WHEREAS section 491 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (46 Stat. 744; 19 U. S. C. 1318) provides in part as follows:

"Whenever the President shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist by reason of a state of war, or otherwise, he may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend during the continuance of such emergency the time herein prescribed for the performance of any act * * *;"

AND WHEREAS by Proclamation No. 2914 of December 16, 1950, I declared the existence of a national emergency;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the foregoing provision of section 318 of the Tariff Act of 1930, do hereby authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, until the termination of the national emergency proclaimed on December 16, 1950, or until it shall be determined by the President and declared by his proclamation that such action is no longer necessary, whichever is earlier:

(1) To extend the one-year period prescribed in section 491, supra, as amended, for not more than one year from and after the expiration of such one-year period in any case in which such period has already expired or shall hereafter expire during the continuance of the said national emergency;

(2) To extend the three-year period prescribed in sections 557 and 559, supra, as amended, for not more than one year from and after the expiration of such three-year period in any case in which such period has already expired or shall hereafter expire during the continuance of the said national emergency; and

(3) To extend further the one-year period prescribed in section 491, supra, as amended, and the three-year period prescribed in sections 557 and 559, supra, as amended, for additional periods of not more than one year each from and after the expiration of the immediately preceding extension in any case in which such extension shall expire during the continuance of the said national emergency:

Provided, however, that in each and every case under numbered paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) above in which the (Continued on page 10591)
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Title 7—Agriculture

Chapter VII—Production and Marketing Administration (Agricultural Adjustment), Department of Agriculture

PART 722—COTTON

PROCLAMATION RELATING TO NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA AND NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT FOR 1952 CROP

Sec. 722.301 Basis and purpose.

722.302 Findings and determinations with respect to a national marketing quota for the 1952 crop of cotton.

722.303 National acreage allotment for the 1952 crop of cotton.


§ 722.301 Basis and purpose. This proclamation is issued to announce findings made by the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to the total supply of cotton for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1951; and to proclaim whether, upon the basis of such findings, a national marketing quota and a national acreage allotment for the 1952 crop of cotton are required under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Section 342 of the said act provides, in part, that, whenever during any calendar year the Secretary determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply for such marketing year, the Secretary shall pro-
claim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of cotton produced in the next calendar year. A marketing quota shall be proclaimed, the Secretary is required by section 344(a) of the said act to determine and proclaim a national acreage allotment for the crop of cotton to be produced in the next calendar year. The act further provides that the proclamation with respect to a national marketing quota shall be made not later than the beginning of the calendar year in which the determinations relating thereto are made.

The term "cotton" and the data appearing in § 722.302 do not include long simple cotton covered by section 347(a) of the said act or similar types of such cotton which are imported.

The term "total supply," "carry-over," and "normal supply," as they relate to cotton, are defined in section 301 of the said act as follows:

"Total supply" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the carry-over at the beginning of the calendar year, plus the estimated domestic consumption of cotton for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1951, plus 30 percent of the sum of subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph as an allowance for carry-over, or 4,812,900 bales.

§ 722.303 National acreage allotment for the 1952 crop of cotton. It is hereby determined and proclaimed that a national acreage allotment shall not be in effect for the crop of cotton produced in the calendar year 1952.

§ 722.304 National marketing quota. It is hereby determined and proclaimed that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1951, will not exceed the normal supply for such marketing year. Therefore, a national marketing quota shall not be in effect for the crop of cotton produced in the calendar year 1952.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of October, 1951.

[ Seal ]

Charles F. Brahn, Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12485; Filed, Oct. 15, 1951; 148 p. m.]

