargement, reconstruction, alteration, or repair of an existing residence[4] or multi-unit residence,[4] or any other addition or improvement which becomes or is to become physically attached to and a part of the residence or multi-unit residence, if the cost or estimated cost of such addition or improvement exceeds $2,500 and also exceeds an amount determined by multiplying $1,500 by the number of family units in such residence or multi-unit residence prior to such addition or improvement. In determining whether the cost of an addition or improvement project exceeds the amounts specified in the preceding sentence, there shall be considered only the amount of such cost which is incurred within any twelve consecutive months.

(h) "Real property" includes leaseholds and other interest in such property.

(i) The "maximum loan value" of any property[5] shall be the amount which is computed in the manner prescribed in § 225.7. In making such computations:

(1) For a major addition or major improvement to a residence or multi-unit residence, "value" shall be the cost or estimated cost of such major addition or major improvement;

(2) For residential property, other than major additions or major improvements;

(i) In the case of an extension of credit in connection with a bona fide sale of residential property, "value" shall be the bona fide sale price;

(ii) In the case of any other extension of credit with respect to residential property:

(*a*) If the entire cost of the property to the borrower has been incurred by him not more than 12 months prior to the extension of credit or is to be incurred by him after such extension of credit, "value" shall be the bona fide cost of the property to the borrower, including a bona fide estimate of the cost of completing new construction on such property when the extension of credit is for the purpose of financing such new construction;

(*b*) If any part of the cost of the property to the borrower has been incurred by him more than 12 months prior to the extension of credit, or if any part of such property has been acquired by gift, exchange, or inheritance, "value" shall be the appraised value as determined in good faith by the Registrant who extends the credit;

(3) For an extension of credit which is for the purpose of financing the construction of a residence on farm property, "value" shall be the total of (i) the cost or estimated cost of such new construction, and (ii) 5 per cent of such cost or estimated cost.[6]

(4) For multi-unit residential property, other than major additions or major improvements:

(i) In the case of an extension of credit in connection with a bona fide sale of multi-unit residential property, "value" shall be the bona fide sale price;

(ii) In the case of any other extension of credit with respect to multi-unit residential property, "value" shall be the

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[2] Section 702 (a) of the act provides: "The word 'person' includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, or any agency of any of the foregoing: *Provided*, That no punishment provided by this Act shall apply to the United States, or to any such government, political subdivision, or government agency."

[3] Section 602 (d) (2) of the act provides: "'Credit' means any loan, mortgage, deed of trust, advance, or discount; any conditional sale contract; any contract to sell or sale or contract of sale, of property or services, either for present or future delivery, under which part or all of the price is payable subsequent to the making of such sale or contract; any rental-purchase contract, or any contract for the bailment, leasing, or other use of property under which the bailee, lessee, or user has the option of becoming the owner thereof, obligates himself to pay as compensation a sum substantially equivalent to or in excess of the value thereof, or has the right to have all or part of the payments required by such contract applied to the purchase price of such property or similar property; any option, demand, lien, pledge, or similar claim against, or for the delivery of property or money; any purchase, discount, or other acquisition of, or any credit under the security of, any obligation or claim arising out of any of the foregoing; and any transaction or series of transactions having a similar purpose or effect."

[4] Notwithstanding this definition or any other provision of this part, an addition or improvement to an existing structure which will become a "residence" or "multi-unit residence by reason of such additions or improvement shall be treated as an addition or improvement to an existing "residence" or "multi-unit residence" respectively; and, in determining whether the cost or estimated cost of an addition or improvement of the kind mentioned in this footnote is such that it would be a major addition or major improvement within the meaning of § 225.2 (g), and in determining what the maximum loan value is, the determination shall be according to the number of family units which will be in the structure after the addition or improvement has been completed.

[5] As used here, "property" means residential property, multi-unit residential property, a residence on farm property, or a major addition or major improvement to a residence or a multi-unit residence, as the case may be.

[6] The 5 per cent is added when the extension of credit is for the purpose of financing the construction of a residence on farm property in order to take account of the value of the land upon which the residence is to be constructed.

appraised value as determined in good faith by the Registrant who extends the credit. Appraisals pursuant to this provision and other provisions of this part will be subject to inspection by the Board and the Federal Reserve Banks in accordance with § 225.6 (d), and appraisals found to be in excess of those dictated by sound and established practice in the community shall be deemed sufficient ground for the suspension of the Registrant pursuant to § 225.3 (c).

(j) "Bona fide sale price" means the amount paid or to be paid by the vendee in money or its equivalent. It includes, in addition to cash, (1) the value of any property accepted in part payment, (2) the unpaid principal amount of any indebtedness incurred or assumed by the vendee or to which the property remains subject, (3) the amount of any liens for taxes or special assessments which are in default or currently due and payable, (4) the amount of any mechanics' liens or other liens which the vendee is required to discharge, (5) the amount which the vendee agrees to pay for any alteration or other modification made or to be made to the property as an incident to the sale thereof, and (6) any amounts paid by the vendee for closing costs. It does not include any prepaid charges, or any accrued rents which will be paid to the vendee.

(k) "Residence" [7] means any structure which is used or designed for permanent or transient dwelling purposes, and which includes at least one but not more than four family units, if the floor space contained in such family units comprises at least one-half of the floor space of such structure. Houses connected by common walls and commonly known as "row houses" or "semidetached houses" shall be considered separate structures.

(l) "Multi-unit residence" [7] means any structure such as an apartment house or apartment hotel (whether owned cooperatively or otherwise) which is used or designed for permanent or transient dwelling purposes, and which includes more than four family units, if the floor space contained in such family units comprises at least one-half of the floor space of such structure.

(m) "Family unit" means space which is used or designed for dwelling purposes and which includes one or more rooms together with kitchen facilities or space designed for kitchen facilities.

(n) "Residential property" means any real property, other than farm property, on which there is or is to be a residence or residences.

(o) "Farm property" means any real property, other than multi-unit residential property, located outside of urban areas, which is principally used for the production of crops, livestock or other agricultural commodities.

[7] Structures commonly known as hotels, motels, rooming houses, club houses, fraternity or sorority houses, dormitories, hospitals, rest homes, and the like, in which more than one-half of the floor space consists of units which do not include kitchen facilities or space designed for kitchen facilities shall not be deemed to be residences or multi-unit residences.

(p) "Multi-unit residential property" means any real property on which there is or is to be a multi-unit residence or multi-unit residences.

§ 225.3 *General requirements and registration*—(a) *General requirements.* No person engaged in the business of extending real estate credit with respect to residences, residential property, or multi-unit residential property shall extend real estate construction credit unless (1) he is registered pursuant to this section, and (2) he has no knowledge of, and has no reason to know, any fact by reason of which such credit fails to comply with any applicable provision of this part.

(b) *Registration.* Every person engaged in the business of extending real estate credit with respect to residences, residential property, or multi-unit residential property shall be deemed to be registered pursuant to this part from the effective date hereof until such time as the Board, by public announcement, may require registration statements to be filed by all, or any specified classes of, such persons. Should the Board require such registration statements, a person shall continue to be registered after the time such statements are required only if he shall have complied with the requirements of the Board's announcement. Every person who is registered in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph is referred to in this part as a "Registrant".

(c) *Suspension of registration.* (1) Any Registrant may, after reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing, be suspended by the Board, as to all or as to particular activities or particular offices and for specified or indefinite periods, because of any willful or negligent failure to comply with any provision of this part.

(2) A suspension for a specified period will terminate upon the expiration of such period. A suspension for an indefinite period may be terminated by the Board, in its discretion, if the Board is satisfied that its action would not lead to further violations of this part by the suspended Registrant and would not be otherwise incompatible with the public interest.

§ 225.4 *Extension of credit*—(a) *Amount; maturity; amortization.* Except as otherwise permitted by this part, no Registrant shall, either in connection with a sale or otherwise:

(1) Extend real estate construction credit with respect to residential property or multi-unit residential property (other than major additions or major improvements) if the amount of credit outstanding with respect to the property (including any credit exempt from, or not subject to the prohibitions of, this part) exceeds, or as a result of such extension of credit would exceed, the applicable maximum loan value of such property;

(2) Extend real estate construction credit for the purpose of financing a major addition or major improvement to a residence or multi-unit residence if the amount of credit outstanding for the purpose of financing the major addition or major improvement (including any credit exempt from, or not subject to the prohibitions of, this part) exceeds, or as a result of such extension of credit would exceed, the applicable maximum loan value of such major addition or major improvement;

(3) Extend real estate construction credit for the purpose of financing the construction of a residence on farm property if the amount of credit outstanding for the purpose of financing the construction of the residence (including any credit exempt from, or not subject to the prohibitions of, this part) exceeds, or as a result of such extension of credit would exceed, the applicable maximum loan value of such residence;

(4) Extend real estate construction credit if such credit would have a maturity which exceeds the applicable maximum maturity provisions, or would be repaid in any manner which does not conform with the applicable amortization provisions, set forth in § 225.7;

(5) Purchase, discount or lend on any credit instrument evidencing real estate construction credit which is subject to and not exempt from this part, unless the terms of such credit conformed with the provisions of § 225.7 when such credit was originally extended or conform with the provisions of § 225.7 at the time of such purchase, discount or loan; but for the purposes of this paragraph credit shall be considered to be subject to this part even though extended by a person other than a Registrant;

(6) If the Registrant is acting as principal—sell, or transfer title to, residential property or multi-unit residential property on which there is new construction (which is a residence or multi-unit residence or a major addition or major improvement to a residence or multi-unit residence) and with respect to which the vendee or transferee assumes, or takes such property subject to, indebtedness secured by a mortgage or other lien upon such property, if the amount of outstanding credit (including any credit exempt from, or not subject to the prohibitions of, this part) which was extended after October 12, 1950 (or after January 12, 1951, if it is a sale or transfer of multi-unit residential property) with respect to the property exceeds, or as a result of such sale or transfer would exceed, the applicable maximum loan value of such property, or if any outstanding real estate construction credit (subject to and not exempt from this part) with respect to such property does not conform with the provisions of this part.[8]

(b) *Secondary borrowing.* Except as otherwise permitted by this part, no Registrant shall extend real estate construction credit if he knows or has reason to know that there is, or that there is to be, any other credit extended with respect to the property [9] (1) which, when added to the credit proposed to be extended by the Registrant, would cause the total amount of credit outstanding with respect to the property [9] (including

[8] For application to three- and four-unit residences, see § 225.6 (o).

[9] As used here, "property" means residential property, multi-unit residential property, a residence on farm property, or a major addition or major improvement to a residence or a multi-unit residence, as the case may be.

any credit exempt from, or not subject to the prohibitions of, this part) to exceed the applicable maximum loan value of such property, or (2) which, if it is real estate construction credit subject to and not exempt from this part, does not or would not comply with the applicable maximum maturity and amortization provisions set forth in § 225.7.

(c) *Ascertaining nature of credit.* No Registrant shall extend any credit unless he is satisfied, and maintains records which reasonably demonstrate on their face, whether such credit is or is not real estate construction credit; provided, however, unless the Registrant has actual knowledge that the credit is real estate construction credit, the requirements of this sentence shall not apply (1) to any extension of credit which is made by a bank, savings and loan association, or similar institution and which is to be repaid within six months and is fully secured by withdrawable shares issued by or savings accounts held with the lender, or (2) to any extension of credit in the ordinary course of business for a commercial, agricultural, or business purpose where the Registrant, because of a previous course of dealings or correspondence between himself and the borrower, has no reason to believe that the credit is or will be real estate construction credit. The preceding sentence does not require that a Registrant obtain a signed statement from each borrower, and if the Registrant is satisfied that credit is not real estate construction credit, other kinds of records may be used to demonstrate this fact. Such records may include, among others, (1) any correspondence, memoranda, loan applications or other documents of any kind, whether or not originating in connection with the credit in question, which on the basis of a reasonable interpretation show that the credit is not real estate construction credit; or (2) a written endorsement or rubber stamp legend, placed upon the credit instrument or upon other papers in connection with the credit and signed by the Registrant or a responsible officer of the Registrant, stating that he is satisfied that the credit in question is not real estate construction credit. If, however, a Registrant desires to obtain, and accepts in good faith, a signed Statement of the Borrower stating that the credit is not wholly or partly secured by, or for the purpose of purchasing or carrying, or for the purpose of financing, or one which involves the right to acquire or use, new construction on real property or real property on which there is new construction (or that such new construction, if any, is not a residence or multi-unit residence or a major addition or major improvement to a residence or multi-unit residence), such Statement shall be deemed to be compliance with the requirements of this subsection.

(d) *Statement of the borrower.* No Registrant shall extend real estate construction credit unless he has accepted in good faith a signed Statement of the Borrower (1) stating whether the credit is with respect to (i) residential property, (ii) a residence on farm property, (iii) a major addition or a major improvement to a residence, (iv) multi-unit residential property, or (v) a major addition or a major improvement to a multi-unit residence; and (2) stating, if the Registrant claims that such credit is exempt from this part, the reason for such exemption; and, if the credit is not exempt, (3) stating the amount of credit previously extended and outstanding, and the amount of any other credit to be extended, with respect to the residential property, the residence on farm property, the major addition or major improvement to a residence, the multi-unit residential property, or the major addition or major improvement to a multi-unit residence, (4) stating, if the Registrant in computing "value" relies upon cost or estimated cost to the borrower (where such cost or estimated cost may be used for this purpose), the bona fide amount of such cost or estimated cost to the borrower, and (5) stating if the extension of credit is in connection with a sale, the sale price, that the sale price was bona fide, and the value and a brief description of any property accepted in part payment. If the extension of credit is in connection with a sale, such Statement shall state that the vendor of the property has or will have no financial interest in such property or in the proceeds of any subsequent disposition thereof, except such interest as may be fully disclosed to the Registrant. The amount of any such financial interest of the vendor retained in the property or any proceeds of the disposition thereof shall be deemed to be real estate construction credit extended with respect to such property. The Statement of the Borrower may be made, if desired, on a form a sample of which is obtainable at any Federal Reserve Bank or branch.

§ 225.5 *Exemptions and exceptions*—(a) *Minimum amount.* The prohibitions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 225.4 shall not apply to any extension of credit if the total amount thereof, including all outstanding credit which was granted after October 12, 1950, with respect to the same property,[10] is not in excess of $2,500.

(b) *Short-term residential construction credits.* The prohibitions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 225.4 shall not apply to any credit which is for the purpose of financing the construction of a residence or residences or a major addition or major improvement to a residence, if the maturity of such credit is not more than 18 months; provided that this exemption shall not be construed to permit any renewal, revision, consolidation, or refinancing of such credit except on terms which conform with the provisions of this part. If (1) the initial purpose of an extension of credit having a maturity exceeding 18 months is the financing of the construction of a residence or residences or a major addition or major improvement to a residence and (2) an agreement with respect to the credit requires that (i) within 32 days after completion of such construction or the date the Registrant estimates in good faith the construction will be completed or (ii) upon the expiration of a period of not more than 18 months after the extension of the credit, whichever shall first occur, such action must be taken by the parties as may be necessary to make the terms of the credit conform thereafter with the applicable maximum loan value and the applicable maturity and amortization provisions set forth in § 225.7, then in such event the prohibitions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 225.4 shall not apply to such credit until the occurrence of one of the events specified in subdivisions (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph; but if at any time after the date of the extension of such credit, a Registrant sells or transfers title to the property with respect to which the credit is extended, such sale or transfer of title must conform to the provisions of this part.[11]

(c) *Short-term multi-unit residential construction credits.* The prohibitions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 225.4 shall not apply to any credit which is for the purpose of financing the construction of a multi-unit residence or a major addition or major improvement to a multi-unit residence and which is extended to any person other than the owner of the property and has a maturity of not more than 18 months: *Provided,* That this exception shall not be construed to permit any renewal, revision, consolidation, or refinancing of such credit except on terms which conform with the provisions of this part.

