THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET
FEDERAL REGISTER
OF THE UNITED STATES 1934

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 35

Washington, Tuesday, February 20, 1951

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10215

EXEMPTION OF ARTHUR A. QUINN FROM COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FOR AGE

WHEREAS, in my judgment, the public interest requires that Arthur A. Quinn, Comptroller of Customs with headquarters at New York, New York, be exempted from compulsory retirement for age as provided below:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 204 of the Act of June 30, 1932, 47 Stat. 404 (5 U. S. C. 715a), it is ordered that the said Arthur A. Quinn be, and he hereby is, exempted from compulsory retirement for age under the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, for an indefinite period of time, not extending beyond June 30, 1951.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 16, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2537; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 10:51 a. m.]

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter I—Civil Aeronautics Board

[Civil Air Regs., Amdt. 20-10]

PART 20—PILOT CERTIFICATES

COLOR VISION REQUIREMENTS FOR PILOTS

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of February 1951.

Under current regulations applicants for commercial pilot certificates are required to meet the second-class physical standards. Such standards include a requirement for "normal fields of vision" which has been interpreted to require those applicants to have normal color vision. Under current requirements student and private pilots who are required to meet third-class physical standards have not had to demonstrate normal color vision. An amendment of Part 29, being adopted concurrently with this amendment, changes the color vision requirement for the second-class physical standard to make it more directly related to aviation safety, and for the first time adds a color vision requirement to the third-class physical standards. The amendments provide that applicants for all pilot certificates shall have the ability to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white. (See the amendment of Part 29 for details with respect to the changed requirements and the manner of administration thereof.) This amendment of Part 20 provides that an applicant who is unable to distinguish these aviation signal colors may still be issued a pilot certificate, restricted, however, to the exercise of the certificate privileges under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, as will not require the ability to distinguish aviation signal colors.

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

In consideration of the foregoing the Civil Aeronautics Board hereby amends Part 20 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 20 as amended) effective March 20, 1951.

1. By amending § 20.5 (a) to read as follows:

§ 20.5 *Physical standards*—(a) *Powered aircraft.* Applicant shall meet the physical standards of the third class prescribed in Part 29 of this subchapter: *Provided,* That an applicant who is unable to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white shall be issued an airman certificate appropriately endorsed to prohibit the holder thereof from exercising the privileges of such certificate except under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, which would not require the ability to distinguish such aviation signal colors.

* * * * *

2. By amending § 20.23 (a) to read as follows:

§ 20.23 *Physical standards*—(a) *Powered aircraft.* Applicant shall meet the physical standards of the third class prescribed in Part 29 of this subchapter: *Provided,* That an applicant who is unable to distinguish aviation signal red,

(Continued on next page)

CONTENTS

THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL REGISTER

Published daily, except Sundays, Mondays, and days following official Federal holidays, by the Division of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U. S. C., ch. 8B), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President. Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The regulatory material appearing herein is keyed to the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published, under 50 titles, pursuant to section 11 of the Federal Register Act, as amended June 19, 1937.

The FEDERAL REGISTER will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, for $1.50 per month or $15.00 per year, payable in advance. The charge for individual copies (minimum 15¢) varies in proportion to the size of the issue. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, directly to the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

CONTENTS—Continued

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.

aviation signal green, and white shall be issued an airman certificate appropriately endorsed to prohibit the holder thereof from exercising the privileges of such certificate except under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, which would not require the ability to distinguish such aviation signal colors.

* * * * *

3. By amending § 20.33 (a) to read as follows:

§ 20.33 *Physical standards*—(a) *Powered aircraft.* Applicant for a powered aircraft rating shall meet the physical standards of the second class prescribed in Part 29 of this subchapter: *Provided,* That an applicant who is unable to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white shall be issued an airman certificate appropriately endorsed to prohibit the holder thereof from exercising the privileges of such certificate except under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, which would not require the ability to distinguish such aviation signal colors.

* * * * *

(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)

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51–2445; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[Civil Air Regs., Amdt. 22–3]

PART 22—LIGHTER-THAN-AIR PILOT CERTIFICATES

COLOR VISION REQUIREMENTS FOR LIGHTER-THAN-AIR PILOTS

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of February 1951.

Under current regulations applicants for commercial lighter-than-air pilot certificates are required to meet the second-class physical standards. Such standards include a requirement for "normal fields of vision" which has been interpreted to require those applicants to have normal color vision. Under current requirements applicants for student and private lighter-than-air pilot certificates who are required to meet

third-class physical standards have not had to demonstrate normal color vision. An amendment of Part 29, being adopted concurrently with this amendment, changes the color vision requirement for the second-class physical standard to make it more directly related to aviation safety, and for the first time adds a color vision requirement to the third-class physical standards. The amendments provide that applicants for certificates who are required to meet physical standards of the third class shall have the ability to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white. (See the amendment of Part 29 for details with respect to the changed requirements and the manner of administration thereof.) This amendment of Part 22 provides that an applicant who is unable to distinguish these aviation colors may still be issued an airman certificate, restricted, however, to the exercise of the certificate privileges under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, as will not require the ability to distinguish aviation signal colors.

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

In consideration of the foregoing the Civil Aeronautics Board hereby amends Part 22 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 22 as amended), effective March 20, 1951.

1. By amending § 22.10 (e) to read as follows:

§ 22.10 *Student lighter-than-air pilot certificate.* * * *

(e) *Physical condition.* Applicant shall meet the physical standards of the third class prescribed in Part 29 of this subchapter: *Provided,* That an applicant who is unable to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white shall be issued an airman certificate appropriately endorsed to prohibit the holder thereof from exercising the privileges of such certificate except under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, which would not require the ability to distinguish such aviation signal colors.

* * * * *

2. By amending § 22.11 (e) to read as follows:

§ 22.11 *Private lighter-than-air pilot certificate.* * * *

(e) *Physical condition.* Applicant shall meet the physical standards of the third class prescribed in Part 29 of this subchapter: *Provided,* That an applicant who is unable to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white shall be issued an airman certificate appropriately endorsed to prohibit the holder thereof from exercising the privileges of such certificate except under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, which would not require the ability to distinguish such aviation signal colors.

* * * * *

3. By amending § 22.12 (e) to read as follows:

§ 22.12 *Commercial lighter-than-air pilot certificate.* * * *

(e) *Physical condition.* Applicant shall meet the physical standards of the second class prescribed in Part 29 of this subchapter: *Provided,* That an applicant who is unable to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white shall be issued an airman certificate appropriately endorsed to prohibit the holder thereof from exercising the privileges of such certificate except under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, which would not require the ability to distinguish such aviation signal colors.

* * * * *

(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)

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2446; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[Civil Air Regs., Amdt. 29-2]

PART 29—PHYSICAL STANDARDS FOR AIRMEN

COLOR VISION, NEAR VISION, AND BLOOD PRESSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR AIRMEN

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of February 1951.

Part 29 currently establishes physical standards of the first, second, and third class. One of the first-class standards, which are currently required to be met only by applicants for airline transport pilot ratings, is that the individual shall have normal color vision. Applicants required to meet the second-class standards are required to have "normal fields of vision," which has been interpreted as requiring those applicants to have normal color vision. Commercial pilots, flight navigators, and flight engineers are currently required by Parts 20, 22, 34, and 35 to meet the second-class physical standards. The third-class physical standards, currently required by Parts 20, 22, and 33, respectively, to be met by student and private pilots, free balloon pilots, and flight radio operators, include no color vision requirements.

The amendments now being promulgated require individuals being examined in accordance with the second- and third-class medical standards to recognize aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white. They become applicable to current holders of airman certificates at the time they apply for renewal of their medical authorizations. In the event that such an individual is unable to distinguish those aviation colors, he is required to demonstrate to an authorized representative of the Administrator his ability to interpret such signals under conditions usually encountered by an airman. If the individual can pass such a practical examination, he will be issued a waiver and will then become eligible for the issuance of an airman certificate. It is anticipated that this color vision examination will be administered by the physician conducting the physical examination. However, if the physician does not have the equipment to conduct this test, it is also anticipated that the Administrator will provide a means whereby such individual can take the aviation signal color test. In these latter instances it is believed that the test can be administered without requiring the individual to incur the expense of accomplishing a flight test to determine his ability to distinguish aviation colors. Only where the individual cannot distinguish such colors should he be required to undergo a flight test. Then, if he can accomplish the flight test, he will be issued a waiver. In each case of the issuance of a waiver based upon the practical examination, the individual will not thereafter be required to retake that examination.