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

PART 509—HANDLING OF ALMONDS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

ORDER WITH RESPECT TO REPORTS
§ 909.400 Reports by handlers of their receipts of almonds—(a) Findings. (1) Upon the basis of the recommendations of the Almond Marketing Board, the Secretary of the United States, acting through the Almond Board, established and is functioning pursuant to Marketing Agreement No. 119 and Order No. 9 (7 CFR Part 909), regulating the handling of almonds grown in California, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and other available information, it is hereby found that the designation of reporting periods for the receipts of almonds by handlers as set forth hereinafter is reasonable and in accordance with the requirements and intent of § 909.81 of said order; and that it will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act. Such reporting periods were unanimously recommended for adoption by the Almond Control Board after discussion at its meeting on July 30, 1951, and information in respect to its recommendation in this regard has already been disseminated among handlers.

(2) It is hereby found that it is impracticable and contrary to public interest to publish notice, change in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section later than five days after its publication in the Federal Register, in order to regulate the handling of almonds effectively. No preparation for compliance with this reporting requirement is necessary which cannot be made within the prescribed time.

Thus good cause exists for not delaying the effective date of this section later than five days after the date of its publication in the Federal Register (5 U. C. 1951 et seq.).

(b) Order. For each of the following periods during each crop year, each handler shall submit a report of the almonds which he handled by his own account during such period, showing such receipts by varieties, separately, as prescribed in § 909.81: (1) July 1 through September 30; (2) October 1 through October 15; (3) October 16 through October 31; (4) November 1 through November 15; (5) November 16 through November 30; (6) December 1 through December 31; (7) January 1 through March 31; and (8) April 1 through June 30. Each of such reports shall be submitted to the Almond Control Board on or before the fifth day (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) after the end of the particular reporting period, except that the report for the period July 1, 1951, through September 30, 1951, shall be submitted on or before the fifth day (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) after the effective date of this section. Such reports shall be submitted on forms made available for that purpose by the Almond Control Board.

(See 5, 49 Stat. 750, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 698b.)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of October 1951, to become effective on the fifth day after the date of publication of this document in the Federal Register, and to continue in effect thereafter until it is amended or terminated, or during any period in which its operation is suspended.

[ Seal ]

C. J. McCormick, Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12485; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:52 a. m.]

TITLE 14—AVIATION

Chapter II—Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce

PART 609—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

EDITORIAL NOTE: In F. R. Doc. 51-8614, appearing at page 7352 of the issue for Friday, July 27, 1951, paragraph 6, 7, and 9,
and 11 have been corrected to read as follows:


7. Section 609.7 shall consist of § 60.46-5 published on November 10, 1950, in 15 F. R. 7597, and amended on June 8, 1951, in 16 F. R. 5437.


T I T L E 19—C U S T O M S D U T I E S

Chapter I—Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury

PART 56—EXTENSIONS OF TIME PURSUANT TO PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER SECTION 318, TARIFF ACT OF 1930

MERCHANDISE IN GENERAL-ORDER AND BONDED WAREHOUSES

EDITORIAL NOTE: See Proclamation 2948, supra, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant extension of further periods of the periods prescribed in sections 491, 557, and 559 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which proclamation superseded Proclamation 2599 cited as authority for Part 56.

T I T L E 21—F O O D A N D D R U G S

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency

PART 141—TESTS AND METHODS OF ASSAY FOR ANTIBiotic AND ANTIBiotic-CONTAINING DRUGS

PART 146—CERTIFICATION OF BATCHES OF ANTIBiotic AND ANTIBiotic-CONTAINING DRUGS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS


1. Section 141.32 (a) and (b) (1) are changed to read as follows:

§ 141.32 Procaine penicillin and buffered crystalline penicillin for aqueous injection—(a) Total potency (except in single-dose container), sterility, moisture, pyrogens, sensitivity, pH. Proceed as directed in § 141.29.