(d) *Medical expenses, etc.* The prohibitions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 225.4 shall not apply to any extension of real estate construction credit as to which the Registrant accepts in good faith a signed Statement of the Borrower certifying that the proceeds thereof are to be used for bona fide medical, hospital, dental, or funeral expenses, or to pay debts incurred for such expenses, and that the proceeds of the extension are to be paid over in amounts specified in such Statement to persons whose names, addresses and occupations are stated therein.

(e) *Casualties.* The prohibitions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 225.4 shall not apply to any extension of real estate construction credit as to which the Registrant accepts in good faith a signed Statement of the Borrower certifying that the proceeds thereof are to be used solely for the replacement, reconstruction or repair of a residence or multi-unit residence destroyed or substantially damaged by flood, fire or other similar casualty.

(f) *Contracts to sell.* None of the provisions of this part shall apply to a contract to sell real property (1) which does not provide for the payment of any part of the purchase price, or of any amount to be subsequently applied to such price, except a deposit of earnest

[10] As used here, "property" means residential property, multi-unit residential property, a residence on farm property, or a major addition or major improvement to a residence or a multi-unit residence, as the case may be.

[11] It should be noted that this exemption does not apply to any credit which is for the purpose of financing the construction of a multi-unit residence or a major addition or major improvement to a multi-unit residence. However, see § 225.5 (c).

money, before the transfer of title to such property, (2) which is to be performed by a transfer of title to such property within six months after the date on which the contract was entered into, and (3) which provides for the subsequent transfer of title to such property on terms which conform to the provisions of this part in effect on the date the contract was entered into.

(g) *Contemplated construction.* Any builder or other person who had made substantial commitments or undertakings before August 3, 1950, with a view to the building of new construction which is a residence or a major addition or major improvement to a residence and who asserts that his inability to obtain credit to finance such new construction on the basis contemplated by him and by the Registrant prior to August 3, 1950, would cause him substantial hardship, may apply to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the new construction is contemplated for an exemption from this part for such new construction, showing all the facts and submitting all necessary supporting documents with respect to his commitments or undertakings and why compliance with this part would cause him substantial hardship. If such Federal Reserve Bank after consideration of the application and supporting documents determines that substantial commitments were made prior to August 3, 1950, and that substantial hardship would result from the application of this part in such case, it may issue to such builder or other person a certificate approving such application and thereupon any extension of credit to such builder or other person by the Registrant named in such certificate with respect to the new construction that may be specified in such certificate shall be exempt from the prohibitions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 225.4. Applications under this paragraph must be sent to the Federal Reserve Bank prior to March 15, 1951.

(h) *Labor and material.* No person shall be required to register pursuant to § 225.3 because of the fact that he performs labor or furnishes material for new construction on an open account, unless he shall be otherwise engaged in the business of extending real estate credit.

(i) *Credits secured by life insurance policies.* None of the provisions of this part shall apply to an extension of real estate construction credit which is fully secured by the loan value or cash surrender value of a life insurance policy; and, notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, a Registrant in determining the amount of credit which he may extend under the provisions of § 225.4 need not take into account any credit which is secured in the manner specified in this paragraph.

(j) *Farm property.* The prohibitions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 225.4 shall not apply to any extension of real estate construction credit with respect to farm property unless the extension of credit is for the purpose of financing the construction of a residence on farm property or a major addition or major improvement to a residence on farm property.[12]

(k) *Exemption for certain new construction.* The prohibitions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 225.4 shall not apply to any real estate construction credit extended prior to May 1, 1951, with respect to new construction (1) begun prior to October 12, 1950, if such new construction is a residence or a major addition or major improvement to a residence, or (2) begun prior to January 12, 1951, if such new construction is a multi-unit residence or a major addition or major improvement to a multi-unit residence.[13]

(l) *Materials, articles and services used in new construction.* None of the provisions of this part shall apply to an extension of credit which is for the purpose of purchasing, or is in connection with a sale of, materials, articles and services for new construction if the credit is extended on terms which provide for a minimum down payment of 10 per cent, or a maximum loan value of 90 per cent, and for repayment within 30 months by (1) substantially equal monthly or weekly payments covering principal and interest or (2) substantially equal monthly or weekly payments of principal.[14]

§ 225.6 *Miscellaneous provisions*—(a) *Evasions.* No extension of real estate construction credit complies with the requirements of this part if at the time it is made there is any agreement, arrangement, or understanding, of which the Registrant knows or has reason to know, by which credit is or is to be extended in violation of this part, even though such extension of credit is or is to be made indirectly, or which would otherwise evade or circumvent, or conceal any evasion or circumvention of, any provision of this part. No Registrant extending credit subject to this part shall divide such credit into two or more parts, or enter into any agreement or understanding with any other person as a result of which two or more credits are extended, when the purpose or effect of such action is to circumvent or avoid the amortization or maturity provisions of this part.

(b) *Outstanding contracts and obligations.* The prohibitions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 225.4 shall not apply to or affect (i) any credit with respect to residential property or a major addition or major improvement to a residence if extended prior to October 12, 1950, or pursuant to any firm commitment to extend credit made prior to such date, or (ii) any credit with respect to multi-unit residential property or a major addition or major improvement to a multi-unit residence if extended prior to January 12, 1951, or pursuant to any firm commitment to extend credit made prior to such date. For this purpose, a firm commitment means either (1) a written agreement under which the Registrant is required without option or discretion on his part to extend credit upon demand by the borrower or upon compliance by the borrower with one or more conditions referred to in such agreement; or (2) any other agreement to extend credit with respect to residential property, a residence, or a major addition or major improvement to a residence which has been entered into in good faith by the parties and in reliance upon which the prospective borrower or builder has taken specific action prior to October 12, 1950, if the Registrant prior to January 1, 1951, shall have sent to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which he does business a letter or other statement reciting the facts with respect to such agreement and the specific action taken by the prospective borrower or builder prior to October 12, 1950; or (3) any other agreement to extend credit with respect to multi-unit residential property or a major addition or major improvement to a multi-unit residence which has been entered into in good faith by the parties and in reliance upon which the prospective borrower or builder has taken specific action prior to January 12, 1951, if the Registrant prior to March 15, 1951, shall have sent to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which he does business a letter or other statement reciting the facts with respect to such agreement and the specific action taken by the prospective borrower or builder prior to January 12, 1951.[15]

(c) *Real property outside the United States.* None of the prohibitions of this part shall apply to any extension of real estate construction credit with respect to real property in Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, or any territory or possession outside the continental United States.

(d) *Preservation of records; inspections; administrative reports.* For the purpose of determining whether or not there has been compliance with the provisions of this part, every person extending real estate credit with respect to residences, residential property, or multi-unit residential property shall preserve for the period hereinafter specified such accounts, correspondence, memoranda, papers, books, and other records, or photostats or other copies thereof, as are relevant to establishing whether such person is engaged in the business of extending such real estate credit; whether each credit extended is or is not real estate construction credit with respect to residential property, a farm residence, a major addition or major improvement to a residence, multi-unit residential property; or a major addition or major improvement to a multi-unit residence, and whether each extension of real estate construction credit conformed with the provisions of this part. Every such person shall preserve such

[12] It is to be noted that the term "farm property" as defined in § 225.2 (o) does not include multi-unit residential property; accordingly, the location of multi-unit residential property does not affect the question whether extensions of credit with respect to such property are subject to this part.

[13] For application to three- and four-unit residences, see § 225.6 (o).

[14] It should be noted that in certain circumstances more restrictive terms would be required by this part.

[15] For application to three- and four-unit residences, see § 225.6 (o).

records for three years after the extension of such credit, or until the repayment of the credit, whichever period is shorter, provided, however, that if such person sells or transfers an obligation evidencing a credit (or releases collateral held as security for such credit) and delivers his records relevant to such credit to the purchaser or transferee, such person need not thereafter maintain such records with respect to the credit but shall keep a record of the identity of the purchaser or transferee and the date of such sale or transfer (or such release). Every such person shall permit the Board or a Federal Reserve Bank, by its duly authorized representatives, to inspect such records and business operations as the Board or a Federal Reserve Bank may deem necessary or appropriate; and when ordered to do so, shall furnish, under oath or otherwise, such reports, information, or records relevant to extensions of credit as the Board or a Federal Reserve Bank may deem necessary or appropriate for the enforcement and administration of this part.[16]

(e) *Default and foreclosure; serviceman's preinduction debt.* Nothing in this part shall be construed to prevent any Registrant from taking such action as he shall deem necessary in good faith (1) with respect to any extension of credit to any member or former member of the armed forces of the United States which was made to him prior to his induction into such service and assignment to active duty, or (2) for the Registrant's own protection in connection with any credit which is in default and is the subject of a bona fide collection effort by the Registrant. The prohibitions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 225.4 shall not apply to an extension of credit by a Registrant in connection with a sale of property acquired by him through foreclosure proceedings if such credit does not exceed the unpaid principal amount of the foreclosed credit, the costs of acquisition through foreclosure, and the costs incurred in the rehabilitation and repair of the property prior to the sale.

(f) *Right of Registrant to impose stricter requirements.* Any Registrant, if he desires, may refuse to extend credit, extend less credit than the amount permitted by this part, or require that repayment be made within a shorter period or in larger instalments than prescribed in § 225.7.

(g) *Reliance upon Statement of the Borrower.* The facts set forth in any signed Statement of the Borrower which a Registrant accepts and relies upon in good faith shall be deemed to be correct for the purposes of the Registrant.

(h) *False statements.* The making or submission by any person of any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation pursuant to, or which is intended to conform to, or show compliance with, any requirement or provision of this part, shall be a violation of this part.

[16] The reporting and record-keeping requirements of this part have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(i) *Statutory penalties.* The act provides that "Any person who willfully violates any provision of section * * * 602 (relating to real estate construction credit) or any regulation or order issued thereunder, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

(j) *Enforceability of contracts.* Nothing in this part shall affect the enforceability of any contract.

(k) *Veterans' programs under State law.* Nothing in this part shall be construed as prohibiting a State (as distinguished from any other person affected by this part) from according rights and preferences to eligible veterans by extending, guaranteeing or insuring, in whole or in part, real estate construction credit pursuant to State legislation similar in purpose or effect to Title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, provided that the terms of the credit are no more liberal than are currently permitted in the case of comparable loans insured or guaranteed under that act.

(l) *State housing programs.* Nothing in this part shall prohibit extensions of credit to public corporations created pursuant to a public housing program of a State or municipality where such credit is extended, insured, or guaranteed by the State or municipality or the State or municipality has made commitments to furnish funds to assure repayment.

(m) *Extension of credit for mixed purposes.* In the case of an extension of credit which is partly subject to this part and partly not subject to (or exempt from) this part, the amount and terms of the extension of credit will comply with this part if they satisfy the requirements of this part applicable to the subject portion.

(n) *Calculation of maximum maturity.* In calculating the maximum maturity of credit subject to this part, a Registrant may use, at his option, as "the date such credit is extended", any date not more than 32 days subsequent to the actual date such credit is extended.

(o) *Three- and four-unit residences.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the provisions of §§ 225.4 (a) (6), 225.5 (k), and 225.6 (b) which are applicable to multi-unit residences shall be applicable to residences containing three or four family units.

§ 225.7 *Supplement.*

Schedule I.—One- to four-unit residential property and farm residences—(a) *Maximum loan value.* For the purposes of this part, maximum loan values for all residential property, farm residences, and major additions and major improvements to residences are prescribed as set forth in the following table. In the table, (1) the term "value" means the value of the residential property, farm residence, or major addition or major improvement, as the case may be, determined in accordance with § 225.2 (i), and (2) the term "value per family unit" means an amount computed by dividing "value" by the number of family units in the structure or proposed structure to which the credit relates. Where a major addition or major improvement will change the number of family units, the value per family unit shall be computed on the basis of the number of family units which the residence will contain after the addition or improvement has been completed. In the case of credit extended with respect to residential property or farm residences involving more than one structure, the maximum loan value may be applied separately with respect to each such structure or with respect to the entire property or all such residences, at the election of the Registrant.

If the value per family unit is	*The maximum loan value is*
Not more than $5,000	90 percent of value.
More than $5,000 but not more than $9,000	$4,500 plus 65 percent of excess of value over $5,000.
More than $9,000 but not more than $15,000	$7,100 plus 60 percent of excess of value over $9,000.
More than $15,000 but not more than $20,000	$10,700 plus 20 percent of excess of value over $15,000.
More than $20,000 but not more than $24,250	$11,700 plus 10 percent of excess of value over $20,000.
Over $24,250	50 percent of value.

(b) *Maturity.* For the purposes of this part, the following maturity requirements are prescribed for credit with respect to residential property, farm residences, and major additions and major improvements to residences: No such credit subject to this part shall have a maturity of more than 20 years from the date such credit is extended except that a credit extended with respect to property having a value (determined as provided in § 225.2 (i)) of $7,000 or less may have a maturity of not more than 25 years if it is to be fully repaid at or before the date of maturity through amortization on the basis prescribed in clause (2) of the following paragraph relating to amortization:

(c) *Amortization.* For the purposes of this part, the following amortization requirements are prescribed for credit with respect to residential property, farm residences, and major additions and major improvements to residences: With respect to every such credit subject to this part, amortization payments shall be required which either (1) will annually reduce the original principal amount of such credit by not less than 5 percent until the outstanding balance of such credit has been reduced to an amount equal to or less than 50 percent of the value of the property with respect to which such credit was extended or (2) will fully liquidate the original principal amount of such credit not later than the date of the maturity of the credit through substantially equal monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual payments covering principal and interest or through substantially equal monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual payments of principal. The value referred to in the preceding sentence shall be determined as of the date the credit was extended in the manner provided in § 225.2 (i). If the amount of the credit when extended is not more than 50 percent of such value, such credit shall not be subject to the amortization provisions of this paragraph.

Schedule II. Multi-unit residential property—Maximum loan value. For the purposes of this part, maximum loan values

for all multi-unit residential property and major additions and major improvements to multi-unit residences are prescribed as set forth in the following table. In the table, (1) the term "value" means the value of the multi-unit residential property, or major addition or major improvement, as the case may be, determined in accordance with § 225.2 (i), and (2) the term "value per family unit" means an amount computed by dividing "value" by the number of family units in the structure or proposed structure to which the credit relates. Where a major addition or major improvement will change the number of family units, the value per family unit shall be computed on the basis of the number of family units which the multi-unit residence will contain after the addition or improvement has been completed. In the case of credit extended with respect to multi-unit residential property involving more than one such multi-unit residence, the maximum loan value shall be applied separately with respect to each such multi-unit residence or with respect to the entire property, at the election of the Registrant.