When the individual cannot meet the proposed color vision requirements, including the practical examination, he can be issued an airman certificate, but such certificate will be appropriately endorsed to prohibit the exercise of the privileges authorized by the airman certificate except under conditions, or with the use of equipment, such as two-way radio, which would not require the ability to distinguish aviation signal colors. For example, a pilot who is unable to meet the color vision requirements in any way may be authorized to fly only with two-way radio communications available or under conditions where aviation lights would not be used for communication.

It will be noted that Annex 1 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation contains medical recommended practices which provide that the above-mentioned airmen be able to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white.

In addition, the near vision requirements of Part 29 are being amended to establish the use of correcting lenses as an alternate to meeting requirements by natural vision. This will permit an individual to meet the first-class physical standards without issuance of a formal waiver as is currently the case.

Part 29, § 29.2 (c) (2), prescribes that reclining blood pressure shall not exceed 135 mm. systolic, nor 90 mm. diastolic, for the first-class physical standard which at present applicants for airline transport pilot ratings are required to meet. The amendment hereby adopted eliminates this general restriction and establishes instead specific limitations based upon age, with limited adjustments where the results of a complete cardiovascular examination are shown to be normal.

The new limitations give recognition to the normal tendency of blood pressure to increase with age, and, in their operation, would allow the pressure readings of an applicant to be slightly above the limits set for his age if, in effect, examination shows no evidence of heart disease. It is believed that this change in the regulation would, consistent with safety, permit trained personnel to fly at advanced ages with more effective utilization of their experience, and would afford more meaningful data for research and statistical purposes.

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

In consideration of the foregoing the Civil Aeronautics Board hereby amends Part 29 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR, Part 29, as amended), effective March 20, 1951:

1. By amending § 29.2 (a) (9) to read as follows:

§ 29.2 *First class*—(a) *Eye.* * * *

(9) A near vision of at least v=1.00 at 18 inches with each eye separately without the use of correcting lenses: *Provided,* That if near vision in either or both eyes is poorer than v=1.00 at 18 inches the applicant shall possess the necessary correcting lenses.

* * * * *

2. By amending § 29.2 (c) (2) to read as follows:

§ 29.2 *First class.* * * *

(c) *General physical condition.* * * *

(2) Unless the adjusted maximum readings apply, applicant's reclining blood pressure shall not exceed the maximum readings for his age group, as indicated in the table below. The adjusted maximum readings shall apply to any applicant, age 30 years or more, whose reclining blood pressure exceeds the maximum readings for his age group and whose cardiac and kidney conditions, after complete cardiovascular examination, are shown to be normal.

Age group	Maximum readings (reclining blood pressure in mm.)		Adjusted maximum readings (reclining blood pressure in mm.)	
	Systolic	Diastolic	Systolic	Diastolic
20-29	140	88	----------	----------
30-39	145	92	155	98
40-49	155	96	165	100
50 and over	160	98	170	100

3. By adding a new § 29.3 (a) (9) to read as follows:

§ 29.3 *Second class*—(a) *Eye.* * * *

(9) The ability to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white.

* * * * *

4. By adding a new § 29.4 (a) (3) to read as follows:

§ 29.4 *Third class*—(a) *Eye.* * * *

(3) The ability to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white.

* * * * *

5. By amending § 29.5 to read as follows:

§ 29.5 *Waiver of physical standards.* (a) An airman certificate shall be issued to an applicant who does not meet the appropriate physical standards if the Administrator finds that the applicant's operational record, ability, and judgment as an airman compensate for his physical deficiency and he meets all other requirements for the issuance of said certificate. Such certificate may be limited as to type of operation, type of aircraft, or period of reexamination.

(b) Where the Administrator's finding regarding an individual's ability and judgment as an airman is based upon a practical test, that individual will not be required to retake such practical test during subsequent physical examinations unless, in the opinion of the Administrator, the individual's physical deficiency has become more pronounced.

(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)

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2447; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:46 a. m]

[Civil Air Regs., Amdt. 33-3]

PART 33—FLIGHT RADIO OPERATOR CERTIFICATES

COLOR VISION REQUIREMENTS FOR FLIGHT RADIO OPERATORS

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of February 1951.

Flight radio operators are currently required to meet the third-class physical standards. Under current provisions of Part 29 the third-class physical standards do not include a color vision requirement. However, an amendment of Part 29, being adopted concurrently herewith, provides a color vision requirement in the third-class physical standards. (See the amendment of Part 29 for details with respect to the changed requirements and the manner of administration thereof.) This amendment of Part 33 provides that an applicant who is unable to meet the color vision requirement may still be issued an airman certificate appropriately limiting the holder thereof from exercising the privileges of the certificate except under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, as will not require the ability to distinguish aviation signal colors.

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

In consideration of the foregoing the Civil Aeronautics Board hereby amends Part 33 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 33, as amended), effective March 20, 1951:

By amending § 33.27 to read as follows:

§ 33.27 *Physical standards.* An applicant shall present evidence that he has, within the 12 months immediately preceding the date of application, met the physical standards of the third class prescribed in Part 29 of the Civil Air Regulations: *Provided,* That an applicant who is unable to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white shall be issued an airman certificate appropriately endorsed to prohibit the holder thereof from exercising the privileges of such certificate except under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, which would not require the ability to distinguish such aviation signal colors.

(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)

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2448; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[Civil Air Regs., Amdt. 34-2]

PART 34—FLIGHT NAVIGATOR CERTIFICATES

COLOR VISION REQUIREMENTS FOR FLIGHT NAVIGATORS

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of February 1951.

Under current regulations applicants for flight navigator certificates are required to meet the second-class physical standards. Such standards include a requirement for "normal fields of vision" which has been interpreted to require those applicants to have normal color vision. An amendment of Part 29, being adopted concurrently with this amendment, changes the color vision requirement for the second-class physical standard to make it more directly related to aviation safety and provides that the applicant shall have the ability to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white. (See the amendment of Part 29 for details with respect to the changed requirements and the manner of administration thereof.) This amendment of Part 34 provides that an applicant who is unable to distinguish these aviation signal colors may still be issued an airman certificate, restricted, however, to the exercise of the certificate privileges under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, as will not require the ability to distinguish aviation signal colors.

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

In consideration of the foregoing the Civil Aeronautics Board hereby amends Part 34 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 34, as amended), effective March 20, 1951:

By amending § 34.5 to read as follows:

§ 34.5 *Physical standards.* Applicant shall meet the physical standards of the second class as prescribed in Part 29 of this subchapter: *Provided,* That an applicant who is unable to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white shall be issued an airman certificate appropriately endorsed to prohibit the holder thereof from exercising the privileges of such certificate except under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, which would not require the ability to distinguish such aviation signal colors.

(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)

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] M. C. MULLIGAN,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2449; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[Civil Air Regs., Amdt. 35-2]

PART 35—FLIGHT ENGINEER CERTIFICATES

COLOR VISION REQUIREMENTS FOR FLIGHT ENGINEERS

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of February 1951.

Under current regulations applicants for flight engineer certificates are required to meet the second-class physical standards. Such standards include a requirement for "normal fields of vision" which has been interpreted to require those applicants to have normal color vision. An amendment of Part 29, being adopted concurrently with this amendment, changes the color vision requirement for the second-class physical standard to make it more directly related to aviation safety and provides that the applicant shall have the ability to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white. (See the amendment of Part 29 for details with respect to the changed requirements and the manner of administration thereof.) This amendment of Part 35 provides that an applicant who is unable to distinguish these aviation colors may still be issued an airman certificate, restricted, however, to the exercise of the certificate privileges under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, as will not require the ability to distinguish aviation signal colors.

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

In consideration of the foregoing the Civil Aeronautics Board hereby amends Part 35 of the Civil Air Regulations (14 CFR Part 35, as amended), effective March 20, 1951:

By amending § 35.5 to read as follows:

§ 35.5 *Physical standards.* Applicant shall meet the physical standards of the second class as prescribed in Part 29 of this subchapter: *Provided,* That an applicant who is unable to distinguish aviation signal red, aviation signal green, and white shall be issued an airman certificate appropriately endorsed to prohibit the holder thereof from exercising the privileges of such certificate except under such conditions, or with the use of such equipment, which would not require the ability to distinguish such aviation signal colors.

(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)

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] M. C. MULLIGAN,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2450; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Amdt. 2 to Supplementary Regulation 1]

GCPR, SR 1—DEFENSE AGENCY PRICING

TEMPORARY EXEMPTIONS, COMMODITIES AND SERVICES FOR MILITARY NEEDS

1. The language of section 2 (a), Supplementary Regulation 1, Amendment 1 (16 F. R. 1234), is revised to make it clear that this paragraph also applies to deliveries after April 1, 1951, when made pursuant to defense contracts entered into prior to that date.

2. Section 2 (b) of Supplementary Regulation 1, Amendment 1, is revised to exempt deliveries of certain wool products pursuant to defense contracts entered into prior to April 1, 1951.