(b) Buffered crystalline penicillin content—(1) Preparation of sample. Add the indicated amount of distilled water to the contents of a vial of the sample and shake well. Withdraw 1.0 milliliter of the suspension with a hypodermic syringe and place in a 10-milliliter volumetric flask. Add 20 percent sodium sulfate solution almost to the mark, shake well, centrifuge sufficiently to see the meniscus, make to volume with 20 percent sodium sulfate solution, shake well, and centrifuge to obtain a clear or reasonably clear solution.

b. Section 141.32 (b) (2), second sentence, is amended by changing “§ 141.5 (d)” to read “§ 141.5 (d) (1).”

c. Section 141.32 (b) (3) (i), first sentence, is amended by adding a period after the word “flask” and deleting the remainder of the sentence.

d. In § 141.32 (b) (3) (ii) (a), the second sentence is changed to read: “Prepare fresh solution every week and store under refrigeration.”

e. Section 141.32 (b) (3) (ii) (b) is changed to read:

(b) Ammonium sulfamate solution. Dissolve 0.5 gram of ammonium sulfamate in 100 milliliters of distilled water and store under refrigeration.

f. In § 141.32 (b) (3) (d) (c), the second sentence is changed to read: “Prepare fresh solution every week and store under refrigeration.”

g. In § 141.32 (b) (3) (iv), the first two sentences are changed to read: “To the 50-milliliter volumetric flask containing 2.0 milliliters of the solution prepared in subparagraph (2), add 0.5 milliliter of 0.01N HC1, 1.0 milliliter of the sodium nitrite solution, 1.0 milliliter ammonium sulfamate solution, and 1.0 milliliter K (1-naphthyl) ethylenediamine solution, with mixing after each addition.

h. In § 141.32 (c), the first sentence is changed to read: “The procaine penicillin content of the batch is the difference between the total potency determined by the method described in paragraph (a) or (d) of this section and the content of the buffered crystalline penicillin determined by the method described in paragraph (b) of this section.”

i. Section 141.32 is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

(d) Total potency of a one-dose container. Wash with 2.0-milliliter volumetric flask the material remaining in the 10-milliliter volumetric flask referred to in paragraph (b) (1) of this section, make to volume with 1-percent phosphate buffer pH 6.0, and assay by the iodometric method described in § 141.5 (d) (1). Obtain the total potency by adding the number of units found in the 250 milliliters of solution to 25 times the number of units found in the 2.0 milliliters of solution assayed in accordance with paragraph (b) (2) of this section.

2. Section 141.39 (a) is changed to read as follows:

§ 141.39 Penicillin and streptomycin, penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin—(a) Potency—(1) Sodium or potassium penicillin content. Proceed as directed in § 141.32 (b), except prepare the sample as follows: Add the indicated amount of distilled water to the contents of a vial of the sample and shake well. Withdraw one dose of the suspension or solution with a hypodermic syringe and place in a 10-milliliter volumetric flask. Also, with the further exception that in the iodometric assay, one drop of 1.2N HC1 is added to the blank immediately before the addition of the 0.01N L. The sodium or potassium penicillin content is satisfactory if it is not less than 85 percent of that which it is represented to contain.

(2) Total penicillin content. Proceed as directed in § 141.29 (a) or § 141.32 (d), except in the iodometric assay one drop of 1.2N HC1 is added to the blank immediately before the addition of the 0.01N L.

(3) Procaine penicillin content. Proceed as directed in § 141.32 (c). The procaine penicillin content is satisfactory if it is not less than 85 percent of that which it is represented to contain.

§ 141.39 (b) Penicillin solution—(a) Potency. Proceed as directed in § 141.301 (a), except subparagraphs (8) and (9) of that paragraph, and in lieu of the directions in subparagraph (4) dilute the sample in sufficient 1-percent phosphate buffer pH 6.0 to make an appropriately stocked solution. Its potency is satisfactory if it contains not less than 85 percent of the number of milligrams per milliliter that it is represented to contain.

(b) Sterility. Proceed as directed in § 141.108 (c).

c. Toxicity. Proceed as directed in § 141.301 (c).

(d) Pyrogens. Proceed as directed in § 141.301 (d).

(e) Histamine. Proceed as directed in § 141.301 (e).

(f) pH. Proceed as directed in § 141.5 (b), using the undiluted solution.

4. Part 146 is amended by adding the following new section:

§ 146.307 Chlormaphenicol solution—(a) Standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity. Chlormaphenicol solution is chlormaphenicol dissolved in one or more suitable solvents. Such solution is so purified that:

(1) Its potency is 250 milligrams per milliliter.