If the value per family unit is	*The maximum loan value is*
Not more than $7,000	83 percent of value.
More than $7,000 but not more than $15,000	$5,810 plus 53 percent of excess of value over $7,000.
More than $15,000 but not more than $23,500	$10,050 plus 20 percent of excess of value over $15,000.
Over $23,500	50 percent of value.

2. a. Part 225 is issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, with the concurrence of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, under authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950, approved September 8, 1950, and Executive Order No. 10161, dated September 9, 1950.

The purpose of this part is to prescribe appropriate terms in connection with real estate construction credit, including appropriate supporting rules, in order to carry out the purposes and policy of the aforementioned authorities. The principal purpose of this amendment is to broaden the scope of this part by making it applicable to residential real estate credit in connection with three- and four-unit residences and multi-unit residential property. The amendment also makes other changes with the view of providing more workable and effective regulation.

b. Section 709 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 provides that the functions exercised under such Act shall be excluded from the operations of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237) except as to the requirements of section 3 thereof.

In amending this part and in accordance with the requirements of the aforesaid section 709, there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM,
[SEAL] S. R. CARPENTER,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-512; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 12:00 m.]

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter I—Civil Aeronautics Board

[Civil Air Regs., Amdt. 4b-3]

PART 4b—AIRPLANE AIRWORTHINESS; TRANSPORT CATEGORIES

HUMIDITY ACCOUNTABILITY

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of January, 1951.

Currently effective § 4b.110 provides that the prescribed performance of an airplane shall be determined, and compliance shall be shown, for standard atmospheric conditions and still air. Standard atmosphere is defined in part as a "dry, perfect gas." Thus, this regulation in effect stipulates that whenever an airplane is flight tested in other than standard atmospheric conditions the performance data shall be corrected to the standard atmosphere. In the past, compliance with this provision was shown by correcting the performance data to all of the conditions defining the standard atmosphere except that condition which relates to the humidity of the air. This procedure was considered acceptable because the results of the tests conducted in average atmospheric conditions (i. e. humid instead of dry air) are always conservative. It had not been considered worthwhile to correct for humidity, because the corrections were small and therefore not considered to be of practical significance. Therefore, even though the regulations did not require humidity accountability, accountability to an average degree had in the past actually been introduced in the procedures for the certification of transport airplanes.

With the advent of larger and greater-powered airplanes, it has become evident that the effect of humidity on the performance of the airplane, as expressed in useful load, is of practical significance. As a result, some manufacturers have sought to comply strictly with the regulation which permits correcting the airplane's performance to dry air, i. e. to zero humidity. In their study of this problem both the Administrator and the Board realized that the current requirement has unconservative implications, particularly with respect to the larger and greater-powered airplanes, which were not foreseen at the time of its promulgation. While the Board believes the problem of humidity might be solved more realistically in a manner similar to that used in taking account of temperature effects, namely, by allowing corrections to be made to zero humidity in the certification of airplanes but simultaneously requiring that humidity be taken into account operationally, the development and implementation of an appropriate operational requirement at this time would, it is advised, impose too great a burden upon the manufacturers and operators in view of the increased activity on their part to meet current and anticipated military commitments. On the other hand, we think it undesirable to permit new transport airplane types to be certificated without some form of humidity accountability. Accordingly, we are incorporating in the airworthiness regulations a requirement that humidity be accounted for in determining the performance of newly type certificated transport airplanes.

However, it should be noted that further consideration is to be given to this problem to determine whether it is practicable to establish operational corrections for the humidity factor or for the combined temperature and humidity factors.

Interested persons have been afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this rule, and due consideration has been given to all relevant matter submitted.

In consideration of the foregoing the Civil Aeronautics Board hereby amends Part 4b of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR, Part 4b, as amended) effective February 12, 1951:

By amending § 4b.110 to read as follows:

§ 4b.110 *General.* With respect to all airplanes type certificated on or after February 12, 1951, the performance prescribed in this subpart shall be determined, and compliance shall be shown, for standard atmospheric conditions and still air, except that the performance as affected by engine power, instead of being based on dry air, shall be based on 80 percent relative humidity.

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interpret or apply secs. 601, 603, 52 Stat. 1007, 1009, 62 Stat. 1216; 49 U. S. C. 551, 553)

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] M. C. MULLIGAN,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-524; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[Regs., Serial No. SR-359]

PART 34—FLIGHT NAVIGATOR CERTIFICATES

LIMITED CERTIFICATES

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 9th day of January 1951.

As stated in Special Civil Air Regulation Serial Number SR-357 adopted December 15, 1950, the Board's earlier regulations authorizing the issuance of limited flight navigator certificates of a maximum duration of 3 months to individuals, who, while having qualifications for and experience as flight navigators, were unable immediately to meet the full requirements for certification under Part 34 of the Civil Air Regulations served materially to expedite the completion of contract flight operations vitally related to the earlier phase of the United Nations effort in Korea. The Board also pointed out that the current international situation appeared to be even more serious than it was in August 1950 when earlier action was taken. The Board has been advised that the civil air transport operations in the Pacific in support of the military will meet and probably exceed the maximums previously attained.

Pursuant to the authority previously granted the Administrator, more than 90

limited flight navigator certificates were issued, and approximately two-thirds of the recipients thereof have already obtained regular certificates after fully meeting the requirements of Part 34. More are expected to obtain such certificates before the termination date of the limited certificates issued to them. If the immediate and planned participation of civil air transport in the Korean air lift had not been greatly increased in recent weeks, the needs of the air carriers for licensed personnel would have been met.

However, the Board has been advised that operations planned and contracted for necessitate the employment of a considerably greater number of certificated flight navigators than are currently available and that the operators have made diligent efforts to obtain the services of such airmen to no avail. They have, therefore, requested the Board to extend the authorization for the issuance of limited flight navigator certificates. It has been stated that sufficient personnel meeting the requirements previously established for such certificates are available, that they will be given extensive refresher courses by the carriers, and that it is to be expected that they can meet the full requirements of Part 34 within the three-month duration period of the limited certificates. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has joined in the request that authorization be continued for the issuance of limited flight navigator certificates, and although advised of the possibility of such action by the Board no comment has been received from interested labor groups.

The Board is, therefore, extending for an additional 90-day period the authority to issue limited flight navigator certificates limited in duration to a maximum period of 3 months from the date of issuance. Such certificates will not be renewable, nor do we expect that it will be necessary to authorize further extensions of the provisions of this regulation.

For the reasons stated above notice and public procedure hereon are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest, and the Board finds that good cause exists for making this Special Civil Air Regulation effective immediately.

In consideration of the foregoing the Civil Aeronautics Board hereby makes and promulgates a Special Civil Air Regulation, effective immediately, to read as follows:

1. Contrary provisions of the Civil Air Regulations notwithstanding, the Administrator may issue a limited flight navigator certificate to an individual who meets the following requirements:

(a) The applicant for such certificate shall have served as a flight navigator for at least six months, or for at least 500 hours, since December 7, 1941,

(1) As a member of the armed forces of the United States or a civilian employee thereof,

(2) As an employee of a United States air carrier prior to November 15, 1947,

(3) As an employee of a person engaged in the conduct of military contract operations;

(b) The applicant shall meet the requirements of §§ 34.2 through 34.5 and 34.8; and

(c) The applicant shall satisfactorily accomplish such written examination as may be prescribed by the Administrator.

2. The holder of a limited flight navigator certificate may exercise the same privileges as the holder of a flight navigator certificate issued in accordance with Part 34 of the Civil Air Regulations, except that he may act as a flight navigator only in those operations which are conducted by an air carrier pursuant to a contract entered into by that air carrier with the armed forces.

3. A limited flight navigator certificate, unless sooner surrendered, suspended, or revoked, shall remain in effect for the period of time indicated on the face thereof: *Provided*, That such period shall not exceed 3 months: *And provided further*, That limited flight navigator certificates renewed under the provisions of Special Civil Air Regulation SR–357 shall remain in effect until January 31, 1951. A limited flight navigator certificate issued under the provisions of this regulation shall not be renewable.

4. A flight navigator certificate shall be issued to the holder of a limited flight navigator certificate, if such holder accomplishes successfully the written examination prescribed in § 34.7. If such individual fails to accomplish satisfactorily any part of such written examination he may, with the approval of the Administrator, apply, notwithstanding the provisions of § 34.13, at any time, for re-examination on the part failed.

5. All limited flight navigator certificates issued pursuant to the authority of Special Civil Air Regulations SR–347, SR–352, or SR–357 shall have the same effect as though issued hereunder.

This regulation supersedes Special Civil Air Regulations SR–352 and SR–357 and shall terminate March 31, 1951, unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interpret or apply secs. 601, 602, 52 Stat. 1007, 1008, 62 Stat. 1216; 49 U. S. C. 551, 552, act of July 1, 1948)

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] M. C. MULLIGAN, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51–569; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:50 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

[5th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. 37 [1]]

PART 381—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

DESTINATION CONTROL

Section 381.4 *Destination control* is amended to read as follows:

[1] This amendment was published in Current Export Bulletin No. 600 dated January 5, 1951.

§ 381.4 *Destination control*—(a) *Scope and definitions.* The provisions of this section apply to all shipments of cargo made under validated licenses and all shipments of Positive List commodities made under either validated or general licenses.

The provisions of this section shall not apply with respect to shipments of cargo effected under general license GO to ports of ultimate destination in Country Group O (North or South America, as listed in Schedule C of the Bureau of the Census).

As used in this section "bill of lading" means the contract of carriage and receipt for commodities issued by the carrier.

(b) *Country of ultimate destination.* (1) No carrier by water, land, or air, nor any other person on behalf of any carrier, shall issue a bill of lading which provides for delivery of cargo subject to the provisions of this section at any foreign port except a port located in the country of (i) the ultimate consignee, or (ii) the intermediate consignee, named in the authenticated shipper's export declaration.

(2) No carrier shall deliver such cargo at any other country at the request or option of either the shipper, consignor, exporter, purchaser, or ultimate consignee, or their agents, or any other person having custody or control of the shipment, without prior written authorization from the Office of International Trade to the carrier or its agent.

(3) No shipper, consignor, exporter, purchaser or ultimate consignee, or their agents, or any other person, shall, without prior written authorization from the Office of International Trade to the carrier or its agent: (i) Divert any cargo to any country of ultimate destination other than that named in the authenticated shipper's export declaration or in the bill of lading described in paragraph (c) of this section; (ii) request or demand that any carrier or its agent divert such cargo from the country of ultimate destination named in any of such documents. In addition, no agent of any carrier shall instruct or authorize the master of the vessel to divert any such cargo to any other country of ultimate destination without such prior written authorization from the Office of International Trade.

(4) No carrier of such cargo shall issue a bill of lading providing for delivery to the ultimate consignee named in the authenticated shipper's export declaration at optional ports where one of such optional ports is in a country not named as the ultimate country of destination in the license or declaration, unless written authorization has been granted by the Office of International Trade. However, where the authenticated shipper's export declaration provides for delivery of cargo consisting of commodities subject to this section to optional intermediate consignees located in ports in different countries, the carrier may issue a bill of lading providing for delivery at such optional ports.

(c) *Statement regarding ultimate destination on declaration, bill of lading and commercial invoice.* (1) No shipment of cargo subject to the provisions

of this section may be made unless the licensee or his forwarding agent shall place the following statement (filling in the blank space with the name of the country of ultimate destination set forth in the shipper's export declaration) on all copies of the shipper's export declaration presented to the collector of customs at the port of exit for authentication:

These commodities licensed by U. S. for ultimate destination _____; Diversion contrary to U. S. Law prohibited.

(2) No carrier by water, land, or air shall issue, and no licensee, shipper, consignor, exporter or consignee, or their agents, or any other person, shall prepare or procure a bill of lading covering an exportation of a commodity with respect to which a shipper's export declaration has been authenticated by a collector of customs containing the statement set forth in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, unless all copies of such bill of lading, including all non-negotiable and office copies, shall contain the same statement.

(3) No licensee, shipper, consignor, exporter, or agent thereof, or any other person shall prepare or issue any commercial invoice and, where required in the course of the transaction, any consular invoice, with respect to any shipment of commodities subject to the provisions of this section, unless such invoice or invoices, and all copies thereof, shall contain on the face thereof the statement set forth in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(d) *Notice and prohibition against diversion.* (1) Whenever a commercial or consular invoice shall be issued containing the statement prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section, the shipper or other person issuing such invoice shall promptly send copies thereof to (i) the ultimate consignee and the purchaser named in the authenticated shipper's export declaration, (ii) the intermediate consignee and (iii) any other persons named in the invoice who are located in a foreign country. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit the persons or classes of persons to whom such invoices and bills of lading are usually and customarily sent in the course of export trade.

(2) No person, including the ultimate consignee or intermediate consignee and any on-forwarding carrier, shall, after notification of the prohibition against diversion prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section, whether by such invoice or bill of lading or by any other means, divert or cause to be diverted any of the commodities described in such bill of lading to any country of ultimate destination other than that named in such notification.

(e) *Proof of notice.* In any administrative compliance proceeding brought by the Office of International Trade, evidence of the sending of such invoice or bill of lading or other form of notification of the prohibition against diversion to any person, shall constitute prima facie proof of his receipt thereof and of notification that the commodities have been licensed for a particular country of ultimate destination and may not be lawfully diverted to any other country. In addition, proof of the sending of such notice to the intermediate consignee shall be deemed notification of such prohibition to the ultimate consignee and purchaser.

(f) *Unloading of cargo at a port in other than intermediate or ultimate country of destination.* Nothing contained in the regulations in this part shall be deemed to prohibit a carrier from unloading cargo at a port in other than the intermediate or ultimate country of destination shown on the authenticated shipper's export declaration where, by reason of an act of God, perils of the sea, damage to the carrier, strikes, war, political disturbances, insurrection, or other causes beyond the control of the carrier set forth as standard provisions of the carrier's bill of lading, it is not feasible to deliver the cargo at the licensed port of destination. Whenever, because of the existence of any of the said causes, cargo is unloaded at a port in any other country:

(1) The carrier shall promptly, and within 10 days from the date of unloading such cargo, report the facts with respect thereto to the nearest American consul and to the agent of the carrier located in the United States. Within 10 days after the receipt of such notice by the agent of the carrier in the United States, such agent shall transmit a copy of the report to the Office of International Trade. This report shall consist of a copy of the manifest of such diverted cargo together with a statement of the place of unloading and the name and address of the person in whose custody the commodities were delivered.

(2) The exporter of such commodities shall, upon notice from the Office of International Trade of such diversion, promptly, and within 10 days, notify the Office of International Trade of the proposed disposition of the commodities.

(3) No person, including the exporter, the licensee, any consignee, or the carrier and any agent or person acting on its behalf, shall take any steps to effect delivery or entry of the commodities into the commerce of the country where unloaded without prior approval of the Office of International Trade. The carrier shall take steps to assure that such commodities are placed in custody under bond or other guaranty not to enter the commerce of such country or any country other than the countries of the ultimate and intermediate consignees shown on the authenticated shipper's export declaration without such prior approval.