3. Section 2 of Supplementary Regulation 1, as amended, reads as follows:

SEC. 2. *Temporary exemptions, commodities and services for military needs.* (a) The provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation shall not apply to sales or deliveries, under a defense contract entered into prior to April 1, 1951, or pursuant to a subcontract entered into thereunder prior to May 1, 1951, of commodities and services normally produced and supplied only for military use.

(b) The provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation shall not apply to sales or deliveries of the following commodities under a defense contract entered into prior to April 1, 1951, or pursuant to a subcontract entered into thereunder prior to July 1, 1951: (1) Woolen and worsted yarns and textiles; (2) raw, scoured, and pulled wool, wool top, noils, mohair, and wool waste; (3) articles which are made principally from woolen or worsted yarns and textiles (except those in which the woolen material is supplied by a Defense Agency).

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interprets or applies Title II, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105)

Effective date. This Amendment 2 is effective immediately.

HAROLD LEVENTHAL,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

FEBRUARY 16, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2526; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 9:32 a. m.]

[Price Procedural Regulation 2]

PPR 2—INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEES APPOINTED UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

Correction

In Federal Register Doc. 51-2119, published at page 1234 of the issue for Friday, February 9, 1951, the reference in section 10 to "Sec. 4" should read "section 5".

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[Supp. 4 to NPA Order M-1]

M-1—IRON AND STEEL

SUPP. 4—REPAIR AND CONVERSION OF SEAGOING VESSELS

This supplement is found necessary and appropriate to promote the National Defense and is issued pursuant to authority granted by section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950. In the formulation of this supplement there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

Sec.
1. Directives to be issued.
2. Certified orders and authorizations therefor.
3. Form of certifications.
4. Use of steel so obtained.
5. Rejection of certified orders.
6. Effect of directives.
7. NPA assistance in placing orders.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 7 issued under section 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply sec. 101 Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105.

SECTION 1. *Directives to be issued.* Directives will be issued by NPA to direct certain steel producers to accept certified orders for the production and shipment of steel for the repair and conversion of seagoing vessels by United States shipyards, as part of the "Repair and Conversion of Seagoing Vessels Program." The directives will specify the tonnage of each steel product to be shipped, but will be issued for shipments to be made only for the months of April, May, and June, 1951. "The Repair and Conversion of Seagoing Vessels Program" means the repair and conversion of seagoing vessels by shipyards located in the United States.

SEC. 2. *Certified orders and authorizations therefor.* Persons engaged in the repair or conversion of seagoing vessels under this program may apply to NPA for an authorization to issue certified orders for specific tonnages of specific steel products, for shipment in the months of April, May, and June, 1951, and if authorized by NPA, may place certified orders pursuant hereto for such specific products by the issuance of letters to such persons to evidence such authority, in amounts not to exceed the amounts of steel specified and approved by NPA.

SEC. 3. *Form of certifications.* In order to place a certified order under the "Repair and Conversion of Seagoing Vessels Program," a person engaged in such repair and conversion work shall place the following certification on his purchase orders for such steel, or on a separate piece of paper attached thereto: "Certified that the material called for in this order conforms with a letter of authorization issued by NPA and is to be used only under the 'Repair and Conversion of Seagoing Vessels Program,' pursuant to NPA Supp. 4 to Order M-1,

as amended." Such certifications shall be signed by an authorized representative of the person issuing the same.

SEC. 4. *Use of steel so obtained.* Steel obtained under this program, pursuant to the certifications provided for herein, shall be used only for the repair and conversion of seagoing vessels, in repair yards in the United States. All steel obtained pursuant to this supplement shall be subject to the inventory control restrictions of NPA Reg. 1.

SEC. 5. *Rejection of certified orders.* (a) A producer of steel need not accept a certified order under the "Repair and Conversion of Seagoing Vessels Program" calling for shipment in the month of April, which is received by him later than February 26, 1951, unless specifically directed to accept such order by NPA.

(b) A producer of steel need not accept a certified order under the "Repair and Conversion of Seagoing Vessels Program" calling for shipment in the months of May and June, which is received by him later than the lead time specified in NPA Order M-1, unless specifically directed to accept such order by NPA.

SEC. 6. *Effect of directives.* When steel production has been scheduled pursuant to directives issued under this supplement, such schedules shall be maintained by the steel producers unless otherwise directed by NPA. Steel delivered under directives issued pursuant to this supplement shall not be considered produced under rated orders for the purpose of determining producers' obligations under § 20.5 and Table I of NPA Order M-1 as amended January 22, 1951.

SEC. 7. *NPA assistance in placing orders.* Any person who is unable to place a certified order for steel pursuant to this supplement should apply to the NPA, Iron and Steel Division, Ref: Supp. 4 to Order M-1, specifying the producers who refused to accept such order. NPA will arrange to assist him in locating sources of supply.

The supplement shall apply only to steel production to be scheduled for shipment the months of April, May, and June, 1951.

Dated: February 16, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
[SEAL] MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2523; Filed, Feb. 16, 1951; 4:37 p. m.]

[NPA Order M-38]

M-38—LEAD

This order is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the authority of section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950. In the formulation of this order consultation with industry representatives has been rendered impracticable due to the necessity for immediate action, and because the order affects a large number of different trades and businesses.

Sec.
1. What this order does.
2. Definitions.
3. Lead forms and materials to which this order applies.
4. Inventories.
5. Records and reports.
6. Applications for adjustments.
7. Communications.
8. Violations.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 8 issued under sec. 704, Public Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply sec. 101, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105.

SECTION 1. *What this order does.* This order sets forth limitations on inventories of lead and materials containing lead, other than ores and concentrates, and explains the conditions under which reports are required in connection with production, receipt, shipment, use, and inventories of lead and materials containing lead.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.* As used in this order:

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

(b) "Primary refiner" means any person who produces lead in refinery shapes mainly from lead ores and concentrates, or who has such lead produced for him on toll agreement;

(c) "Secondary refiner" means any person who produces lead in refinery shapes mainly from lead scrap;

(d) "Dealer" means any person who receives physical deliveries of pig lead, lead-base alloy, lead scrap, or lead products, and sells or holds same for resale without change in form.

(e) "Import" means to transport in any manner into the continental United States from areas outside the continental United States, including territories and possessions. It includes shipments into foreign-trade zones, customs bonded warehouses, and customs custody, except when such shipments are merely in transit through the continental United States, to destinations outside the continental United States, as shown by the bills of lading or other shipping documents. However, if any such material in transit is halted or diverted to a destination in the continental United States or subjected to processing or manufacture in the continental United States, it becomes an "import" for the purposes of this order.

SEC. 3. *Lead forms and materials to which this order applies.* This order applies to the following lead forms and materials: pig lead, lead-base alloys, lead scrap, and lead products. For the purpose of this order these items are defined as follows:

(a) "Pig lead" means and includes soft lead and antimonial lead in refinery shapes current in the trade.

(b) "Lead-base alloy" means any alloy containing 50 percent or more of lead metal by weight.

(c) "Lead scrap" means all materials or objects which are the waste or by-product of industrial fabrications or processes, or which have been discarded for obsolescence, failure, or other reason, and which contain lead commercially recoverable.

(d) "Lead products" means semi-processed materials, finished parts or sub-assemblies which have been produced from pig lead or lead-base alloys.

SEC. 4. *Inventories.* (a) No person shall receive or accept delivery of a quantity of pig lead, lead-base alloy, or lead products, if his inventory of such material is, or by such receipt would become, more than the smallest quantity of such material which he reasonably requires to meet his deliveries or maintain his currently scheduled rate of operations during the next succeeding 60-day period, or in excess of a "practicable minimum working inventory" as defined in NPA Reg. 1., whichever is less.

(b) No dealer shall receive or accept delivery of any quantity of lead scrap, unless during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of such acceptance he shall have made delivery or otherwise disposed of such scrap to an amount at least equal in weight to his inventory of scrap on the date of such acceptance, exclusive of the delivery to be accepted.

(c) A person may import any materials to which paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section apply acquired prior to landing without regard to the inventory restrictions of this section. However, if his inventory of such material thereby becomes in excess of the amount permitted, he may not receive further deliveries of it from domestic sources until his inventory is reduced to permitted levels. The inventory restrictions of this section do apply to any deliveries of the imported materials he makes, and to the amount of it that any person accepting delivery from him is permitted to receive.

SEC. 5. *Records and reports.* (a) Any primary refiner who produces or ships 10 short tons or more of pig lead during any month, or who has 10 short tons or more of pig lead in his possession or under his control on the last day of any month, shall complete and file Bureau of Mines report form 6-1075-M on or before the 25th day of February, 1951, with respect to January, 1951, and on or before the 20th day of each month thereafter with respect to such transaction or possession during the preceding month.