(2) It is sterile.

(3) It is nontoxic.

(4) It is nonpyrogenic.
10594

(5) It contains no histamine nor histamine-like substances.
(6) Its pH is not less than 4.7 and not more than 5.0.

The chloramphenicol used conforms to the requirements of § 146.301 (a). Each solvent used in making the batch, the number of milligrams in each milliliter of such solution, the number of packages in the batch, the number of milligrams or grams dissolved in each such batch, but in no case shall such sample consist of less than 8 immediate containers or more than 15 immediate containers, collected by taking single immediate containers at such intervals throughout the entire time of packaging the batch that the quantities packaged during the intervals are approximately equal.

(ii) The chloramphenicol used in making the batch; two immediate containers containing approximately 300 milligrams each, packaged in accordance with the requirements of § 146.301 (b).

(iii) In case of an initial request for certification, each solvent (unless it is recognized by the U. S. P. or N. F.) used in making the batch; one package of each, containing approximately 5 grams.

(iv) The name of each solvent used.

(2) On the circular or other labeling as hereinafter indicated, the following:

(i) The batch mark.

(ii) Dosage and administration.

(iii) Contraindications.

(iv) Untoward effects that may accompany administration, including sen­

sitivity reaction.

(2) If the Commissioner considers that investigations, other than examination of such immediate containers, are neces­
sary to determine whether or not such batch complies with the requirements of § 146.3 for the issuance of a certificate, the cost of such investigations.

The fee prescribed by subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall accompany the single immediate container to which such fee is covered by an advance deposit main­
tained in accordance with § 146.8 (d).

5. In § 146.408 Bacitracin ophthalmic, the fourth sentence of paragraph (a) Standards of identity etc. is amended by changing the figures "6.75,±0.25" to read "6.5±5.5."

This order, which provides for im­

proved methods of assay for procaine penicillin and buffered crystalline penicillin for aqueous injection, penicillin and streptomycin and penicillin and di­
hydrostreptomycin; for tests and meth­ods of assay and certification of a new antibiotic preparation, chloramphenicol solution; and for modification of the pH

standard for bacitracin ophthalmic, shall become effective upon publication in the Federal Register, since both the public and the affected industry will benefit by the earliest effective date, and so find.

Notice and public procedure are not necessary prerequisites to the promul­
gation of this order, and so find, since it was drawn in collaboration with inter­
ested members of the affected industries and since it would be against public in­
terest to delay providing for the afore­

mentioned amendments.

(See 701, 52 Stat. 1555; 21 U. S. C. 371. Inter­

pret or apply sec. 607, 59 Stat. 468, as amended; 21 U. S. C. and Sup. 357)
elements, the first of which is called the "basic price" of the automobile. The "basic price" is the sum of the manufacturer's ceiling price f. o. b. factory, the dealer's markup over cost in effect on September 7, 1951, and the dealers' pre-Korea markup on the increase in his cost since the issuance of CPR 1, Revision 1. The other elements of the ceiling price are: the transportation costs, if any; a charge for Federal excise taxes and State and local taxes, a charge for preparing and conditioning the new automobile for delivery, and a charge for any other service requested by the customer. These charges are the same as those permitted by SR 5 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation and are, therefore, those which were in effect as of the time of the issuance of this regulation. It is contemplated that, at a later date, dollars and cents or percentage rates will be established by the Director. The dealer may, if he uses both rail and truck as a mode of transportation for delivery to him of new automobiles and wishes to charge for transportation, average the charge for rail and truck and charge the average of the two. This change from current requirements has been requested by the Industry Advisory Committee.

The Industry Advisory Committee recommended a limitation on the charge for preparing and conditioning to be generally applicable to all dealers throughout the country. The recommended charge was 5 percent of the list price or $150, whichever was lower. Because in many areas this limit would result in charges much higher than the customary charge, the Director has determined to make surveys in the various geographical areas and hereafter to issue orders establishing the ceiling charges. Meanwhile this regulation adopts in part the Industry Advisory Committee's recommendation by establishing 5 percent as the limit of any charge that may be made pending issuance of these orders. Even with this limitation the general level of charges permitted by this regulation will be the same as the level of charges prevailing during the period January 26 to February 24, 1951.