(g) *Indication of shipper's export declaration number on ship's manifest.* The carrier or its agent shall, on all copies of that manifest which is filed with the U. S. collector of customs, indicate thereon, with respect to each shipment, the applicable shipper's export declaration number assigned to each such shipment by the collector of customs.

(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.)

This amendment shall become effective as of January 22, 1951.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-532; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

[5th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. 36 [1]]

PART 384—GENERAL ORDERS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

1. Section 384.5 *Order revoking certain general licenses to mainland of China (including Manchuria), Hong Kong and Macao* is amended in the following particulars: The last paragraph is amended to read as follows:

Shipments of perishable food products, not including frozen food products, ultimately destined to Hong Kong and Macao may continue to be made under General License GRO up to 12:01 a. m., eastern standard time, January 2, 1951, except that such general license shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables may be made through January 31, 1951.

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of December 22, 1950.

2. A new § 384.8 is added to read as follows:

§ 384.8 *Orders modifying validity of certain export licenses*—(a) *Raw cotton.* The validity period of all outstanding validated licenses for the exportation of Raw Cotton, Schedule B Nos. 300005 through 300212 which expire during the period December 1, 1950 through January 14, 1951, are extended to January 15, 1951.

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of December 20, 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. 51-530; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[5th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. P. L. 33 [2]]

PART 399—POSITIVE LIST OF COMMODITIES AND RELATED MATTERS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

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

[1] Notice of these actions was published in Current Export Bulletin No. 599 dated December 28, 1950.

[2] This amendment was published in Current Export Bulletin No. 600 dated January 5, 1951.

1. 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
	Precious metals and plated ware, except jewelry, precious metals for dentistry, gold and silver ore, bullion, and coin:				
	Ingots, sheets, wire, alloys, and scrap:				
692205	Platinum wire	T. oz.	NONF	None	RO
692205	Thermocouple wire, platinum or platinum alloys	T. oz.	NONF	None	RO
692209	Rhodium platinum wire	T. oz.	NONF	None	RO
	Manufactures, except jewelry:				
692905	Platinum gauze and platinum alloy gauze	T. oz.	NONF	None	RO
	Electrical machinery and apparatus:				
	Signal and communication devices:				
708500	Telegraph apparatus (wire) and parts		ELME 1	None	R
	Telephone apparatus (wire):				
708600	Telephone instruments	No.	ELME 1	None	R
708700	Other telephone equipment and parts		ELME 1	None	R
	Metalworking machinery:				
	Power-driven metalworking machine tools (nonportable) and parts:				
	Other milling machines:				
740800	Plane-milling machines, n. e. s.	No.	TOOL	None	R
742600	Planers, over 72 inches	No.	TOOL	None	R
743500	Surface grinding machine, gap gauge	No.	TOOL	None	R
	Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus, and supplies, n. e. s.:				
	Surgical and medical instruments and parts:				
915730	Warburg apparatus for the examination of living tissue.		SATE	None	RO
	Scientific instruments and laboratory apparatus, and parts, n. e. s., including laboratory-grade instruments and devices and standards of greater than ½ of 1% accuracy of full-scale deflection or value (report similar items having industrial, rather than laboratory application in 703620, 703700, 703820, or 774098):				
919098	Thermocouples manufactured from platinum or platinum alloys.		SATE	None	RO
919098	Warburg apparatus for the examination of living tissue, other than for medical use (report Warburg apparatus for medical use in 915730).		SATE	None	RO

2. The following commodities are changed from R to RO commodities. Accordingly, the entries therefor on the Positive List are amended to read as follows:

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Unit	Processing code and related commodity group	GLV dollar value limits	Validated license required
	Other nonferrous ores, metals, and alloys, except precious:				
663800	Magnesium metal in primary form	Lb.	NONF	100	RO
	Metal and metal composition manufactures:				
669103	Magnesium powder, ribbons, and metal in other forms.	Lb.	NONF	25	RO
	Precious metals and plated ware, except jewelry, precious metals for dentistry, gold and silver ore, bullion, and coin:				
	Ingots, sheets, wire, alloys, and scrap:				
692209	Iridium platinum wire [1]	T. oz.	NONF	100	RO
	Other industrial machinery:				
	Chemical and pharmaceutical machinery and parts:				
775050	Equipment especially designed for the extraction of natural sulphur.[2]		GIEQ 1	100	RO
775050	Equipment especially designed for the production of gaseous and liquid chlorine.[2]		GIEQ 1	100	RO

[1] Formerly included in the entry "Ingots, sheets, wire, alloys, and scrap: Palladium, iridium, osmiridium, ruthenium, and osmium metal, and alloys (scrap included), Schedule B No. 692209, validated license required R."
[2] Formerly included in the entry "Other chemical and pharmaceutical machinery and parts, Schedule B No. 775050, validated license required R."

3. The dollar value limits in the column headed "GLV dollar value limits" set forth opposite each of the commodities listed below are amended to read as follows:

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	GLV dollar value limits
	Electrical machinery and apparatus:	
	Radio apparatus:	
707612	Radio transmitting tubes	None
707640	Radio beam equipment, under 500 megacycles, used for the direction and navigation of aircraft	None
707800	Radio receiving tubes	None

Shipments of any commodities removed from general license to Country Group R or Country Group O destinations, or whose GLV dollar-value limits were reduced, as a result of changes set forth in Parts 1, 2, and 3 of this amendment, which were on dock, on lighter, laden aboard an exporting carrier, or in transit to a port of exit pursuant to actual orders for export prior to the effective date of this amendment, may be exported under the previous general license provisions up to and including February 6, 1951. Any such shipment not laden aboard the exporting carrier on or before February 6, 1951, requires a validated license for export. This saving clause is not applicable to any such shipments to Subgroup A destinations, Hong Kong, and Macao.

This amendment shall become effective as of January 5, 1951.

(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. 51-533; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket 5222]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

EUGENE D. PETREY ET AL.

Subpart—*Advertising falsely or misleadingly:* § 3.75 *Free goods or services;* § 3.200 *Sample, offer or order conformance.* Subpart—*Offering unfair, improper and deceptive inducements to purchase or deal:* § 3.1955 *Free goods;* § 3.2060 *Sample, offer or order conformance.* In connection with the offering for sale, sale or distribution of plain, tinted or colored photographs, or enlargements or reproductions thereof, in commerce, (1) representing, directly or by implication, that any photograph will be made for a stipulated price, unless such a photograph will in fact be made for the stipulated price without the imposition or attempted imposition of any condition not clearly disclosed in the representation; (2) representing, through the use of so-called advertising coupons, or by any other means, that a photograph of a designated kind and character will be made for a stipulated price unless such representation is made in good faith and failure to conform therewith is due to circumstances not reasonably under the respondents' control; or, (3) using the word "free", or any other word or term expressly or impliedly importing a like meaning, in advertising, to designate, describe or refer to any article of merchandise which is not in fact a gift or gratuity or which is not given without requiring the purchase of other merchandise or the performance of some service inuring directly or indirectly to the benefit of the respondents; 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, Eugene D. Petrey t/a Rembrandt Studio, etc., et al., Docket 5222, November 9, 1950]

In the Matter of Eugene D. Petrey, Individually and as a Co-partner, Trading as Rembrandt Studio and Goldcraft Portrait Studio; Dorothy T. Petrey, Individually and as a Co-partner, Trading as Rembrandt Studio and Goldcraft Portrait Studio; Theodore Rosenberg, Also Known as "Ted" Rose, Individually and Trading as Rembrandt Studio; Ben Scheffman, Individually and Trading as Rembrandt Studio; Nicola Brozilla, Individually and Trading as Rembrandt Studio; and B. B. Bishop, Individually and Trading as Rembrandt Studio

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission, the respondents' answers thereto, testimony and other evidence introduced before a trial examiner of the Commission theretofore duly designated by it, the trial examiner's recommended decision and exceptions thereto, brief in support of the complaint (no brief having been filed on behalf of the respondents) and oral argument of counsel, and the Commission having disposed of the exceptions to the trial examiner's recommended decision and having made its findings as to the facts and its conclusion that the respondents have violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act:

It is ordered, That the respondents, Eugene D. Petrey, Dorothy T. Petrey, Theodore Rosenberg, Nicola Brozilla and B. B. Bishop, individually and as copartners trading as Rembrandt Studio, or trading under any other name or trade designation, and said respective respondents' agents, representatives and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the offering for sale, sale or distribution of plain, tinted or colored photographs, or enlargements or reductions thereof, in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Representing, directly or by implication, that any photograph will be made for a stipulated price, unless such a photograph will in fact be made for the stipulated price without the imposition or attempted imposition of any condition not clearly disclosed in the representation.

2. Representing, through the use of so-called advertising coupons, or by any other means, that a photograph of a designated kind and character will be made for a stipulated price unless such representation is made in good faith and failure to conform therewith is due to circumstances not reasonably under the respondents' control.

3. Using the word "free", or any other word or term expressly or impliedly importing a like meaning, in advertising, to designate, describe or refer to any article of merchandise which is not in fact a gift or gratuity or which is not given without requiring the purchase of other merchandise or the performance of some service inuring directly or indirectly to the benefit of the respondents.

It is further ordered, That the complaint herein be, and it hereby is, dismissed as to the respondent, Ben Scheffman, now deceased.

It is further ordered, That the respondents against whom this order is directed 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 therewith.

Issued: November 9, 1950.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] D. C. DANIEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-536; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter V—Department of the Army

Subchapter F—Personnel

PART 580—WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

In § 580.7a (d) (2), subdivision (iii) is changed, and subdivision (vii) added, as follows:

§ 580.7a *Appointments in WAC Section, Organized Reserve Corps, for subsequent commission in Women's Army Corps, Regular Army.* * * *

(d) *Applications.* * * *

(2) Applications and allied papers will consist of the following:

* * * * *

(iii) *Transcript of college credits.* If transcript is not readily available, certificate of graduation from an accredited college or university, signed by an appropriate official of the college or university, will be submitted. If the applicant has not graduated from college, the estimated graduation date will be given under "Remarks" of the application, and a statement by an official of the university or college verifying expected date of graduation will accompany the application. Upon graduation, each applicant will submit the certificate direct to the commander of the major command concerned who will forward it to the Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C. Attention: AGPR-A.

* * * * *

(vii) *Loyalty certificates.* DD Forms 98 and 98A (Loyalty Certificates for Personnel of the Armed Forces).

[C2, SR 140-105-25, Dec. 28, 1950] (62 Stat. 362; 10 U. S. C. Supp. 378)

[SEAL] EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 51-510; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

PART 581—PERSONNEL REVIEW BOARDS

ARMY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD

Amend paragraphs (b) and (c) of § 581.2, as follows:

§ 581.2 *Army Discharge Review Board*

* * *

(b) *Application for review.* * * *

(2) The request will be made on DA AGO Form 94 (Application for Review of Discharge or Separation from the Army of the United States), which may be obtained from The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C. The request will state in brief the full name, service number, and grade and organization or assignment at date of discharge of the person whose discharge or dismissal is in question; the date and place of discharge; the type and nature of the discharge or dismissal; the basis of the claim for review; what corrective action is desired of the board; whether the applicant desires to appear personally before the board; whether the applicant desires to be represented by counsel before the board and, if so, the name and address of counsel so designated; whether such appearance of applicant, or counsel, or both, is desired to be before the board in Washington, D. C., or San Juan, Puerto Rico; and the address to which all correspondence in connection with the review is to be sent.

* * * * *

(5) The request for review will be forwarded to either:

* * * * *

If the applicant is a resident of Puerto Rico, the request will be forwarded to:

Army Discharge Review Board,
Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Antilles, APO 851, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.

* * * * *

(c) *Proceedings of board*—(1) *Convening of board.* * * *

(i) Unless otherwise designated by the president, the board will convene in Washington, D. C., at the time and place indicated by him. Panels of the board currently convene in Washington, D. C., and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

* * * * *

(2) *Hearings.* An applicant for review, upon request, is entitled by law to appear before the board in open session either in person or by counsel of his own selection. As used in the regulations in this part, the term "counsel" will be construed to include members of the Federal bar in good standing, the bar of any State in good standing, accredited representatives of veterans' organizations recognized by the Veterans' Administration under section 200 of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2031; 38 U. S. C. 101), and such other persons not barred by law, regulations or customs who, in the opinion of the board, are considered to be competent to present equitably and comprehensively the claim of the applicant for review. In no case will the expenses or compensation of counsel for the applicant be paid by the Government. However, sufficient office space and suitable office facilities will be furnished for the use of paid full-time representatives of recognized veterans' organizations.

* * * * *

(ii) Records will be returned to file without action in the case of an applicant who requests a hearing and who, after being duly notified of the time and place of hearing, fails to appear at the

appointed time, either in person or by counsel.

* * * * *

[Cl, SR 15-180-1, 27 Dec. 1950] (Sec. 301, 58 Stat. 286, as amended; 38 U. S. C. 693h)

[SEAL] EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 51-534; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:55 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter I—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Notice 1, as amended Jan. 10, 1951]

PART 9—DESIGNATION OF SCARCE MATERIALS

NPA Notice 1 is amended by the addition and redesignation of materials on List A to read as follows:

Pursuant to section 102 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (P. L. 774, 81st Cong.) and Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105) the materials set forth in § 9.1 are hereby designated as scarce materials.

Section 102 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 provides in part that, in order to prevent hoarding, no person shall accumulate (1) in excess of the reasonable demands of business, personal, or home consumption, or (2) for the purpose of resale at prices in excess of prevailing market prices, materials which have been designated as scarce materials or materials the supply of which would be threatened by such accumulation.

§ 9.1 *List A; Designation of scarce materials.*

BUILDING MATERIALS

Cast iron pressure pipe and fittings.
Cast iron soil pipe and fittings.
Gypsum board, sheathing and lath.
Insulation and insulation material in which pulp is a component.
Insulation board, structural, in which paper is a component.
Portland cement.

CHEMICALS

Alcohol, industrial (ethyl alcohol).
Benzene.
Carbon tetrachloride.
Chlorine, gaseous and liquid.
Dichlorobenzene, ortho, meta and para.
Glycerin, crude and refined.
Methanol.
Methyl chloride.
Methylene chloride.
Phthalic anhydride.
Polyethylene.
Styrene and polystyrene.
Titanium pigments.
Trichloroethylene.

IRON AND STEEL

Iron:
- Pig iron.
- Gray iron castings (excluding soil and pressure pipe and fittings) rough and semifinished; malleable iron castings, rough and semifinished.

Steel (carbon, including low alloy high strength alloy, and stainless):
- Ingots and semifinished steel, including skelp; steel castings, rough and semifinished; structural shapes and piling; plates; rails and track accessories; wheels and axles; bars, hot rolled including light shapes and reinforcing; cold-finished bars; pipe; tubing; wire, wire rods and drawn wire products; tin plate, terne plate and tin mill black plate; hot-rolled sheet and strip; cold-rolled sheet and strip; other mill shapes and forms.

Forgings, rough.
Iron and steel scrap.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Converted paper and board products, all types and grades.
Paper, paperboard, wet machine board and construction paper and board materials, all types and grades.
Lumber:
- Softwood and hardwood, rough-sawed, dressed, or worked to a pattern, including: box, crate and package shook manufactured from sawed lumber; softwood cut stock, and hardwood small dimension stock; but not including railway cross ties, mine ties and hardwood flooring.