(b) Any secondary refiner who produces or ships 10 short tons or more of pig lead during any month, or who has 10 short tons or more of pig lead in his possession or under his control on the last day of any month shall complete and file Bureau of Mines report form 6-1116-M on or before the 25th day of February, 1951, with respect to January, 1951, and on or before the 20th day of each month thereafter with respect to such transaction or possession during the preceding month.

(c) Any dealer who receives or ships 5 short tons or more of pig lead during any month, or who has 10 short tons or more of pig lead in his possession or under his control on the last day of any month shall complete and file Bureau of Mines report form 6-1078-M on or

before the 25th day of February, 1951, with respect to January, 1951, and on or before the 20th day of each month thereafter with respect to such transactions or possession during the preceding month.

(d) Any person using pig lead to produce lead products who puts into process 5 short tons or more of pig lead in any month, or who on the last day of any month has in his possession or under his control 10 short tons or more of pig lead, shall complete and file Bureau of Mines report form 6–1078–M on or before the 25th day of February, 1951, with respect to January, 1951, and on or before the 20th day of each month thereafter with respect to such transactions or possession during the preceding month.

(e) All reports required by this order shall be addressed to the Bureau of Mines, Washington 25, D. C., ref: M–38, together with such number of copies as may be specified on the report form.

(f) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this order shall retain in his possession for at least 2 years records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production, and use, in sufficient detail to permit an audit that determines for each transaction whether the provisions of this order have been met. This does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily maintained, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals.

(g) All records required by this order shall be made available at the usual place of business where maintained for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of the National Production Authority.

SEC. 6. *Applications for adjustments.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of national defense or in the public interest. Each request shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought and shall state the justification therefor.

SEC. 7. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order other than reports, shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M–38.

SEC. 8. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provisions of this order or any other order or regulation of the National Production Authority or wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information in the course of operation under this order is guilty of a crime and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act (P. L. 831, 77th Cong., 5 U. S. C. 139–139F).

This order shall take effect on February 16, 1951.

Dated: February 15, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
[SEAL] MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51–2524; Filed, Feb. 16, 1951; 4:37 p. m.]

[NPA Order M–39]

M–39—ANTIMONY

This order is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the authority of section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950. In the formulation of this order consultation with industry representatives has been rendered impracticable due to the necessity for immediate action, and because of the fact that the order affects a large number of different trades and businesses.

Sec.
1. What this order does.
2. Definitions.
3. Antimony forms and materials to which this order applies.
4. Inventories.
5. Records and reports.
6. Application for adjustments.
7. Communications.
8. Violations.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 8 issued under sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong. Interpret or apply sec. 101, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105.

SECTION 1. *What this order does.* This order sets forth limitations on inventories of antimony and materials containing antimony, other than ores and concentrates, and explains the conditions under which reports are required in connection with production, shipment, receipt, use, and inventories of antimony and materials containing antimony.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.* As used in this order:

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

(b) "Import" means to transport in any manner into the continental United States from areas outside the continental United States, including territories and possessions. It includes shipments into foreign-trade zones, customs bonded warehouses, and customs custody, except when such shipments are merely in transit through the continental United States, to destinations outside the continental United States, as shown by the bills of lading or other shipping documents. However, if any such material in transit is halted or diverted to a destination in the continental United States or subjected to processing or manufacture in the continental United States, it becomes an "import" for the purposes of this order.

SEC. 3. *Antimony forms and materials to which this order applies.* This order applies to the following antimony forms and materials: Antimony ores and concentrates, antimony metal, antimony oxide, antimony sulfide, and antimony scrap. For the purpose of this order, these items are defined as follows:

(a) "Antimony ores and concentrates" means ores and concentrates containing antimony commercially recognized.

(b) "Antimony metal" means the element antimony in commercially pure form, otherwise known as regulus.

(c) "Antimony oxide" means any oxide of antimony in commercially pure form.

(d) "Antimony sulfide" means liquated antimony, otherwise known as needle antimony, crude antimony or crudum, and ground antimony sulfide.

(e) "Antimony scrap" means all materials or objects which are the waste or by-product of industrial fabrications or processes, or which have been discarded for obsolescence, failure, or other reason, and which contain antimony commercially recoverable, including but not limited to, items such as battery plates, type metal, and drosses and residues.

SEC. 4. *Inventories.* (a) No person shall receive or accept delivery of a quantity of antimony in the forms or materials to which this order applies if his inventory of such material is, or by such receipt would become, more than the smallest quantity of such material which he reasonably requires to meet his deliveries or maintain his currently scheduled rate of operations during the next succeeding 60-day period, or in excess of a "practicable minimum working inventory" as defined in NPA Reg. 1, whichever is less: *Provided,* That this provision shall not apply to antimony ores and concentrates, or scrap.

(b) No dealer shall receive or accept delivery of any quantity of antimony scrap unless, during the 60 days immediately preceding the date of such acceptance, he shall have made delivery or otherwise disposed of antimony scrap to an amount at least equal in weight to his inventory of antimony scrap on the date of such acceptance, exclusive of the delivery to be accepted.

(c) A person may import any materials to which paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section apply acquired prior to landing without regard to the inventory restrictions of this section. However, if his inventory of such material thereby becomes in excess of the amount permitted, he may not receive further deliveries of it from domestic sources until his inventory is reduced to permitted levels. The inventory restrictions of this section do apply to any deliveries of the imported materials he makes, and to the amount of it that any person accepting delivery from him is permitted to receive.

SEC. 5. *Records and reports.* (a) Any person who produces, consumes, imports, ships, or accepts delivery of 2,000 pounds or more of antimony contained in antimony ores and concentrates, antimony metal, antimony oxide, or anti-

mony sulfide in any calendar month, or who on the last day of any calendar month has in his possession or under his control 2,000 pounds or more of antimony contained in these forms and materials, shall complete and file Bureau of Mines report form 6-1016-M on or before the 25th day of February, 1951 with respect to January, 1951, and on or before the 20th day of each month thereafter with respect to such transactions or possession during the preceding month. This report shall be addressed to the Bureau of Mines, Washington 25, D. C., in such number of copies as may be specified on the form.

(b) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this order shall retain in his possession for at least 2 years, records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production, and use, in sufficient detail to permit an audit that determines for each transaction whether the provisions of this order have been met. This does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily maintained, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals.

(c) All records required by this order shall be made available at the usual place of business where maintained for inspection and audit by duly authorized representatives of the National Production Authority.

SEC. 6. *Application for adjustments.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of national defense or in the public interest. Each request shall be in writing and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought and shall state the justification therefor.

SEC. 7. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order other than reports shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-39.

SEC. 8. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provisions of this order or any other order or regulation of the National Production Authority or wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information in the course of operation under this order is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

NOTE: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act (P. L. 831, 77th Cong., 5 U. S. C. 139-139F).

This order shall take effect on February 16, 1951.

Dated: February 15, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
[SEAL] MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2525; Filed, Feb. 16, 1951; 4:37 p. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[14 CFR, Part 42]

RADIO EQUIPMENT FOR LARGE AIRCRAFT

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Pursuant to authority delegated by the Civil Aeronautics Board to the Bureau of Safety Regulation, notice is hereby given that the Bureau will propose to the Board an amendment of Part 42 of the Civil Air Regulations in substance as hereinafter set forth.

Interested persons may participate in the making of the proposed rules by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted, in duplicate, to the Civil Aeronautics Board, attention Bureau of Safety Regulation, Washington 25, D. C. All communications received by March 31, 1951, will be considered by the Board before taking further action on the proposed rules. Copies of such communications will be available after April 4, 1951, for examination by interested persons at the Docket Section of the Board, Room 5412, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Part 42 currently makes specific provision for the character of radio equipment which shall be carried by large aircraft under various operating conditions, but does not now specify its quality. Experience in the past several months has indicated that a higher level of safety is necessary and could be obtained if quality requirements were established comparable to those established for scheduled carriers. It is, therefore, proposed to amend Part 42 to prescribe approved type equipment in order to authorize the Civil Aeronautics Administration to require type-certificated radio equipment for both communications and navigational purposes on all large aircraft.

It is expected that, if adopted, an effective date of December 31, 1953, will be allowed for conversion to type-certificated equipment. This date coincides with that for compliance with the T-Category requirements for operation of large passenger-carrying airplanes under Part 42.

Experience indicates that some noncertificated radio equipment currently used in large irregular aircraft may be shown to comply with Part 16 of the Civil Air Regulations governing the type certification of radio equipment. Air carriers using such noncertificated radio equipment should make application to CAA for approval.