The regulation provides that the Director of Price Stabilization will issue special orders giving in dollars and cents the basic price for the passenger automobiles of each manufacturer and establishing schedules of prices and charges for the sale by resellers for each body style and line or series of automobiles manufactured and their extra, special and optional equipment. Until the Director establishes a schedule of prices and charges for any make of automobile, the ceiling prices prevailing at the time of issuance of this regulation continue in effect.

Retail dealers must post their prices, including "basic prices" and other charges made on the delivery of the automobile. All charges made on the delivery of the automobile to the customers with invoices setting forth certain items specified in the regulation. This has been required in order to give notice to purchasers of new automobiles of the prices and charges which may properly be made, and thus aid in compliance and enforcement.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the ceiling prices established by this regulation are generally fair and equitable to buyers and sellers alike, are in conformity with the requirements and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title 4 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended.

Every effort has been made to conform this revised regulation to existing business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution. Insofar as any provisions of this regulation may operate to compel changes in the business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution, such provisions are found by the Director of Price Stabilization to be necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of the regulation.

In the preparation of this regulation a conference was held with the Retail Motor Vehicle Industry Advisory Committee. Their recommendations with regard to specific prices and provisions and business practices have been given due consideration in the formulations of this regulation.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec. 1. Sellers and sales covered by this regulation.

2. Ceiling prices established by this regulation.

3. The "basic price" of the automobile.

4. Extra, special, or optional equipment.

5. Transportation.

6. Taxes.

7. Charge for preparing and conditioning the new automobile for delivery.

8. Other services or items of equipment ordered by customer.

9. Notice to be posted.

10. Invoices.

11. Adjustable pricing.

12. Petition for amendment.


15. Violations.


SECTION 1. Sellers and sales covered by this regulation.

(a) This regulation applies to you if you sell as a retail dealer, wholesale distributor or as an individual and charge for any make of automobile, the ceiling prices prevailing at the time of issuance of this regulation.

(b) The "basic price" for automobiles, and charges for items of extra, special or optional equipment and all other charges and discounts set forth in the special order issued under this regulation by the Director for each make of automobile shall be called the "schedule of prices and charges." The schedule of prices and charges will be established for each class of purchaser in the form of discounts for other classes of purchasers. If, however, the special order does not state these discounts and charges for more than one class of purchaser, you must adjust the basic price of the automobile and charges for the extra equipment to reflect your customary discounts and allowances thereon prevailing during the period January 1, 1950 to June 24, 1950.

(c) Since the "basic price" of the automobile, and all other charges set forth in the schedule of prices and charges are elements of the ceiling price, you may always sell below the ceiling price, you need not charge the full amount of the "basic price" or the full amount of another charge.

(d) Until the Director establishes a schedule of prices and charges for any make of automobile, the ceiling price of each automobile of that make, and all charges for extra, special or optional equipment, charges for transportation, excise tax, local taxes, preparing and conditioning the new automobile for de-
livery and for other services requested by the customer in writing, shall be the price or charge that was your ceiling price or charge therefor on the date of issuance of this regulation.

The ceiling price established by this section is the price for sales for cash. You may sell on terms other than cash when requested in writing by the purchaser, provided that such other terms do not result in a price higher than ceiling price. In this connection, you are referred to section 16 of this regulation.

Sec. 3. The basic price of the automobile. The basic price set forth in the schedule of prices and charges may be changed from time to time by the Director. The one last established by the Director shall be the one that governs the sale of the new automobile, and extra, special, or optional equipment from the factory to the receiving station nearest to the place to which delivery is made to the purchaser, and the truckaway charge plus tax at truckload rate for the most direct route from the factory to the place to which delivery is made to the purchaser and the transportation charge therefor may not be higher than the ceiling price established under the applicable regulation.