Softwood plywood:
- Softwood plywood including: softwood plywood made in hardwood plywood mills; plywood which has a softwood face; and softwood plywood which has been overlayed with paper, plastic, metal, or other material, but not including hardwood veneer.

Wood pulp.

METALS AND MINERALS

Aluminum:
- Primary and secondary in crude form.
- Semifabricated shapes, castings (including die); forgings, plate, sheet and strip; foil; rolled structural shapes, rod, bar and wire; extruded shapes, tube blooms and tubing; powder, flake and paste.
- All aluminum and aluminum base scrap containing commercially recoverable aluminum.

Antimony, all forms.
Asbestos:
- Amosite; grades B–1, B–3, D–3 and D3/M–1.
- Chrysotile, grades G and G1, C and C2, C and CP1, C and CP2, Arizona crude 1, and Arizona crude 2.
- Crocidolite.

Cadmium:
- Cadmium metal.
- Cadmium, oxide.
- Cadmium salts.
- All scrap and secondary material containing commercially recoverable cadmium of the above listed types.

Cerium:
- Cerium metal, cerium alloys, such as ferrocerium, and cerium compounds in which cerium is a recognizable component, and other rare earth metals.
- All scrap and waste material containing commercially recoverable cerium of the above listed types.

Chromium:
- Chromium metal.
- Ferrochromium, including chromium briquettes.
- Chromium alloys, other, in which chromium is a recognizable component.
- All scrap and waste materials containing commercially recoverable chromium of the above listed types.

Cobalt:
- Cobalt, the element in any form and combination with other elements in which cobalt is an essential constituent, except: cobalt concentrates; cemented carbide tipped tools, cast cobalt-chrome-tungsten-molybdenum tools, alloy hard-facing welding rods and materials, and paints, varnishes, lacquers, inks and similar products, containing cobalt driers.
- All scrap or secondary materials containing commercially recoverable cobalt.

Columbium:
- Ferro-columbium, ferro-columbium-tantalum, potassium columbium fluoride, columbium oxide, and columbium carbide.
- All scrap or secondary material containing commercially recoverable columbium of the above listed types.

Copper:
- Refined copper (fire refined and electrolytic) including refinery shapes such as wire bars, slabs, cakes, billets and ingots.
- Secondary copper and copper-base alloys.
- Copper and copper base alloys: alloy plate, sheet and strip; alloy rod, bar and wire (including extruded shapes); alloy tube and pipe; unalloyed rod, bar and wire (including extruded shapes); unalloyed plate, sheet and strip; unalloyed tube and pipe; copper wire and copper wire mill products; copper and copper-base alloy castings.
- All copper and copper base alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable copper.

Diamonds, industrial.
Lead, all forms.
Magnesium:
- Magnesium, primary and secondary ingots and intermediate forms (slab, billets, and blooms).
- Semifabricated shapes such as castings (die and all other); forgings, rolled and extruded shapes (rod and bar; plate, sheet and strip; pipe and tubing; ribbon; and foil); powder and stick.
- All magnesium base alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable magnesium.

Manganese:
- Manganese metal, ferro-manganese, spiegeleisen and all other compounds and alloys in which manganese is an essential and recognizable component.
- All scrap and material containing sufficient manganese to be of commercial value.

Mica, block, film and splittings.
Molybdenum:
- Calcium molybdate.
- Ferromolybdenum.
- Molybdenum metal, in any form.
- Molybdenum oxide, bulk and briquettes.
- Molybdenum alloys and compounds, other, in which molybdenum is a recognizable component.
- All scrap and waste materials containing commercially recoverable molybdenum of the above listed types.

Nickel:
- Nickel, alloyed or unalloyed.
- Imported nickel matte.
- Nickel and nickel alloy, metal (cathode nickel, pigs, shot, and other primary forms).
- Nickel and nickel alloy, secondary.
- Nickel and nickel alloy, semifinished; bars, rods, tubes, sheet bar, ingot, blooms, billets, sheet strip and similar mill products not further manufactured.
- All nickel and nickel base alloy scrap and nickel silver scrap containing commercially recoverable nickel.

Platinum:
- Platinum and platinum-base alloy refinery shapes, including bar, ingot, grain, nugget and sponge.

Platinum—Continued
Platinum and platinum-base-alloy basic shapes and forms, including wire.
All platinum and platinum-base alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable platinum of the above listed types.
Talc, block (steatite).
Tantalum:
Tantalum metal and alloys such as ferro-tantalum.
All scrap and waste material containing commercially recoverable tantalum of the above listed types.
Tin:
Tin, primary and secondary.
All alloys containing tin.
Tin, chemicals, including tin oxide.
Tin products such as tin pipe and sheet.
All tin and tin-base alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable tin content.
Tungsten:
Tungsten, in any form or shape into which it may be fabricated; except such finished forms as are fabricated for installation (without further processing) into electrical communication systems, incandescent lamps and electronic equipment such as radio, radar and similar products.
Tungsten, ferro, metal powder and any other ferrous combination of the element tungsten in semimanufactured or manufactured form, excluding alloy steel, high speed steel and tool steel.
Tungsten, all nonferrous mixtures or alloys containing tungsten, prepared for any purpose requiring further processing, whether the same or manufactured by means of melting, pressing, sintering, brazing, soldering or welding, including but not limited to mixtures or alloys to be used in the production of tools and tool blanks or as hard facing materials; but not including any finished tools.
Tungsten, all chemical compounds having tungsten as a recognizable and essential component.
Tungsten, all scrap or secondary material containing commercially recoverable tungsten.
Vanadium:
Metallic vanadium and vanadium alloys such as ferro-vanadium.
Fused vanadium oxide and all other vanadium compounds in which vanadium is a recognizable component.
All scrap and waste material containing commercially recoverable vanadium of the above listed types.
Zinc:
Zinc, slab (all grades).
Zinc, base alloy in crude form.
Zinc, dust and oxide.
All zinc products, such as rolled and extruded shapes, wire and castings.
Zinc, and zinc-based alloy scrap containing commercially recoverable zinc.
Zircon.
Nonferrous scrap not cevered above.

MISCELLANEOUS BASIC MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

Hog bristles, all types.

RUBBER MATERIALS

Natural rubber, dry and latex.
Synthetic rubbers, including latices, GR-s, butyl neoprene, and N-types.

TEXTILE MATERIALS

Burlap (Hessian).
Cotton pulp.
High tenacity rayon yard.
Nylon staple and nylon filament yarn.

This part as amended shall take effect January 10, 1951.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-668; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 12:04 p. m.]

TITLE 44—PUBLIC PROPERTY AND WORKS

Chapter IV—Department of Commerce

PART 401—DISPOSAL OF FOREIGN EXCESS PROPERTY

EXCESS PROPERTY FABRICATED FROM CRITICAL MATERIALS

Determination by the Secretary of Commerce under section 402 of Public Law 152, 81st Congress, and Foreign Excess Property Order 1, as amended August 23, 1950.

Whereas, the President of the United States on December 16, 1950 proclaimed a State of National Emergency, and announced "a very rapid speed-up in the production of military equipment"; and

Whereas, the production of equipment for the defense of the United States will require large quantities of materials already in short supply, including but not limited to steel, non-ferrous metals, natural and synthetic rubber and other materials; and

Whereas, large quantities of foreign excess property originally procured for defense purposes still remain overseas, having been declared surplus to the needs of the Government owning agencies. Much of this property has been sold to civilian purchasers, and can be put to civilian use in this country, thus obviating the consumption of critically short materials in new production for civilian use and conserving such materials for defense production; and

Whereas, foreign excess property may not be imported into the United States, pursuant to section 402 of Public Law 152, 81st Congress, unless the Secretary of Commerce (in the case of non-agricultural property) "determines that the importation of such property would relieve domestic shortages or otherwise be beneficial to the economy of this country."

Now, therefore, pursuant to said section 402 of Public Law 152, 81st Congress, and Foreign Excess Property Order 1, as amended August 23, 1950, the Secretary of Commerce hereby determines:

The importation into the United States of non-agricultural foreign excess property procured for the use of the armed services or other purposes of defense and fabricated from materials now in short supply or required for forthcoming defense production, will be beneficial to the economy of this country.

§ 401.100 *Excess property fabricated from critical materials.* (a) This section shall apply to non-agricultural items of foreign excess property fabricated for defense use in whole or in part from critical materials.

(b) The Collectors of Customs at the several ports of entry are hereby authorized to permit the entry for consumption of such foreign excess property. If doubt exists as to the admissibility of an item, the Foreign Excess Property Officer shall be consulted by the Collector of Customs before entry is allowed.

(c) All of the commodities coming within the foregoing classification now in the United States under bond or in foreign trade zones may be released immediately or entered in the regular manner under this determination.

(d) No application need be made to the Secretary of Commerce or to his delegated representative, the Foreign Excess Property Officer, Office of Industry and Commerce, Department of Commerce to import any such property.

(e) Any communication concerning this section shall be addressed to the Foreign Excess Property Officer, Office of Industry and Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., Ref. F. E. P. Order 1.

(Sec. 402, 63 Stat. 393; 41 U. S. C. Sup., 272. Interprets or applies Reg. 8, Feb. 10, 1950, 15 F. R. 845)

Issued this 9th day of January 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES SAWYER,
Secretary of Commerce.

[F. R. Doc. 51-531; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:54 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

[S. O. 865, Amdt. 4]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

DEMURRAGE ON FREIGHT CARS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of January A. D. 1951.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 865 (15 F. R. 6197, 6256, 6330, 6452), and good cause appearing therefor: It is ordered, that:

Section 95.865 *Demurrage on freight cars* of Service Order 865, as amended, be and it is hereby further suspended until 7 a. m. April 1, 1951, only to the extent it applies on refrigerator cars.

It is further ordered, that this amendment shall become effective at 7:00 a. m., January 16, 1951, and a copy be served upon the State railroad regulatory bodies of each State, and upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(Sec. 12, 24 Stat. 383, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 12. Interprets or applies sec. 1, 24 Stat. 379, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 1)

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-518; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Animal Industry

[9 CFR, Part 131]

HANDLING OF ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM AND HOG-CHOLERA VIRUS

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, that the Control Agency administering the provisions of BAI Order No. 361, regulating the handling of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus, is considering the adoption of an amendment to the rules and regulations of the Control Agency as follows:

Amend § 131.203 (e) to read:

(e) The term "each handler's prices, discounts and terms of sale shall be uniform for all buyers in each classification" as used in § 131.9, means that each handler's prices, discounts and terms of sale shall apply equally, in the same manner, and at the same rate to each buyer within the same class, and no individual handler shall make variations in his prices, discounts and terms of sale on account of different brands, serial numbers, or any other means of identification of such serum and virus.

The effect of this amendment will be to further clarify the term "Each handler's prices, discounts and terms of sale shall be uniform for all buyers in each classification" contained in § 131.9 of BAI Order No. 361, to specify the prohibition against the filing by a handler of multiple prices within the same classification of the trade.

Opportunity is extended by the Control Agency to interested parties affected by or having an interest in the abovementioned amendment to submit written data, views, or arguments in connection with the aforesaid amendment. Such data, views, or arguments shall be filed with the Executive Secretary of the Control Agency, 512 Porter Building, Kansas City, Missouri, not later than 15 days after the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. All documents should be filed in quadruplicate.

Dated this 8th day of December 1950.

CONTROL AGENCY,
[SEAL] R. M. YOUNG,
Chairman.

[F. R. Doc. 51-520; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

Commodity Exchange Commission

[17 CFR, Part 150]

[Hearing Docket CE-P 7]

LIMITS ON POSITION AND DAILY TRADING IN SOYBEANS AND EGGS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

NOTICE OF HEARING

Whereas, section 4a of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U. S. C. 6a), directs that, for the purpose of diminishing, eliminating, or preventing excessive speculation causing sudden, unreasonable, or unwarranted price changes in any commodity named in the act, the Commodity Exchange Commission shall, from time to time, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, proclaim and fix such limits on the amount of trading which may be done by any person, under contracts of sale of such commodity for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any contract market, as the Commission finds is necessary for such purpose;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing will be held beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. e. s. t., on February 5, 1951, in Room 149-W Administration Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the presentation of evidence as to (1) what limit should be fixed on the maximum amount of soybeans and eggs, respectively, which any person directly or indirectly may buy or sell, or agree to buy or sell, under contracts of sale for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any contract market, on any one business day, and (2) what limit should be fixed on the maximum net long or net short position in soybeans and eggs, respectively, which any person may hold or control under contracts of sale for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any contract market.

Such limits will not apply to transactions which are shown to be bona fide hedging contracts as defined in section 4a (3) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U. S. C. 6a (3)).

Written statements with reference to the subject matter of this hearing may be submitted by any interested person and may be in addition to or in lieu of testimony at such hearing. Such statements should be prepared in quintuplicate and mailed to the Presiding Officer, Hearing Docket CE-P7, Commodity Exchange Authority, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., prior to the time of hearing, or delivered to the Presiding Officer at the time of hearing.

Issued this 14th day of December 1950.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture, Chairman.
CHARLES SAWYER,
Secretary of Commerce.
J. HOWARD MCGRATH,
Attorney General.

[F. R. Doc. 51-571; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR, Part 930]

[Docket No. AO-72-A15-RO-1]

HANDLING OF MILK IN THE TOLEDO, OHIO, MARKETING AREA

NOTICE OF RECOMMENDED DECISION AND OPPORTUNITY TO FILE WRITTEN EXCEPTIONS WITH RESPECT TO A PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO TENTATIVE MARKETING AGREEMENT, AND TO ORDER, AS AMENDED

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of the filing with the Hearing Clerk of the recommended decision of the Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, with respect to a proposed amendment to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Toledo, Ohio, marketing area. Interested parties may file written exceptions to this decision with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than the close of business the 6th day after publication of this decision in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Exceptions should be filed in quadruplicate.

Preliminary statement. The hearing on the record of which the proposed amendment to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order, as amended, was formulated, was conducted at Toledo, Ohio, on June 1, 1950, and reopened on November 30, 1950, pursuant to notices thereof which were issued on May 5, 1950 (15 F. R. 2804) and November 17, 1950 (15 F. R. 7980).

The material issues of record related to:

1. A revision of the marketing area to include certain parts of Monroe County, Michigan.

2. Provision of a procedure for handling milk under the regulation of another Federal Order.

3. A change in the Class I price differentials in certain months and in the Class II price differentials in all months, with provision that such differentials be at lower levels under certain market supply-demand conditions.

Issue number 3 is covered by the findings and conclusions made in this decision. It is determined that early action is necessary regarding this issue. Decision on the remaining issues is reserved to a later date. They involve interrelations with the Detroit market and require appraisal in view of such action as may be taken with respect to a hearing held on a proposed Federal Order for the Detroit area. Decision on these issues should not be permitted to delay action on the issue covered herein.

Findings and conclusions. The following findings and conclusions on the material issues decided herein are hereby made upon the basis of the record of the hearing:

The Class I price differentials should be increased 15 cents for the months of January, February, September, October, November and December and 5 cents for the months of March, April, July and August. These differentials should be reduced a like amount if the supply of milk in relation to Class I needs increases so that producer milk receipts for any period of 12 consecutive months average more than 135 percent of gross Class I utilization, and return to the higher level in the event producer milk receipts average less than 125 percent of total Class I

utilization for any period of 12 consecutive months. The Class II price differentials should be changed from 70 cents below Class I in January and February and 60 cents below in all other months to 30 cents below in all months.