It is therefore proposed to amend Part 42 of the Civil Air Regulations as follows:

1. By inserting the words "approved type" before the words "radio equipment" in § 42.23 (a).

2. By inserting the words "aproved type" before the words "marker beacon receiver" and "radio equipment" in the first sentence of § 42.23 (b) and before the words "independent means" in the second sentence of § 42.23 (b).

This amendment is proposed under the authority of Title VI of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended. The proposed amendment may be changed in view of comments received in response to this notice of proposed rule making.

(Sec. 205 (a), 52 Stat. 984; 49 U. S. C. 425 (a). Interpret or apply secs. 601-610, 52 Stat. 1007-1012; 49 U. S. C. 551-560)

Dated: February 14, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

By the Bureau of Safety Regulation.

[SEAL] JOHN M. CHAMBERLAIN,
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2470; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Customs

[T. D. 52667]

PRODUCTS OF TRIESTE

MARKINGS OF COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

FEBRUARY 15, 1951.

T. D. 52602, which relates to the marking to indicate the name of the country of origin, under the marking provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, of articles manufactured or produced in Trieste, is hereby amended to provide that the marking to indicate Italy as the country of origin of products of Trieste shall be acceptable on articles arriving in the United States before the expiration of 180 days after the publication of T. D. 52602 in the weekly Treasury Decisions.

[SEAL] FRANK DOW,
Commissioner of Customs.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2471; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:49 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

LEARNER EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES

ISSUANCE TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

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

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

Arkay Pants Co., 110 Chase Street, Fall River, Mass., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (boys' clothing and outerwear; girls' pea coats).

C. A. Baltz & Sons, Salem, N. Y., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (men's pajamas).

Civanne Undergarment, Inc., 394 New Haven Avenue, Milford, Conn., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; 5 learners for normal labor turnover (ladies' and children's undergarments; men's "T" shirts).

Dollee Dresses, 285 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., effective 2-6-51 to 2-5-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (children's dresses).

Dunmar Robes Manufacturing Co., 62 County Street, Fall River, Mass., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; 10 percent for normal labor turnover (robes and sportswear).

Ely & Walker Coat Plant, 223 North Third Street, St. Joseph, Mo., effective 2-7-51 to 2-6-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's and boys' sport jackets and heavy outerwear; children's snowsuits).

Esskay Manufacturing Co., 410 South Main Street, San Antonio, Tex., effective 2-6-51 to 2-5-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (little boys' outer clothing).

Fishback Manufacturing Co., 1731 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colo., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; five learners normal labor turnover (denim jeans and jackets).

General Shirt Corp., Louisville, Ga., effective 2-1-51 to 1-31-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (shirts).

Greendale Shirt Co., 10th and Berks Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's sport shirts).

The Hebron Manufacturing Co., Inc., Hebron, Md., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (children's sportswear).

Hickerson & Co., 1014-1018 Laurel Street, Brainerd, Minn., effective 2-1-51 to 1-31-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's and boys' woolen work and sport clothing).

Hub Hosiery Mills, 12 Perkins Street, Lowell, Mass., effective 2-6-51 to 2-5-52; five learners normal labor turnover (children's playclothes).

Huggins Undergarment Co., Inc., Due West, S. C., effective 1-26-51 to 1-25-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (men's sport and utility shirts).

Joan Dress Co., 35 Chamberlain Street, Plainsville, Pa., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; three learners normal labor turnover (women's apparel).

Lehigh Dress Co., 1401 Broadway, Bethlehem, Pa., effective 2-1-51 to 1-31-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (ladies' dresses).

Emanuel I. Levy, Blouse Manufacturer, Railroad Avenue, Ravena, N. Y., effective 2-15-51 to 1-16-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (women's blouses) (replacement certificate).

M. Liman Manufacturing Co., 400 First Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., effective 2-6-51 to 2-5-52; five learners normal labor turnover (children's outerwear).

Michelson Manufacturing Co., 307 South Second Avenue, Canton, Ill., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (blanket-lined work coats and jackets; dungarees).

Mohawk Dress, Inc., 29 Chuctanunda Street, Amsterdam, N. Y., effective 2-3-51 to 2-2-52; 10 learners normal labor turnover (ladies' dresses).

C. A. Neuburger Co., 908-920 South Main Street, Oshkosh, Wis., effective 2-1-51 to 1-31-52; 10 percent normal labor turnover (wash dresses and service garments).

Olyphant Dress Co., Inc., 129 River Street, Olyphant, Pa., effective 2-2-51 to 2-1-52; 10 learners normal labor turnover (women's and children's dresses).

Pearce Manufacturing Co., Howard, Pa., effective 1-31-51 to 1-30-52; 10 learners normal labor turnover (men's woolen dress shirts and jackets).

Peekskill Manufacturing Co., 1740 Park Street, Peekskill, N. Y., effective 2-1-51 to 1-31-52; 10 learners normal labor turnover (ladies' silk and cotton dresses, housecoats, pajamas and blouses).

Piedmont Blouse Co., Inc., 321 South Davie Street, Greensboro, N. C., effective 2-7-51 to 8-6-51; seven learners for expansion purposes (ladies' slips).

Piedmont Blouse Co., Inc., 321 South Davie Street, Greensboro, N. C., effective 2-7-51 to 10-18-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover (ladies' slips) (replacement certificate).

Princeton Dress Manufacturing Co., Inc., Wertsville Road, Hopewell, N. J., effective 2-1-51 to 1-31-52; five learners normal labor turnover (dresses).

Reidbord Bros. Co., 1331-35 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 19, Pa., effective 1-30-51 to 12-7-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's and boys' trousers) (replacement certificate).

Reidbord Bros. Co., 1331-35 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 19, Pa., effective 1-30-51 to 6-7-51, additional learners for expansion purposes only (men's and boys' trousers) (replacement certificate).

Reidbord Bros. Co., Blairton (Westmoreland County), Pa., effective 1-12-51 to 7-11-51, 30 learners for expansion purposes (men's and boys' trousers and work jackets) (replacement certificate).

Rosette Manufacturing Co., 625 La Salle St., Berwick, Pa., effective 2-6-51 to 2-5-52, for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (ladies' sportswear; men's pajamas).

Shappy Dress Co., 57 Cove Street, New Bedford, Mass., effective 2-2-51 to 2-1-52, 10 learners, normal labor turnover (ladies' dresses).

Skyland Textile Co., 617 East Meeting Street, Morganton, N. C., effective 2-1-51 to 7-31-51, 25 learners for expansion purposes (children's outerwear).

Southeastern Garment Co., Ltd., Monroe, Ga., effective 1-30-51 to 1-29-52, for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (pants).

Trudy Manufacturing Co., Inc., Bareville, Pa., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52, for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (ladies' slips).

The Unity Shirt Co., 300 Seymour Avenue, Derby, Conn., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52, for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (dress shirts).

P. J. Waxman & Son, Inc., Fifth and Juniper Streets, Quakertown, Pa., effective 2-2-51 to 2-1-52, 10 percent normal labor turnover (men's shirts).

Wayne Garment Co., Forest City, Pa., effective 2-7-51 to 2-6-52, for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater (children's snowsuits and jackets).

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

Crystal Hosiery Mill, Inc., Stanfield, N. C., effective 1-29-51 to 7-28-51, 10 learners for expansion purposes.

Juvenile Hosiery Mills, Inc., Greensboro, N. C., effective 2-5-51 to 8-4-51, six additional learners for expansion purposes (supplemental certificate).

Lavonia Hosiery Mill, Lavonia, Ga., effective 2-2-51 to 8-1-51, 15 learners for expansion purposes.

Lykens Hosiery Mill, Inc., Lykens, Pa., effective 2-5-51 to 8-4-51; 10 additional learn-

ers for expansion purposes (supplemental certificate).

Paul Knitting Mills, Inc., Pulaski, Va., effective 1-31-51 to 7-30-51; 5 percent normal labor turnover.

Philadelphia Hosiery Mills, Inc., Philadelphia, Tenn., effective 1-31-51 to 7-30-51; 5 percent normal labor turnover.

Ripon Knitting Works, Ripon, Wis., effective 1-29-51 to 7-28-51; 15 additional learners for expansion purposes.

Sterling Hosiery Mills, Inc., Spindale, N. C., effective 1-29-51 to 7-28-51; five additional learners for expansion purposes (supplemental certificate).

Tri-Kay Hosiery Co., Trumbauersville, Pa., effective 2-5-51 to 8-4-51; five additional learners for expansion purposes (supplemental certificate).

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

Public Utilities Co. of Crossett, Crossett, Ark., effective 2-1-51 to 1-31-52.

Knitted Wear Industry Learner Regulations (29 CFR 522.69 to 522.79, as amended January 25, 1950; 15 F. R. 398).

Argo Knitting Mills, Inc., Schuylkill Haven, Pa., effective 2-1-51 to 1-31-52; 5 percent normal labor turnover.

Dixie Textile Co., Inc., Belton, S. C., effective 1-29-51 to 1-28-52; five learners normal labor turnover.

Washco Corp., Millry (Washington County), Alabama, effective 1-31-51 to 7-29-51; 15 learners for expansion purposes.

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

Foot Caress Shoes, Inc., Ripley, Miss., effective 2-5-51 to 12-31-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover.

Foot Caress Shoes, Inc., Ripley, Miss., effective 2-5-51 to 8-6-51; 45 learners for expansion purposes.

Nancy Shoe Co., Inc., Hoosick Falls, N. Y., effective 2-1-51 to 8-1-51; 50 learners for expansion purposes (supplemental certificate).

Olsen-Stelzer Boot & Saddlery Co., Inc., 201 South Bridge, Henrietta, Tex., effective 2-1-51 to 12-15-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover.

Williamstown Shoe Corp., West Broad Street, Williamstown, Pa., effective 2-5-51 to 12-31-51; 10 percent normal labor turnover.

Regulations applicable to the employment of learners (29 CFR 522.1 to 522.14).

Ames Safety Envelope Co., Somerville, Mass., effective 2-1-51 to 8-1-51; five learners normal labor turnover; hand and machine operations in making envelopes, 320 hours; at least 60 cents per hour for first 160 hours and not less than 65 cents per hour for remaining 160 hours (specialty and expanding envelopes).

Brady Manufacturing Co., Inc., Ramseur, N. C., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; five learners normal labor turnover; machine operating (except cutting and pressers each 320 hours; 60 cents per hour (handkerchiefs).

Columbia Belt & Novelties Co., Boston, Mass., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; three learners normal labor turnover; machine operators (except cutting), 320 hours; 60 cents per hour (belts, buttons and buckles).

Danville Manufacturing Co., Inc., Danville, Pa., effective 2-1-51 to 1-31-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent or 10 learners, whichever is greater; machine operating (except cutting), pressing, hand sewing and finishing operations involving hand sewing each 240 hours, 60 cents per hour; final inspection of assembled garments, 160 hours, 65 cents per hour (ladies' sleeping attire).

Dust Proof Mattress Cover Co., Ellwood City, Pa., effective 1-31-51 to 7-30-51; five learners normal labor turnover; sewing machine operator, 240 hours; 60 cents per hour (mattress covers).

The Herrmann Handkerchief Co., Inc., Lebanon, Pa., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; five learners normal labor turnover; machine operators (except cutting), pressers and handsewers each 320 hours; 60 cents per hour (handkerchiefs).

Philadelphia Uniform Co., Inc., Conshohacken, Pa., effective 1-29-51 to 1-28-52; for normal labor turnover, 10 percent of productive factory workers on caps only; machine operating (except cutting), pressing and handsewing each 240 hours; 65 cents per hour (uniforms and caps).

Rownd & Son, Inc., Dillon, S. C., effective 1-29-51 to 7-3-51; 10 additional learners for normal labor turnover; braider, mat stapling machine operator and stapling machine operator each 240 hours; 60 cents per hour (supplemental certificate) (baskets).

Joseph Ryack Coat Front Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., effective 1-30-51 to 1-29-52; for normal labor turnover, four learners in manufacture of men's and boys' clothing only; machine operating (except cutting), pressing and handsewing each 240 hours; 60 cents per hour for first 120 hours and 70 cents per hour for the next 120 hours (coat fronts).

S & M Cap Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., effective 2-5-51 to 2-4-52; five learners normal labor turnover; machine operators (except cutting), pressers, handsewers each 240 hours; 65 cents per hour (baseball caps, crew hats, etc.).

Sewell Manufacturing Co., Bremen, Ga., effective 1-30-51 to 1-29-52; for normal labor turnover, 7 percent of productive factory workers on men's and boys' clothing only; machine operating (except cutting), pressers and handsewers each 480 hours; not less than 60 cents per hour for first 240 hours and not less than 65 cents per hour for remaining 240 hours (men's and boys' clothing).

Townsend Citrus Supply Co., Inc., Lake Wales, Fla., effective 2-5-51 to 8-4-51; two learners normal labor turnover; bag maker, 120 hours; 65 cents per hour (fruit-packing bags, etc.).

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

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of February 1951.

ISABEL FERGUSON,
Authorized Representative of the Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2432; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket No. 9865]

STATION WTNJ, TRENTON, N. J.

ORDER CONTINUING HEARING ON REVOCATION OF LICENSE

The Commission having under consideration a petition filed on February 7, 1951, by WOAX, Inc., licensee of WTNJ, requesting that the hearing in the above-entitled matter presently scheduled to begin Monday, February 19, 1951, at Trenton, New Jersey, be continued one week until February 26, 1951, and that the portion of the hearing now scheduled to be heard commencing February 28, 1951, in New York City be continued for one week to March 7, 1951; and no objection being made by Commission counsel;

It is ordered, This 13th day of February, 1951, that the above petition for continuance be, and it is hereby, granted, and that the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is hereby continued to 10:00 a. m., Monday, February 26, 1951, at Trenton, New Jersey, and that portion of the hearing to be held in New York City is hereby continued to Monday, March 7, 1951.

[SEAL] ROBERT F. JONES,
Presiding Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2466; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-1326]

COLORADO INTERSTATE GAS CO. AND CANADIAN RIVER GAS CO.

ORDER FIXING DATE FOR ORAL ARGUMENT

FEBRUARY 14, 1951.

On February 12, 1951, the further hearing pursuant to the order of the Commission of July 20, 1950, was concluded. By order of May 4, 1950, the Commission omitted the intermediate decision procedure herein. Counsel for these joint Applicants have requested that this matter be set down for oral argument.

The Commission finds: It is in the public interest to grant oral argument in this matter, as hereinafter provided.

The Commission orders:

(A) Oral argument in these proceedings be had before the Commission, commencing on February 26, 1951, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

(B) All parties to these proceedings who desire to participate in the oral argument are required to so notify the Presiding Examiner, together with the estimated time for their argument, on or before February 21, 1951.

(C) All parties to these proceedings who desire to do so, should file briefs, memoranda, or proposed findings or conclusions on or before February 23, 1951, the date heretofore fixed by the Presiding Examiner.

(D) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.8 and 1.37 (f) (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37 (f)) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

By the Commission.

Date of issuance: February 14, 1951.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2433; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. E-6340]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

NOTICE OF ORDER

FEBRUARY 15, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that, on February 14, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered February 13, 1951, confirming and approving rate schedule in the above-designated matter.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2436; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. G-1489, G-1498, G-1499]

TEXAS GAS TRANSMISSION CORP. ET AL.

NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDERS

FEBRUARY 15, 1951.

In the Matters of Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, Docket No. G-1489; Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, and Mississippi River Fuel Corporation, Docket No. G-1498; El Paso Natural Gas Company, Docket No. G-1499.

Notice is hereby given that, on February 14, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its findings and orders entered February 13, 1951, issuing certificates of public convenience and necessity in the above-designated matters.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2437; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1544]

NORTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDER

FEBRUARY 15, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that, on February 14, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its findings and order entered February 13, 1951, permitting abandonment and sale of facilities in the above-designated matter.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2438; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. ID-394, ID-1092, ID-1111, ID-1146]

JOHN P. HALBIG ET AL.

NOTICE OF AUTHORIZATIONS

FEBRUARY 15, 1951.

In the matters of John P. Halbig, Docket No. ID-394; C. E. Moore, Docket No. ID-1092; M. P. McGlone, Docket No. ID-1111; Harold Turner, Docket No. ID-1146.

Notice is hereby given that, on February 14, 1951, the Federal Power Commission issued its orders entered February 13, 1951, in the above-designated matters, auhorizing Applicants to hold certain positions pursuant to section 305 (b) of the Federal Power Act.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2439; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

[Delegation 8-1]

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO SURPLUS REAL PROPERTY DISPOSAL AND UTILIZATION FOR HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Each Regional Director is authorized to sign all deeds and contracts of sale involving land and the facilities thereon assigned to his region:

(a) Where the acquisition cost of the property was $25,000 or less.

(b) Where the Division of Surplus Property Utilization specifically authorizes closing of the transaction by the Regional Office.

Each Regional Director is authorized to execute all instruments relating to the transfer of improvements for removal and use away from the site and to execute all formal modifying or retransfer instruments covering the retransfer of improvements originally disposed of for removal and use away from the site.

Dated: February 8, 1951.