The proposal to increase the Class I price differentials was based on declining receipts of producer milk in relation to Class I sales, an increasing fall shortage of producer milk for Class I and Class II utilization, a decline in the number of producers supplying the market, adoption of a Grade A milk ordinance, and a reduction in the margin of the Class I price over the prices paid by local dairy manufacturing plants. The record shows that for the six months period ending October 31, 1950, market receipts of producer milk were about 1½ million pounds less than for the corresponding period in 1949. However, Class I utilization for the 1950 period was almost 3 million pounds greater than for the 1949 period. For the month of October 1950, the latest month for which data were available, receipts of producer milk were down 3.8 percent from 1949 while Class I utilization was 6.8 percent greater. Producer milk receipts just barely exceeded Class I utilization for the entire market in October. In that month 1.6 million pounds of other source milk were allocated to Class I compared with slightly over ½ million pounds in October 1949.

The number of producers supplying milk to Toledo handlers dropped below 1900 in June, 1950, and succeeding months. This is the lowest number of producers on the market for several years, and averages over 200 less than for the years of 1948 and 1949. A new Grade A ordinance was made effective in October, 1950, involving stricter requirements for milk production and resulting in some increase in the cost of producing milk to meet city health department approval. It was also pointed out that the margin between the Toledo Class I and Class II prices and the prices paid by local dairy manufacturing plants has been narrowed recently by relatively higher pay prices at the local plants. However, the price incentive needed to induce producers of manufacturing milk to meet city fluid milk requirements is now greater because of increased costs of meeting city standards.

Market conditions shown by the hearing record indicate the need for a small increase in the Class I price. It is concluded that, together with a revision of the Class II price and the supply-demand adjustment discussed below, an increase in the Class I price differential of 15 cents for the six months of September through February and 5 cents for the months of March, April, July and August is appropriate to reflect market conditions and to insure an adequate supply of milk.

It was proposed that the increase in Class I and Class II price differentials be applied to the months of short supply to increase the incentive for more even seasonal production. Milk production in the highest month was 147 percent of the lowest month in 1947, 139 percent in 1948 and 136 percent in 1949, based on average daily deliveries per producer. While a satisfactory trend toward more even production is indicated, it is concluded that a somewhat wider variation in the Class I and Class II prices between spring and fall may be desirable and the increase in differentials should be applied to the months of lowest seasonal production.

It was proposed that the Class II price be fixed at 30 cents below the Class I price. There was originally 60 cents difference between these prices in all months but an amendment in 1950 changing the Class I price differential in January and February results in a difference of 70 cents in those months. The proposal was based on a change in Toledo Health Department regulations effective in October 1950, requiring cream for city consumption to be made from milk produced on farms holding permits for the production of milk for fluid consumption in the city. This requirement might be considered to justify a price for milk used for cream for fluid consumption equal to that for milk for such use. However, it is anticipated that for some time the supply of producer milk in the low production months will be insufficient to furnish fluid milk and cream sales of all handlers. This shortage will be made up largely by the use of other source cream. A total of nearly 1½ million pounds of other source cream was received by handlers in 1949, and about 1⅓ million pounds in the first 10 months of 1950. It was testified that while it is the intention of the health department eventually to require all other source purchases to be of Grade A quality, it is not possible to enforce such a requirement at present. Cream made from producer milk must therefore compete to some extent with cream from non-Grade A sources. It is concluded that under the circumstances producer milk used to produce cream for fluid consumption should be priced 30 cents per hundredweight below milk used for Class I purposes.

An adjustment in the Class I and Class II prices was proposed based on the relationship between receipts of producer milk and gross Class I utilization. A more than adequate supply of producer milk would be indicated by producer milk receipts for a 12 month period in excess of 135 percent of gross Class I utilization and an inadequate supply by receipts less than 125 percent of such utilization, it was testified. Both a fixed 12 month period and a 12 month moving average were considered. Use of a 12 month moving average appears more suitable for this purpose since changes in supply and Class I utilization would be more promptly reflected in price adjustments. Milk needed for Class II averages between 6.5 percent and 7.5 percent of Class I utilization and, allowing for daily variations in receipts and sales and variations between handlers, producer milk receipts for the markets equal to 120 percent of Class I utilization should be adequate to furnish Class I and Class II requirements. Based on records of the last 4 years, a 12 month average of over 130 percent of Class I utilization would be necessary to insure 120 percent in the lowest production month. However, it was testified that it is not considered desirable to encourage sufficient milk production to supply the entire Class I and Class II needs of the market in the short supply months. The market may not be considered seriously short of milk until producer milk receipts fall below 125 percent of gross Class I utilization for a 12 month period. For the last 4 years there has been an average difference of 15 percent between the low month and the year average in the ratio of producer milk receipts to Class I utilization. That is, if producer milk receipts for the month of lowest production average 120 percent of Class I utilization, such receipts may be expected to average about 135 percent of Class I utilization for the full year. A 12 month average of such relationship above 135 percent would indicate an excess supply of milk even in the month of lowest production. It is concluded, therefore, that the Class I price differentials considered necessary under present conditions should remain in effect only so long as producer milk receipts for the most recent 12 month period average not more than 135 percent of gross Class I utilization for the period. In the event this level is exceeded, such differentials should be reduced to the levels now in effect and remain at such levels until a shortage in supply is indicated by a 12 month period in which producer milk receipts average less than 125 percent of gross Class I utilization.

General findings. (a) The proposed marketing agreement and the order, as amended, and as hereby proposed to be further amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act;

(b) The parity prices of milk as determined pursuant to section 2 of the act are not reasonable in view of the price of feeds, available supplies of feeds and other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for milk in the marketing area and the minimum prices specified in the proposed marketing agreement and the order, as amended, and as hereby proposed to be further amended, are such prices as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest; and

(c) The proposed order, as amended, and as hereby proposed to be further amended, will regulate the handling of milk in the same manner as, and will be applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial and commercial activity specified in a marketing agreement upon which a hearing has been held.

Rulings on proposed findings and conclusions. Briefs were filed on behalf of producers and handlers.

The briefs contained statements of fact, proposed findings and conclusions, and arguments with respect to the provisions of the proposed amendment. Every point covered in the briefs was carefully considered along with the evidence in the record in making the findings and reaching the conclusions hereinbefore set forth. To the extent that the findings and conclusions proposed in the briefs are inconsistent with the findings and conclusions contained

herein, the request to make such findings or to reach such conclusions is denied on the basis of the facts found and stated in connection with the conclusions in this recommended decision.

Recommended marketing agreement and amendment to the order. The following amendment to the order, as amended, is recommended as the detailed and appropriate means by which the foregoing conclusions may be carried out. The recommended marketing agreement is not included in this decision because the regulatory provisions thereof would be identical with those contained in the order, as amended, and as hereby proposed to be further amended.

Delete § 930.5 (a) (1) and (2) and substitute therefor the following:

(1) *Class I milk price.* To the basic formula price add the following amounts for the delivery period indicated:

Delivery period:	*Amount*
May and June	$0.75
March, April, July, August	1.00
All others	1.20

Provided, That when total deliveries of producer milk to all handlers for any period of 12 consecutive months exceed 135 percent of gross Class I utilization of all handlers for such period, the Class I price shall be determined by adding to the basic formula price the amount set forth in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, such price to be effective for the first delivery period following such period and continuing in effect until the first delivery period following a period of 12 consecutive months during which total deliveries of producer milk to all handlers are less than 125 percent of gross Class I utilization of all handlers.

(2) *Delivery period.*

	Amount
May and June	$0.75
March, April, July, August	.95
All others	1.05

(3) *Class II milk price.* The Class II milk price for each delivery period shall be the Class I milk price for such delivery period less 30 cents.

Dated: January 9, 1951.

[SEAL] JOHN I. THOMPSON,
Assistant Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-570; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[7 CFR, Part 962]

FRESH PEACHES GROWN IN GEORGIA

FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION WITH RESPECT TO CONTINUATION IN EFFECT OF AMENDED MARKETING AGREEMENT AND ORDER

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of Marketing Agreement No. 99, as amended, and Order No. 62, as amended (7 CFR Part 962; 15 F. R. 4105), and the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), notice was given in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 8, 1950 (15 F. R. 8715), that a referendum would be conducted among the growers who, during the calendar year 1947 (which period was determined to be a representative period), had been engaged, in the State of Georgia, in the production of peaches for market to determine whether a majority of such growers favor the termination of the amended marketing agreement and order.

Upon the basis of the results of the aforesaid referendum, which was conducted during the period December 9 to December 16, 1950, both dates inclusive, it is hereby found and determined that the termination of the amended marketing agreement and order, regulating the handling of fresh peaches grown in the State of Georgia, is not favored by the requisite majority of such growers.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of January 1951.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture

[F. R. Doc. 51-523; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

NOTICES

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. E-6328]

MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE OF SECURITIES

JANUARY 8, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that, on January 5, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered January 5, 1951, authorizing issuance of securities in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-504; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. E-6332]

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER AUTHORIZING AND APPROVING ISSUANCE OF FIRST MOTGAGE BONDS

JANUARY 8, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that, on January 5, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered January 5, 1951, authorizing and approving issuance of First Mortgage Bonds in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-505; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1558]

BIDDEFORD AND SACO GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JANUARY 8, 1951.

Take notice that Biddeford and Saco Gas Company (Applicant), a Maine corporation with its principal place of business at Saco, Maine, filed on December 12, 1950, an application pursuant to section 7 (a) of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, for an order of the Commission directing Northeastern Gas Transmission Company (Northeastern) to extend and to establish physical connection of its proposed transportation facilities, authorized by the Commission to be constructed and operated by Northeastern by its Opinion No. 202 and accompanying order issued November 8, 1950, and to sell natural gas to Applicant.

Applicant is engaged in the manufacture, local distribution, and sale of manufactured gas in Maine communities which are immediately adjacent to the territory authorized to be served by Northeastern. Applicant serves approximately 1,600 customers in communities with a population of approximately 31,000. It distributes approximately 40,000 Mcf of gas annually.

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 29th day of January 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-527; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1559]

GAS SERVICE, INC.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JANUARY 8, 1951.

Take notice that Gas Service, Inc. (Applicant), a New Hampshire corporation with its principal place of business at Exeter, New Hampshire, filed on December 12, 1950, an application pursuant to section 7 (a) of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, for an order of the Commission directing Northeastern Gas Transmission Company (Northeastern) to extend and to establish physical connection of its proposed transportation faciliites, authorized by the Commission to be constructed and operated by Northeastern by its Opinion No. 202 and accompanying order issued November 8, 1950, and to sell natural gas to Applicant at Dover, New Hampshire.

Applicant is engaged in the manufacture, local distribution, and sale of manufactured gas in Dover, New Hampshire, a community with a population of approximately 17,000, as well as in other

communities, all of which are immediately adjacent to the territory authorized to be served by Northeastern. Applicant serves approximately 1,800 customers and distributes approximately 45,000 Mcf of gas annually in Dover.

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 29th day of January 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-528; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1573]

TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JANUARY 8, 1951.

Take notice that Tennessee Gas Transmission Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation, having its principal office at Commerce Building, Houston, Texas, filed on December 27, 1950, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of certain facilities for the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce, as hereinafter described, and as more fully described in the application.

Applicant proposes to construct 25 miles of 26-inch loop line along its authorized Buffalo extension, and 2,000 additional compressor horsepower at Station No. 209. It proposes to use these facilities to transport 25,000 Mcf of natural gas per day to Applicant's Northern rate zone for delivery to the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company. The sale of such gas was authorized by the Commission in Docket No. G-962 and is currently being delivered to United Fuel Gas Company in Applicant's Eastern Zone for the account of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company.

The estimated overall capital cost of the facilities proposed in this application is approximately $2,454,000.

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 29th day of January 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-529; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:53 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1576]

GREENFIELD GAS LIGHT CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JANUARY 8, 1951.

Take notice that Greenfield Gas Light Company (Applicant), a Massachusetts corporation with its principal place of business at 395 Main Street, Greenfield, Massachusetts, filed on January 2, 1951, an application pursuant to section 7 (a) of the Natural Gas Act for an order directing Northeastern Gas Transmission Company to extend the facilities which it was authorized to construct and operate by the Commission's Opinion No. 202 and the order attached thereto issued November 8, 1950, so as to cause such facilities to be physically interconnected with the Applicant's gas system and to sell natural gas to Applicant at Greenfield, Massachusetts, where Applicant is now engaged in the distribution of manufactured gas.

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 and 1.10) on or before the 29th day of January 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-525; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1577]

TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JANUARY 8, 1951.

Take notice that Tennessee Gas Transmission Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation having its principal office at Commerce Building, Houston, Texas, filed on January 2, 1951, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural gas transmission facilities as hereinafter described and as more fully described in the application.

Applicant proposes to construct approximately 186 miles of loop pipe line along its existing main line between Compressor Station No. 0 and Compressor Station No. 14, approximately 43 miles of loop line along its San Salvador extension and approximately 24 miles of loop line along its Buffalo extension; 186 miles of such line is to be 30 inches in diameter and 67 miles of such line is to be 26 inches in diameter. Applicant also proposes to construct 61,000 horsepower of compressor units together with other related facilities to be installed in existing compressor stations. In addition, Applicant proposes to construct approximately 100 miles of miscellaneous lateral lines. The proposed facilities are designed to enable Applicant to deliver 45,000 Mcf of natural gas per day in accordance with the options extended to Iroquois Gas Corporation, United Natural Gas Company and Equitable Gas Company (Exhibits 26, 28 and 29, respectively, in Docket No. G-962).

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 29th day of January 1951. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-526; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. IT-6087, IT-6088, IT-6089, IT-6090, E-6331]

BONNEVILLE PROJECT; COLUMBIA RIVER, WASHINGTON-OREGON

NOTICE OF ORDER CONFIRMING AND APPROVING TEMPORARY RATE SCHEDULES

JANUARY 8, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that, on January 5, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered January 5, 1951, confirming and approving temporary rate schedules in the above-designated matters.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-506; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[Project No. 1711]

OSCAR E. AND EVERETT KOSAR

NOTICE OF ORDER APPROVING TRANSFER OF LICENSE

JANUARY 8, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that, on November 10, 1950, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered November 9, 1950, approving transfer of license (minor) in the above-designated matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-507; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Designation Order 53]

DESIGNATION OF MOTIONS COMMISSIONER FOR JANUARY 1951

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 29th day of December 1950;

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 0.111 of the Statement of Delegations of Authority, that Paul A. Walker, Commissioner, is hereby designated as Motions Commissioner for the month of January 1951.