[SEAL] JOHN L. THURSTON, *Acting Administrator.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2452; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Delegation 8-2]

REGIONAL PROPERTY COORDINATORS

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO SURPLUS REAL PROPERTY DISPOSAL AND UTILIZATION FOR HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

Each Regional Property Coordinator is authorized, as to real property applied for by health and educational institutions located within his region:

1. To sign all interim permits covering property assigned for disposal.

2. To sign all instruments relating to:

(a) The sale of all real properties sold for the removal and use away from the site, without limitation as to acquisition cost;

(b) Termination and assignment of leases, dedication of streets, creation and disposal and reservation of easements and any other incidental action which may be necessary to consummate disposals and carry out the conditions and requirements relating to assignments within the limitation of authority hereby delegated;

(c) Abrogation of restrictions, consent to leasing, mortgaging or encumbering of properties originally transferred for use in place where the property to be so transferred, resold, released from restrictions, leased, mortgaged or otherwise encumbered involves an acquisition cost of $25,000 or less, or such other amount of limitation as the Director of Field Services, in his discretion, may determine, and where properties were transferred for use away from the site, without limitation as to acquisition cost;

(d) And transactions as the Division of Surplus Property Utilization specifically authorizes.

3. To sign receipts for remittances payable to the United States for performance deposits and bonds and to sign releases of the same and request the issuance of vouchers for refunds of deposits when required.

Dated: February 8, 1951.

[SEAL] JOHN L. THURSTON, *Acting Administrator.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2453; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Rev. S. O. 562, King's I. C. C. Order 41, Amdt. 2]

CERTAIN RAILROADS IN UNITED STATES

REROUTING OR DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC

Upon further consideration of King's I. C. C. Order No. 41 and good cause appearing therefor: *It is ordered,* That: King's I. C. C. Order No. 41 be, and it is hereby, amended by substituting the following paragraph (g) for paragraph (g) thereof:

(g) *Expiration date.* This order shall expire at 11:59 p. m., March 15, 1951, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled.

It is further ordered, That this amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p. m., February 15, 1951, and that this order shall be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of all the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement, and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., February 14, 1951.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
HOMER C. KING, *Agent.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2440; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25841]

CEMENT FROM BIRMINGHAM, ALA., TO LA GRANGE, GA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

FEBRUARY 15, 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 The Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company and other carriers named in the application.

Commodities involved: Cement and related articles, carloads.

From: Birmingham, Ala., and points grouped therewith.

To: La Grange, Ga.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 1066, Supp. No. 53.

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. 51-2441; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25842]

ALUMINA FROM LOUISIANA TO ST. LOUIS, MO.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

FEBRUARY 15, 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 the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company and other carriers named in the application.

Commodities involved: Alumina, calcined or hydrated, carloads.

From: Baton Rouge and North Baton Rouge, La.

To: St. Louis, Mo.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: W. P. Emerson, Jr.'s, tariff I. C. C. No. 378, Supp. 121.

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. 51-2442; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 25843]

BUTTER FROM WINONA, MINN., TO CHICAGO, ILL.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

FEBRUARY 15, 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. E. Kipp, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. A-3544.

Commodities involved: Butter, carloads.

From: Winona, Minn.

To: Chicago, Ill.

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. 51-2443; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 54-168]

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.

ORDER POSTPONING ORAL ARGUMENT

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 16th day of February A. D. 1951.

American Power & Light Company having on February 15, 1951, filed a notice pursuant to Rule U-44 (c) of the general rules and regulations under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, with respect to its proposal to dispose of its entire interest in The Washington Water Power Company by a sale of stock or of physical properties to two or more Public Utility Districts of the State of Washington, or part thereof to such Public Utility Districts and part to municipalities presently served by The Washington Water Power Company;

The Commission having by order dated February 15, 1951, scheduled such notice for hearing both in Spokane, Washington, and Washington, D. C., on February 20, 1951, and for oral argument before the Commission in Washington, D. C., on February 23, 1951, with respect to the issues specified in such order;

It appearing appropriate that the oral argument be postponed;

It is hereby ordered, That the oral argument heretofore scheduled for February 23, 1951, be and it hereby is postponed to Monday, February 26, 1951, at 9:30 a. m., in the offices of the Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington, D. C. On that date, the hearing room clerk will advise as to the room in which such oral argument will be heard.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 51-2532; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 10:44 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2560]

NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC SYSTEM

ORDER PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C. on the 13th day of February A. D. 1951.

New England Electric System ("NEES"), a registered holding company, having filed a declaration pursuant to sections 9 (a) (1) and 10 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 with respect to the following proposed transaction:

NEES proposes to acquire a $3,540,000 collateral promissory note of What Cheer Associates, Inc., as part of the consideration for the sale of its security holdings of United Electric Railways Company ("UER"), a transportation company incorporated and doing business in Rhode Island. Such securities to be sold consist of 81,800 shares (99 percent) of the UER capital stock ($100 par value per share) and all of its outstanding funded debt, namely, $939,800 principal amount of General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, 5 percent Series A, due January 1, 1951, and $1,475,300 principal amount of General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, 4 percent Series B, due January 1, 1951.

The total consideration for the securities to be sold by NEES is $4,700,000, of which $1,160,000 is to be paid in cash

upon transfer of title and the balance of $3,540,000 is to be represented by the note to be acquired. Said promissory note is payable $500,000 on December 1, 1951, and $500,000 annually thereafter (the last such payment being $540,000), with interest on the unpaid balance at the rate of 4 percent per annum and with privilege of prior payment in whole or in part. Said promissory note is to be secured by the deposit with NEES of $661,300 principal amount of said 5 percent Series A Bonds, $1,038,700 principal amount of said 4 percent Series B Bonds and 74,300 shares of capital stock of UER.

The declaration states that NEES made available to the representatives of six interested groups the minimum acceptable conditions for the sale of the securities it owns and that three bids were received. The declaration further states that the successful bidder, What Cheer Associates, Inc., is not a registered holding company or a subsidiary thereof and is not now, and by virtue of the proposed transactions will not become, an affiliate of a holding company or a public utility.

Services to NEES in connection with the proposed transactions performed at the actual cost thereof by New England Power Service Company, an affiliated service company, are estimated not to exceed $5,000. In addition thereto, NEES will pay the necessary transfer taxes estimated at $6,115.

NEES requests that the Commission issue an order permitting the declaration to become effective forthwith upon the issuance thereof.

Said declaration having been filed on January 18, 1951, and notice of said filing having been duly given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to said act, and the Commission not having received a request for hearing with respect to said declaration within the period specified in said notice, or otherwise, and not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding, with respect to said declaration, that the requirements of the applicable provisions of the act and rules thereunder are satisfied, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that said declaration be permitted to become effective forthwith:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of said act, that said declaration be, and the same hereby is, permitted to become effective forthwith subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2434; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:45 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.

SOCIETE SOLEX

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property located in Washington, D. C., including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement thereof, after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., and Property

Societe Solex, 190 Avenue de Neuilly, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; Claim Nos. 13337 and 40444; property described in the following Vesting Orders: No. 666 (8 F. R. 5047, April 17, 1943); No. 293 (7 F. R. 9836, November 26, 1942); relating to United States Letters Patents and United States Patent Applications identified in Schedule A attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 12, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

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

SCHEDULE A—PATENTS ASSIGNED TO SOCIETE SOLEX (FORMERLY SOCIETE ANONYME SOLEX)

VESTED BY VESTING ORDER NO. 666

Patent No.	Date issued	Inventor	Title	Assigned
1,743,966	1-14-30	Maurice Goudard	Regulation in the Output of Liquids	11- 2-27
1,781,576	11-11-30	do	Carburetor	6-17-29
1,787,310	12-30-30	do	Temperature Control Device	10- 8-28
1,803,012	4-28-31	do	Carburetor	11- 5-29
1,842,867	1-26-32	do	do	11- 5-29
1,874,784	8-30-32	Marcel Mennesson	do	3-25-30
1,883,809	10-18-32	do	do	8-25-31
1,889,687	11-29-32	do	do	3-10-31
1,958,818	5-15-34	Maurice Goudard	do	7- 1-30
2,035,177	3-24-36	Marcel Louis Mennesson	do	10- 1-35
2,043,514	6- 9-36	Marcel Mennesson	do	11- 9-33
2,102,476	12-14-37	do	Floatless Carburetor	12-15-36
2,121,506	6-21-38	do	Carburetor	5-12-36
2,133,207	10-11-38	Andre Louis Mennesson	Diaphragm Pump	4-22-37
2,139,841	12-13-38	Marcel Mennesson	Regulating Device for Internal Combustion Engines.	10- 1-35
2,150,075	3- 7-39	do	Regulating Device for Internal Combustion Engines Supplied by Fuel Injection.	6-17-37
2,159,173	5-23-39	do	Carburetor for Internal Combustion Engines	11-18-36
2,232,035	2-18-41	Andre Louis Mennesson	Carburetor	10-25-38
2,242,832	5-20-41	Marcel Mennesson	Governor Device for Internal Combustion Engines	6-17-37
2,290,610	7-21-42	Maurice Goudard	Auxiliary Carburetion Device for Supercharged Internal Combustion Engines.	4-28-39

VESTED BY VESTING ORDER NO. 293

Serial No.	Date filed	Inventor	Title	Assigned
272,880 (now Patent No. 2,290,610)[1]	5-20-39 [2] (7-21-42)	Maurice Goudard	Auxiliary Carburetion Device for Supercharged Internal Combustion Engines.	4-28-39
208,303 (now Patent No. 2,313,002).	5-16-38 [2](3- 2-43)	Marcel Mennesson	Operative Fluid Delivery Control Device.	5- 4-38
313,124 (now Patent No. 2,389,922).	1- 9-40 [2] (11-27-45)	Marcel Louis Mennesson	Carburetion Device for Internal Combustion Engines.	12-14-39
391,968 (now Patent No. 2,392,055).	5- 5-41 [2] (1- 1-46)	do	Carburetor of the Fuel Injection Type.	4- 7-41
297,931 (now Patent No. 2,407,317).	10- 4-39 [2] (9-10-46)	do	Control Devices for Variable Pitch Propellers.	9-13-39
620,156	10- 3-45	do	Carburetion Devices for Internal Combustion Engines.	[3]12-14-39

[1] This application was also vested as Patent No. 2,290,610 by Vesting Order No. 666.
[2] The date in parenthesis refers to the date of issuance of the patent.
[3] Serial No. 620,156 is a division of Patent No. 2,389,922. The assignment of the patent carries with it divisions thereof.

[F. R. Doc. 51-2424; Filed, Feb. 16, 1951; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17162]

KITSUE AND TAOKO KOYANO

In re: Rights of Kitsue Koyano and Taoko Koyano under Insurance Contract. File No. F-39-4423-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 Kitsue Koyano and Taoko Koyano, 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. 6 681 203 issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, New York, New York, to Kitsue Koyano, 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 Kitsue

Koyano or Taoko Koyano, 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 January 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2456; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17030]

MASAKO AND SADAO IGUCHI

In re: Rights of Masako Iguchi and Sadao Iguchi under insurance contracts. Files No. D-39-14983-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 Masako Iguchi and Sadao Iguchi, 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 contracts of insurance evidenced by policies No. 1,479,880 and 1,479,879, issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, to Sadao Iguchi, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds (including without limitation the right to proceed for collection against branch offices and legal reserves maintained in the United States), is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Masako Iguchi or Sadao Iguchi, 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 January 16, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2455; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17274]

DR. THEO. HOECHST

In re: Stock owned by and debt owing to Dr. Theo. Hoechst. F-28-31195.

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 Dr. Theo. Hoechst, whose last known address is Dusseldorf, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Two hundred (200) shares of no par value common capital stock of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, 40 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, presently in the custody of Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., 61 Broadway, New York 6, New York, in an account entitled "N. V. Engelsch-Hollandsche & Handelmaatschappij," together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and any and all rights thereunder and thereto, and

b. That certain debt or other obligation of Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., 61 Broadway, New York 6, New York, in the amount of $634.96 as of October 27, 1950, representing a portion of an account maintained by Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co. for N. V. Engelsch-Hollandsche & Handelmaatschappij, together with any and all accruals thereto and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned and 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, Dr. Theo. Hoechst, 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 January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2458; Filed, [illegible] 19, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17163]

HILDA KRONAUGE

In re: Rights of Hilda Kronauge under insurance contract. File No. F-28-24804-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 Hilda Kronauge, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the death benefit due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. M 1147863 issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, New Jersey, to Adele Walsh together with the right to demand, receive and collect said death benefit,

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 prop-

erty described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

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

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 19, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2457; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:47 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17278]

HEII KODA

In re: Bonds owned by Heii Koda. F-39-1866, F-39-1866 A-1.

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

1. That Heii Koda, whose last known address is Hanami-mura Nishimurogun, Wakayama, Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: Five (5) Tokyo Electric Light Company, Ltd., 6 Percent First Mortgage Gold Dollar Bearer Bonds, due 1953, of $1,000.00 face value each, bearing the numbers 54623, 56390, 8973, 8974 and 8975, and presently in the custody of Office of Alien Property, case of The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., V. O. 1501, P. O. Box 1200, Honolulu, T. H., together with any and all rights thereunder and 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, Heii Koda, 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 January 26, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2459; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17302]

AUGUST J. DINKLAGE

In re: Trusts under Paragraph Eleventh of the Will of August J. Dinklage, deceased. File No. D-28-4132; E. T. sec. 8456.

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 Ulrich Dinklage, Joerg Dinklage, Rudiger Dinklage and Elisabeth (Lisel) Steenken, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That Annemarie (Anna-Marie) Mieritz, who on or since the effective date of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, and on or since December 11, 1941, has been a resident of Germany, is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons named in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof in and to the trusts created under Paragraph Eleventh of the Will of August J. Dinklage, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That such property is in the process of administration by Raymond R. Dinklage, as sole trustee, acting under the judicial supervision of the Superior Court of New Jersey, Probate Division, Essex County, Newark, New Jersey;

and it is hereby determined:

5. 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);

6. That the national interest of the United States requires that the said Annemarie (Anna-Marie) Mieritz 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 February 6, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2460; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17306]

CHARLOTTE MANDEL ET AL.

In re: Charlotte Mandel et al. vs. Jane Skinker Matthews et al. File No. D-7-470; E. T. sec. No. 2930.

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 Victor Waldemar Hessling, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That all right, title, interest, and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof in and to the sum of $2,737.76 deposited with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, to the credit of Arthur Victor Waldemar Hessling pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, entered in the matter of Charlotte Mandel et al. vs. Jane Skinker Matthews et al., No. 88471-C, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That such property is in the process of administration by the Clerk, Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, as depositary, acting under the judicial supervision of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri;

4. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof in and to the sum of $778.18 in the possession, custody or control of Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, 721 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri, by reason of the collection of rents from the real property which was the subject matter in a partition proceeding entitled Charlotte Mandel et al. vs. Jane Skinker Matthews et al. in the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, No. 88471-C,

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:

5. 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 February 6, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2462; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 17305]

ANNA KLUNG

In re: Estate of Anna Klung, deceased. File No. D-28-12890; E. T. sec. 17051.

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 Fritz Klung, Hilda Klung and Minna Fecht, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the spouse and issue, names unknown, of Fritz Klung, and the spouse and issue, names unknown, of Minna Fecht, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof, and each of them, in and to the estate of Anna Klung, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That such property is in the process of administration by Walter X. Connor, as executor, acting under the judicial supervision of the Surrogate's Court of New York County, New York;

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof, and the spouse and issue, names unknown, of Fritz Klung, and the spouse and issue, names unknown, of Minna Fecht, 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 February 6, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2461; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[Return Order 865]

ANDRE BERGES

Having considered the claim set forth below and having issued a determination allowing the claim, which is incorporated by reference herein and filed herewith,

It is ordered, That the claimed property, described below and in the determination, including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement thereof, be returned after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Notice of Intention To Return Published, and Property

Andre Berges, Saint Lizier (Ariege), France; Claim Nos. 13333 and 13334; December 1, 1950 (15 F. R. 8231); property described in Vesting Order No. 666 (8 F. R. 5047, April 17, 1943) relating to United States Letters Patent No. 2,098,608 and property described in Vesting Order No. 1028 (8 F. R. 4205, April 2, 1943) relating to United States Patent Application Serial No. 217,628 (now United States Letters Patent No. 2,379,411). This return shall not be deemed to include the rights of any licensees under the above patent or patent application.

Appropriate documents and papers effectuating this order will issue.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 13, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2463; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[Return Order 884]

GEORGES DREYFUS

Having considered the claim set forth below and having issued a determination allowing the claim, which is incorporated by reference herein and filed herewith,

It is ordered, That the claimed property, described below and in the determination, including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement thereof, be returned after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Notice of Intention To Return Published, and Property

Georges Dreyfus, Paris, France; Claim No. 13335; December 27, 1950 (15 F. R. 9350); property described in Vesting Order No. 1028 (8 F. R. 4205, April 2, 1943) relating to United States Patent Application Serial Nos. 381,153; 381,154 (now United States Letters Patent No. 2,394,295); and 381,155 (now United States Letters Patent No. 2,351,938). This return shall not be deemed to include the rights of any licensees under the above patent application and patents.

Appropriate documents and papers effectuating this order will issue.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 13, 1951.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 51-2464; Filed, Feb. 19, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]