It is further ordered, That in the event said Motions Commissioner is unable to act during any part of said period the Chairman or Acting Chairman will designate a substitute Motions Commissioner.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-568; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

CERTIFICATION OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Pursuant to section 1603 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code as amended, the unemployment compensation laws of the following States have heretofore been approved:

Alabama.
Alaska.
Arizona.
Arkansas.
California.
Colorado.
Connecticut.
Delaware.
District of Columbia.
Florida.
Georgia.
Hawaii.
Idaho.
Illinois.
Indiana.
Iowa.
Kansas.
Kentucky.
Louisiana.
Maine.
Maryland.
Massachusetts.
Michigan.
Minnesota.
Mississippi.
Missouri.
Montana.
Nebraska.
Nevada.
New Hampshire.
New Jersey.
New Mexico.
New York.
North Carolina.
North Dakota.
Ohio.
Oklahoma.
Oregon.
Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island.
South Carolina.
South Dakota.
Tennessee.
Texas.
Utah.
Vermont.
Virginia.
Washington.
West Virginia.
Wisconsin.
Wyoming.

In accordance with the provisions of section 1603 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2, effective August 20, 1949, I, as Secretary of Labor, hereby certify the foregoing States to the Secretary of the Treasury for the taxable year 1950.

MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

DECEMBER 31, 1950.

[F. R. Doc. 51-503; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

CERTIFICATION OF STATE LAWS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY PURSUANT TO SECTION 1602 (B) (1) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

Whereas, as Secretary of Labor, I have heretofore certified to the Secretary of the Treasury the unemployment compensation laws of the States hereinafter enumerated with respect to the taxable year 1950, as provided in section 1603 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended; and

Whereas, reduced rates of contributions were allowable under the law of each of said States with respect to the taxable year 1950 only in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of section 1602 of said Code:

Now therefore, pursuant to section 1602 (b) (1) of said Code, the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2, effective August 20, 1949, I, as Secretary of Labor, hereby certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the Unemployment Compensation Law of each of the following States for the taxable year 1950:

Alabama.
Alaska.
Arizona.
Arkansas.
California.
Colorado.
Connecticut.
Delaware.
District of Columbia.
Florida.
Georgia.
Hawaii.
Idaho.
Illinois.
Indiana.
Iowa.
Kansas.
Kentucky.
Louisiana.
Maine.
Maryland.
Massachusetts.
Michigan.
Minnesota.
Mississippi.
Missouri.
Montana.
Nebraska.
Nevada.
New Hampshire.
New Jersey.
New Mexico.
New York.
North Carolina.
North Dakota.
Ohio.
Oklahoma.
Oregon.
Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island.
South Carolina.
South Dakota.
Tennessee.
Texas.
Utah.
Vermont.
Virginia.
Washington.
West Virginia.
Wisconsin.
Wyoming.

MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

DECEMBER 31, 1950.

[F. R. Doc. 51-502; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

[No. 14]

ROZA DIVISION; YAKIMA IRRIGATION PROJECT, WASHINGTON

AVAILABILITY OF WATER TO PART OF LANDS AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION CHARCE INSTALLMENTS

DECEMBER 27, 1950.

Pursuant to the provisions of article 12 (d) of the contract of December 13, 1935, as amended by the contract of January 17, 1949, between The United States of America and the Roza Irrigation District, which relates to the construction of irrigation works, it is hereby announced that in addition to the lands included in Blocks 1, 2, 3, and 4, water will be available as of April 1, 1951, for the following tracts of land in the Roza Irrigation District, which are hereby designated Blocks 5 and 6 to wit:

BLOCK 5

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

Description	*Irrigable area privately-owned land (acres)*
T. 9 N., R. 25 E.:	
Sec. 10:	
SW¼NE¼	9.9
SE¼NE¼	.3
SE¼NW¼	3.7
NE¼SW¼	26.7
SE¼SW¼	15.8
NE¼SE¼	39.1
NW¼SE¼	30.5
SW¼SE¼	38.4
SE¼SE¼	41.3
Sec. 11:	
NE¼NE¼	.1
NW¼NE¼	.1
SW¼NE¼	27.7
SE¼NE¼	33.4
SW¼NW¼	14.8
SE¼NW¼	23.6
NE¼SW¼	40.4
NW¼SW¼	40.0
SW¼SW¼	39.9
SE¼SW¼	39.6
NE¼SE¼	28.7
NW¼SE¼	38.8

BLOCK 5—Continued

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN—continued

Description	*Irrigable area privately-owned land (acres)*
T. 9 N., R. 25 E.—Con.	
Sec. 11—Continued	
SW¼SE¼	29.7
SE¼SE¼	29.0
Sec. 12:	
NE¼NE¼	15.3
NW¼NE¼	5.9
SW¼NE¼	42.0
SE¼NE¼	41.8
NE¼NW¼	.9
NW¼NW¼	1.0
SW¼NW¼	38.9
SE¼NW¼	39.3
NE¼SW¼	42.3
NW¼SW¼	43.1
SW¼SW¼	42.8
SE¼SW¼	41.8
NE¼SE¼	34.1
NW¼SE¼	42.8
SW¼SE¼	41.7
SE¼SE¼	28.7
Sec. 13:	
NE¼NE¼	20.6
NW¼NE¼	21.1
SW¼NE¼	23.5
SE¼NE¼	35.3
NE¼NW¼	32.6
NW¼NW¼	41.3
SW¼NW¼	26.1
SE¼NW¼	30.0
NE¼SW¼	15.2
NW¼SW¼	18.9
SE¼SW¼	.5
NE¼SE¼	36.7
NW¼SE¼	43.6
SW¼SE¼	1.3
Sec. 14:	
NE¼NE¼	17.8
NW¼NE¼	38.7
SW¼NE¼	40.5
SE¼NE¼	15.1
NE¼NW¼	35.8
NW¼NW¼	33.3
SW¼NW¼	23.7
SE¼NW¼	31.6
NE¼SW¼	39.8
NW¼SW¼	23.9
SE¼SW¼	31.1
NE¼SE¼	37.2
NW¼SE¼	40.1
SW¼SE¼	12.8
SE¼SE¼	8.9
Sec. 15:	
NE¼NE¼	40.4
NW¼NE¼	40.0
SW¼NE¼	35.1
SE¼NE¼	40.9
NE¼NW¼	11.1
SE¼NW¼	11.9
NE¼SW¼	10.0
NE¼SE¼	27.3
NW¼SE¼	14.6
T. 9 N., R. 26 E.:	
Sec. 2:	
NW¼NE¼	16.1
NE¼NW¼	29.5
NW¼NW¼	3.9
Sec. 3:	
NE¼NE¼	12.7
NW¼NE¼	17.8
SW¼NE¼	10.8
SE¼NE¼	.5
NE¼NW¼	14.9
NW¼NW¼	5.4
SW¼NW¼	19.0
SE¼NW¼	7.0
NE¼SW¼	2.5
NW¼SW¼	18.3
Sec. 4:	
SE¼SE¼	.3
SW¼SE¼	11.5
Sec. 5:	
NE¼NE¼	40.1
NW¼NE¼	44.1
SW¼NE¼	37.2
SE¼NE¼	30.3

BLOCK 5—Continued

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN—continued

Description	Irrigable area privately-owned land (acres)
T. 9 N., R. 26 E.—Con.	
Sec. 5—Continued	
NE¼NW¼	29.3
NW¼NW¼	8.5
SW¼NW¼	29.7
SE¼NW¼	37.4
NE¼SW¼	18.2
NW¼SW¼	24.5
SW¼SW¼	13.2
SE¼SW¼	1.9
NE¼SE¼	24.5
NW¼SE¼	28.2
SW¼SE¼	4.0
SE¼SE¼	21.3
Sec. 7:	
NE¼NE¼	19.8
NW¼NE¼	30.4
SW¼NE¼	10.1
SE¼NE¼	8.1
NE¼NW¼	23.0
NW¼NW¼	16.4
SW¼NW¼	34.4
SE¼NW¼	28.0
NW¼SW¼	18.3
SW¼SW¼	10.2
Sec. 9:	
NW¼NE¼	3.1
NE¼NW¼	4.1
NW¼NW¼	3.6
T. 10 N., R. 26 E.:	
Sec. 26:	
NE¼SW¼	26.5
NW¼SW¼	19.8
NW¼SE¼	19.1
Sec. 27:	
SE¼SW¼	8.5
NE¼SE¼	16.7
NW¼SE¼	3.5
SW¼SE¼	33.9
SE¼SE¼	22.6
Sec. 32:	
NE¼SE¼	.9
SW¼SE¼	9.1
SE¼SE¼	24.0
Sec. 33:	
SW¼NE¼	6.7
SE¼NE¼	22.9
NE¼SW¼	26.1
NW¼SW¼	6.5
SW¼SW¼	36.2
SE¼SW¼	39.8
NE¼SE¼	32.2
NW¼SE¼	36.5
SW¼SE¼	35.2
SE¼SE¼	26.5
Sec. 34:	
NE¼NE¼	36.2
NW¼NE¼	38.2
SW¼NE¼	30.5
SE¼NE¼	36.9
NE¼NW¼	26.7
NW¼NW¼	2.9
SW¼NW¼	20.0
SE¼NW¼	20.2
NE¼SW¼	25.0
NW¼SW¼	25.5
SW¼SW¼	17.1
SE¼SW¼	31.8
NE¼SE¼	39.1
NW¼SE¼	23.9
SW¼SE¼	25.9
SE¼SE¼	36.5
Sec. 35:	
NW¼NE¼	21.7
SW¼NE¼	23.6
NE¼NW¼	25.7
NW¼NW¼	17.6
SW¼NW¼	36.3
SE¼NW¼	21.3
NE¼SW¼	17.1
NW¼SW¼	28.1
SW¼SW¼	9.6
SE¼SW¼	13.5
NW¼SE¼	23.6
SW¼SE¼	21.2
Total irrigable area, Block 5	4,023.2

BLOCK 6

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

Description	Farm unit	Irrigable area homestead lands (acres)
T. 11 N., R. 20 E.:		
Sec. 12: E½SE¼	A	37.3
T. 10 N., R. 21 E.:		
Sec. 2: N½NW¼, E½SW¼ NW¼	A	75.6
T. 11 N., R. 21 E.:		
Sec. 26:		
Lot 4, SE¼SE¼	A	47.8
Lot 3, SW¼SE¼	B	44.2
T. 10 N., R. 22 E.:		
Sec. 2:		
Lot 5	A	40.6
Lot 6	B	41.4
Sec. 4:		
Lot 7	A	59.1
Lot 6	B	50.6
Lot 5	C	38.3
Sec. 6: Lot 2	B	34.3
T. 9 N., R. 23 E.:		
Sec. 2: Lots 5 and 6	C	88.2
T. 10 N., R. 23 E.:		
Sec. 6:		
Lot 3, SE¼NW¼	A	56.8
Lot 4, SW¼NW¼	B	49.8
T. 9 N., R. 24 E.:		
Sec. 6:		
Lots 1 and 2	A	68.7
S½NE¼	B	78.1
Sec. 14:		
Lot 1	A	64.6
Lot 2	B	80.9
Lot 5	E	59.4
T. 9 N., R. 26 E.:		
Sec. 4:		
Lot 5	A	101.8
Lot 6	B	90.3
Lot 7	C	78.5
T. 10 N., R. 26 E.:		
Sec. 26: S½SW¼, SW¼SE¼	A	69.9
Total irrigable area, Block 6		1,356.2

The combined contractual obligations of the Roza Irrigation District to the United States total $23,500,000; of this amount $21,000,000 is covered by the contract of December 13, 1935, as amended, in respect to the construction of irrigation works, exclusive of storage, and $2,500,000 is covered by the contract of July 8, 1921, as amended, in respect to the District's proportionate share of Yakima Project water storage.

The present estimate of the construction charge per irrigable acre for the works built and to be built, and for the proportionate share of storage, under said contracts and amendments thereof, is hereby announced as $326.39 per acre. This per-acre construction charge is based upon the contractual obligations set forth above and is subject to readjustment upon completion or termination of the construction program for the project works and the ascertainment of the actual cost thereof, and is subject to increase or decrease to the end that the District shall pay to the United States the full construction cost as finally determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

The first semiannual instalment of the construction charge for the distribution system, payable on account of the lands in Block 5 and Block 6, will be $1.35 per irrigable acre, as the irrigable acreage is shown in the above lists of lands, and will be due and payable by the District to the United States on December 31, 1951. Subsequent semiannual instalments will be due on June 30 and December 31 of each year, beginning with the year 1952. The last of the seventy-eight (78) semiannual instalments shall be due and payable within forty (40) years from the date of this notice. The amounts of the remaining seventy-seven (77) instalments will be determined and announced by a subsequent notice or notices.

The second and third instalments of the construction charge for the distribution system, payable on account of the lands in Block 4, will be $1.35 per irrigable acre for each instalment and will be due on June 30, 1951, and December 31, 1951, respectively. The amounts of the remaining seventy-five (75) instalments to be paid on account of these lands will be determined and announced by a subsequent notice or notices.

The sixth and seventh instalments of the construction charge for the distribution system, payable on account of the lands in Block 3, will be $1.35 per irrigable acre for each instalment and will be due on June 30, 1951, and December 31, 1951, respectively. The amounts of the remaining seventy-one (71) instalments to be paid on account of these lands will be determined and announced by a subsequent notice or notices.

The eighth and ninth instalments of the construction charge for the distribution system, payable on account of the lands in Block 2, will be $1.35 per irrigable acre for each instalment and will be due on June 30, 1951, and December 31, 1951, respectively. The amounts of the remaining sixty-nine (69) instalments payable on account of these lands will be determined and announced by a subsequent notice or notices.

The tenth and eleventh instalments of the construction charge for the distribution system, payable on account of the lands in Block 1, will be $1.35 per irrigable acre for each instalment and will be due on June 30, 1951, and December 31, 1951, respectively. The amounts of the remaining sixty-seven (67) instalments payable on account of these lands will be determined and announced by a subsequent notice or notices.

These instalments are in addition to the semiannual instalments of construction charges for the District's proportionate share of Yakima Project water storage as announced on November 6, 1945.

G. W. LINEWEAVER,
Acting Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 51-501; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 25732]

PHOSPHATE ROCK FROM FLORIDA TO THE SOUTHWEST

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 9, 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 I. C. C. Nos. 3912, 3899, 3919 and 3932, and certain other tariffs named in the application.

Commodities involved: Phosphate rock, ground or not ground, in carloads.

From: Florida.

To: Points in Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers. Circuitous routes.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-513; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25733]

FOREIGN WOODS FROM PASCAGOULA AND MOSS POINT, MISS., TO THE SOUTH

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 9, 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: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for carriers parties to Agent C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 889.

Commodities involved: Lumber, logs, flitches, and dimension stock, built-up woods and veneer, of foreign woods other than Mexican pine, balsa wood or dyewoods, carloads.

From: Pascagoula and Moss Point, Miss.

To: Southern territory.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 889, Supp. 101.

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. 51-514; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25734]

ILMENITE ORE FROM MELBOURNE, FLA., TO OHIO AND MICHIGAN

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 9, 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: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for carriers parties to Agent C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 1188.

Commodities involved: Ilmenite ore and ilmenite ore concentrates, in carloads.

From: Melbourne, Fla.

To: Newark, Fostoria and Toledo, Ohio and Flint, Mich.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers. Circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 1188, Supp. 9.

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. 51-515; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25735]

COAL FROM KENTUCKY TO NASHVILLE, TENN.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 9, 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: The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway for itself and on behalf of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Commodities involved: Bituminous coal, carloads.

From: Mines in western Kentucky.

To: Nashville, Tenn.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-516; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25736]

ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMERS FROM SHARON, PA., TO THE SOUTH

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 9, 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: L. C. Schuldt, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 4300, pursuant to fourth-section order No. 9800.

Commodities involved: Electrical transformers and parts, in carloads.

From: Sharon, Pa.

To: Atlanta, Ga., and points taking same rates, Charlotte, N. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-517; Filed, Jan. 11, 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 16467]

HELEN BINDER AND HEINRICH BUEHLER

In re: Stocks owned by Helen Binder and by Heinrich Buehler. F-28-25852-D-1, F-28-25853-D-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Helen Binder, whose last known address is Stahbadstrasse 72, Weinheim in Baden, Germany, and Heinrich Buehler, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: All rights and interests evidenced or represented by an American Share Certificate issued by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, New York, for Twenty (20) Shares of Ten (10) Shillings Par Value Ordinary Registered Capital Stock of Electric and Musical Industries, Limited, Blyth Road, Hayes, Middlesex, England, said Certificate numbered TF755, registered in the name of Helen Binder, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

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 Helen Binder, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the property described as follows: All rights and interests evidenced or represented by an American Share Certificate issued by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, New York, for One Hundred (100) shares of Ten (10) Shillings Par Value Ordinary Registered Capital Stock of Electric and Musical Industries, Limited, Blyth Road, Hayes, Middlesex, England, said Certificate numbered H13562, registered in the name of Heinrich Buehler, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

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 Heinrich Buehler, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 15, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-542; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:57 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 15583]

YASU USAMI

In re: Estate of Yasu Usami, deceased. File D-39-1522. E. T. sec. 3334.

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 Masaze Usami, John Doe Usami, and Shinsaku Usami, whose last known address is Japan, are residents of Japan and nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof in and to the sum of $1,971.46, paid to the State Controller of the State of California pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco, dated December 15, 1942, in the Matter of the Estate of Yasu Usami, deceased, and any and all additions thereto,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 9, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-537; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:56 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16405]

AKIYE AND HATSUJIRO MATSUMOTO

In re: Rights of Akiye Matsumoto and Hatsujiro Matsumoto under an insurance contract. File No. F-39-4405-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 Akiye Matsumoto and Hatsujiro Matsumoto, 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. 7 814 391 issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Akiye Matsumoto, 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 Akiye Matsumoto or Hatsujiro Matsumoto, 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. 51-538; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:56 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16406]

MARY MAYER

In re: Rights of Mary Mayer under insurance contract. F–28–30879–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 Mary Mayer, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due to Mary Mayer under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. M477705 issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, New Jersey, to Mary Mayer, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid 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 13, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51–539; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:56 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16409]

KAMECHIYO MIYAMOTO

In re: Rights of Kamechiyo Miyamoto under insurance contract. File No. D–39–8086–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 Kamechiyo Miyamoto, whose last known address is Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national 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. 9065 351, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Tsuneyoshi Miyamoto, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid 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 13, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51–540; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:57 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16410]

MATSUJIRO AND TORA MIYAOI

In re: Rights of Matsujiro Miyaoi and Tora Miyaoi under insurance contract. File No. F–39–6086–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 Matsujiro Miyaoi and Tora Miyaoi, 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. 59686, issued by the West Coast Life Insurance Company, San Francisco, California, to Matsujiro Miyaoi, 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, Matsujiro Miyaoi or Tora Miyaoi, 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. 51–541; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:57 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16665]

"ALBINGIA" VERSICHERUNGS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

In re: Securities owned by and debt owing to "Albingia" Versicherungs Aktiengesellschaft. F–28–1–A–1; 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 "Albingia" Versicherungs Aktiengesellschaft, the last known address of which is Europa Haus, Alsterdamm 39, Hamburg, 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 Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Coupons due April 1, 1935 and October 1, 1935 detached from $65,000.00 Agricultural Mortgage Bank of Colombia Guaranteed Sinking Fund Gold Bond Issue of 1926, 7 percent, due April 1, 1946, having an aggregate face value of $4,550.00, presently in the custody of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York 15, New York, in an account entitled "Albingia" Versicherungs Aktiengesellschaft, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,

b. Those certain non-interest bearing Certificates of Indebtedness of Conversion Bank for German Foreign Debts,

Series I, 1934 in the aggregate face value of RM4,150, identified as follows:

Series	No.	Amounts
A	NR0629351/64	50 RM
A	NR0629337/50	50 RM
D	NR0470351/65	50 RM
A	NR681827/46	50 RM
E	NR0321687/99	40 RM
A	NR0446440/41	40 RM
A	NR0396915	40 RM
B	NR0280709	30 RM
D	NR3382729	5 RM
E	NR1690134/40	10 RM
B	NR0682976	10 RM
B	NR0741801/2	10 RM
D	NR1332651/2	10 RM
E	NR1546911/18	10 RM
E	NR3848527/29	5 RM
E	NR3842490/96	5 RM
E	NR3752260/69	5 RM
A	NR0913203/7	5 RM

said certificates presently in the custody of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York 15, New York, in an account entitled "Albingia" Versicherungs Aktiengesellschaft, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, and

c. That certain debt or other obligation owing to "Albingia" Versicherungs Aktiengesellschaft, by Johnson and Higgins, 63 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, arising out of recovery from colliding vessel of General Average Charges due from shipment on Str. "City of Hamburg" accident December 1937 under Interest No. 20/21 paid as per General Average Statement, 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, "Albingia" Versicherungs Aktiengesellschaft, 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 21, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-543; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:57 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16755]

ERWIN BEERWART ET AL.

In re: Rights of Erwin Beerwart et al., under contract of insurance. File F-28-29929-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 Erwin Beerwart and Erika Beerwart, 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. 5770535C, issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Erwin Beerwart, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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 Erwin Beerwart or Erika Beerwart, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-546; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:58 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16685]

HILDA BODE HERPEL

In re: Securities and bank account owned by Hilda Bode Herpel. F-28-28549-D-1; 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 Hilda Bode Herpel, whose last known address is Goettingen, Weenderstr., 21, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Three (3) shares of $15.00 par value capital stock of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 Pine Street, New York 15, New York, evidenced by certificate numbered 461255, registered in the name of Mrs. Hilda Bode Herpel, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and

b. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Hilda Bode Herpel by the Wayne County Savings Bank, Honesdale, Pennsylvania, arising out of a Savings Account number 27491, entitled Mrs. Hilda Herpel, 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 (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 21, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-544; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:58 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16754]

FRANTZ JOSEF BARTLEWSKI ET AL.

In re: Rights of Frantz Josef Bartlewski et al. under insurance contract. File No. F-28-26803-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 Frantz Josef Bartlewski, Elizabeth Bartlewski and Curt Bartlewski, 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. 4-554-580-C issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Frantz Josef Bartlewski, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid Metropolitan Life Insurance Company together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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 Frantz Josef Bartlewski or Elizabeth Bartlewski and Curt Bartlewski, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-545; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:58 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16757]

ALBERT AND KAETHE BOLLMANN

In re: Rights of Albert Bollmann and of Kaethe Bollmann under insurance contract. File No. F-28-3307-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 Albert Bollmann and Kaethe Bollmann, 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. 7196761 A issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Albert Bollmann, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid Metropolitan Life Insurance Company together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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 Albert Bollmann or Kaethe Bollmann, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-547; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:58 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16759]

DENSAKU AND AKIKO FURUYAMA

In re: Rights of Densaku Furuyama and Akiko Furuyama under contract of insurance. File No. F-39-4344-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 Densaku Furuyama and Akiko Furuyama, 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. 1435773, issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, Canada, to Densaku Furuyama, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada together with the right to demand, enforce, receive and collect the same (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 Densaku Furuyama or Akiko Furuyama, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-548; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:58 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16760]

WALTER GIESEKING ET AL.

In re: Rights of Walter Gieseking et al. under insurance contracts. Files No. D-28-7035-H-1, H-3.

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 Walter Gieseking and Anna Gieseking, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the children, names unknown, of Walter Gieseking, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the net proceeds due or to become due under annuity contracts evidenced by policies No. 10895520 and 10496254, issued by The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, New York, New York, to Walter Gieseking, and any and all other benefits and

rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contracts of insurance except those of the aforesaid The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States together with the right to demand, enforce, receive and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof and the children, names unknown, of Walter Gieseking, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-549; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:59 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16761]

WALTER GOLLER ET AL.

In re: Rights of Walter Goller et al., under insurance contract. File No. D-28-10671-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 Walter Goller, Helmut Goller and Emilie Goller, 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. 8-056-129A issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, to Walter Goller, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid Metropolitan Life Insurance Company together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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 Walter Goller or Helmut Goller and Emilie Goller, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-550; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:59 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16762]

MRS. KAETHE HAMMER AND OTTFRIED HAMMER

In re: Rights of Mrs. Kaethe Hammer and Ottfried Hammer under insurance contract. File No. F-28-24499-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 Mrs. Kaethe Hammer and Ottfried Hammer, 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 to Mrs. Kaethe Hammer and Ottfried Hammer under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 2 193 669A, issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Mrs. Kaethe Hammer, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of Hans Karl Hammer, a resident of the United States, of Karl Hammer, a resident of Honduras, and of the aforesaid Metropolitan Life Insurance Company together with the right to demand, enforce, receive and collect the same is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by Mrs. Kaethe Hammer or Ottfried Hammer, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-551; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:59 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16766]

MINOSUKE KANESHIMA ET AL.

In re: Rights of Minosuke Kaneshima et al., under insurance contract. File No. D-39-5363-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 Minosuke Kaneshima and Tsuyako Kaneshima, 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. 1,359,360 issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, to Minosuke Kaneshima, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada together with the right to demand, enforce, receive and collect the same (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 Minosuke Kaneshima or Tsuyako Kaneshima, the afore-

said 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-552; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:59 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16768]

HANA AND RIHEI KAWASAKI

In re: Rights of Hana Kawasaki and of Rihei Kawasaki under insurance contract. File No. D-39-6914-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 Hana Kawasaki and Rihei Kawasaki, 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. 15 386 226, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Hana Kawasaki, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid New York Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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, Hana Kawasaki or Rihei Kawasaki, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-553; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 8:59 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16769]

RIHEI AND HANA KAWASAKI

In re: Rights of Rihei Kawasaki and of Hana Kawasaki under insurance contract. File No. D-39-6914-H-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 Rihei Kawasaki and Hana Kawasaki, 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. 16 025 429, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Rihei Kawasaki, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid New York Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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, Rihei Kawasaki or Hana Kawasaki, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in suparagraph 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-554; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 9:00 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16770]

HANS RULFF AND ANNELIESE KEHRMANN

In re: Rights of Hans Ruliff Kehrmann and Anneliese Kehrmann under insurance contract. File No. F-39-2434-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 Hans Rulff Kehrmann and Anneliese Kehrmann, 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. 204 614, issued by the West Coast Life Insurance Company, San Francisco, California, to Hans Rulff Kehrmann, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid West Coast Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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 Hans Rulff Kehrmann or Anneliese Kehrmann, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-555; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 9:00 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16798]

MARY RIKART ET AL.

In re: Rights of Mary Rikart et al., under contract of insurance. File No. F-28-29115-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 Mary Rikart, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs-at-law, next-of-kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Mary Rikart, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 13 900 374 issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Mary Rikart, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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 Mary Rikart or the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs-at-law, next-of-kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, at Mary Rikart, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof and the domiciliary personal representatives, heirs-at-law, next-of-kin, legatees and distributees, names unknown, of Mary Rikart, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-564; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 9:02 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16776]

MATSUYE KOIKE ET AL.

In re: Rights of Matsuye Koike et al. under insurance contract. File No. D-39-1672-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 Matsuye Koike and Toyoko Koike, 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. 588842, issued by the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Toronto, Canada, to Matsuye Koike, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive and collect the same (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 Matsuye Koike or Toyoko Koike, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-557; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 9:00 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16777]

TAKASHI AND ORIKO KOMATSU

In re: Rights of Takashi Komatsu and Oriko Komatsu under insurance contract. File No. F-39-2444-H-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 Takashi Komatsu and Oriko Komatsu, 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. 490753, issued by the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, California, to Takashi Komatsu, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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, Takashi Komatsu or Oriko Komatsu, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-558; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 9:01 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16773]

KIKA AND SHOJI KIYOTA

In re: Rights of Kika Kiyota and Shoji Kiyota under contract of insurance. File No. D–39–2171–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 Kika Kiyota and Shoji Kiyota, 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. 704723 issued by the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Toronto, Canada, to Kika Kiyota, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive and collect the same (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 Kika Kiyota or Shoji Kiyota, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51–556; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 9:00 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16783]

ERNST F. AND ALIDA M. C. LINDEWIRTH

In re: Rights of Ernst F. Lindewirth and Alida M. C. Lindewirth, under insurance contract. F–28–19302–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 Ernst F. Lindewirth and Alida M. C. Lindewirth, 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. 285855 issued by the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, to Ernst F. Lindewirth, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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 Ernst F. Lindewirth or Alida M. C. Lindewirth, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51–559; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 9:01 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16784]

WILLIAM J. MARGREVE

In re: Rights of William J. Margreve under insurance contracts. Files No. F–28–28776–H–1, H–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 William J. Margreve, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due to William J. Margreve under contracts of insurance evidenced by policies No. 9474562 and 10915134, issued by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Massachusetts, to William J. Margreve, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contracts of insurance except those of Anne Margreve, a resident of the United States and of the aforesaid John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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 (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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51–560; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 9:01 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16791]

HANS AND LIZETTO NEBEL

In re: Rights of Hans Nebel and Lizetto Nebel under contract of insurance. File F–28–13206–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 Hans Nebel and Lizetto Nebel, 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 to Hans Nebel or Lizetto Nebel

under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 11400457, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Hans Nebel, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of Martin Nebel and the aforesaid New York Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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 Hans Nebel or Lizetto Nebel, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-561; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 9:01 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16793]

ERICK GEORG WILHELM AND GERTRUD KOCKERT PAYSEN

In re: Rights of Erick George Wilhelm Paysen and of Gertrud Kockert Paysen under insurance contract. File Nos. F-28-17777 and F-28-17777-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 Erick Georg Wilhelm Paysen and Gertrud Kockert Paysen, 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. 199-099 issued by the Pan American Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, to Erick Georg Wilhelm Paysen, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid Pan American Life Insurance Company together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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 Erick Georg Wilhelm Paysen or Gertrud Kockert Paysen, 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 other-
Executive Order 9193, as amended.
wise 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

Executed at Washington, D. C., on December 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-562; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 9:02 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 16797]

ARTHUR A. QUEITSCH ET AL.

In re: Rights of Arthur A. Queitsch et al., under insurance contract. F-23-24548-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 Arthur A. Queitsch, Marie E. Queitsch and Werner Queitsch, 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. 11291542A, issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Arthur A. Queitsch, and any and all other benefits and rights of any kind or character whatsoever under or arising out of said contract of insurance except those of the aforesaid Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, together with the right to demand, enforce, receive 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 Arthur A. Queitsch or Marie E. Queitsch or Werner Queitsch, 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 27, 1950.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 51-563; Filed, Jan. 11, 1951; 9:02 a. m.]

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