Sec. 9. Notice to be posted. (a) Every retail dealer shall keep posted in a conspicuous place on his premises where new passenger automobiles are offered for sale within 20 days after the effective date of this regulation, a notice not less than 18" x 24" in size, heavily stating for each make and body style in each line or series of each new automobile offered for sale the following information:

(1) An identification of the make, model, year and body style.
(2) The basic price.
(3) The charge for transportation, if any.
(4) The charge for Federal excise tax.
(5) The charge for State or local taxes on sale or delivery, if any.
(6) The charge for handling and delivery, if any.
(7) The ceiling price.

(b) Every retail dealer shall also keep posted, within 20 days after the effective date of this regulation, the special order of the Director of Price Stabilization establishing the charges for the extra, special, or optional equipment, and shall also keep posted such charges for extra, special, and optional equipment in case no special order has been issued, in which case the charges posted shall be those prevailing on the date of issuance of this regulation.

Sec. 10. Invoices. Whenever you make any sale (whether at wholesale or retail), 20 days after the effective date of this regulation, you shall prepare an invoice in duplicate, one copy of which shall be given to the purchaser within 7 days and the other copy you shall retain in your records. This invoice shall set forth the following information unless any item of the following information is contained in any other document delivered to the purchaser within 7 days from the date of the sale:

(a) Date of sale.
(b) Make of automobile, model, year and body style, motor number and serial number.
(c) Basic price, transportation charge, preparation and conditioning, Federal excise tax, charges for extra, special, or optional equipment.
(d) State and local taxes.
(e) Charges for other services or items of equipment requested (such as undercoating, glazing, polishing, etc.).
(f) Finance charges, name of finance company, method of payment, and amount of cash received.

If a used car is traded in as part payment for the new automobile, the invoice must show the following information with respect to the car traded in:

(1) Make of automobile traded in, model and body style and optional equipment thereon.
(2) Allowance made on the trade in.
(3) Motor number and serial number.

Sec. 11. Adjustable pricing. Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit your making a contract or offer to sell an automobile at the ceiling price.
In effect at the time of delivery. You may not, however, deliver or agree to deliver a commodity at a price to be adjusted upward in accordance with any increase in the ceiling price after delivery.

Sec. 12. Petition for amendment. If you wish to have this regulation amended you may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation 1.

Sec. 13. Records. (a) The provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation are hereby continued in effect insofar as they apply to the preparation and preservation of such "current records" as you were required to make covering sales between January 26, 1951, and the effective date of this regulation.

(b) You shall preserve for two years the invoices required to be retained in section 10 of this regulation and all other records showing your prices and charges for sales of commodities subject to this regulation.

Sec. 14. Prohibition against dealing in new automobiles at prices above ceiling. (a) After the date of this regulation, regardless of any contract or other obligation, no person shall sell or deliver any new automobile at a price higher than the ceiling price permitted by this regulation.

(b) No person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive a new automobile at a price higher than the ceiling price permitted by this regulation.

(c) No person shall agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do any of the acts prohibited in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

Sec. 15. Less than ceiling price. Nothing in this regulation prevents the charging, offering or paying prices less than ceiling.

Sec. 16. Exaction. (a) No person subject to this regulation shall charge directly or indirectly a price above the applicable ceiling price in connection with any sale of a new automobile. Any device by which you increase your total realization on the sale of a new automobile over the ceiling price established by this regulation is an evasion of the regulation.

(b) Specific practices. The following practices are specifically but not exclusively, among the practices prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section and are mentioned here only to lessen the frequency of inquiries which experience indicates are likely to be raised under the general evasion provision.

(1) Requiring the purchaser as a condition of sale to make payment over a period of time, or to finance the purchase through any particular lending agency.

(2) Requiring the purchaser to purchase extra, optional or additional equipment, accessories, parts or services or any other commodity in order to receive delivery of a new automobile.

(3) Requiring the purchaser or any other person to trade in or otherwise transfer to the seller or his designee an automobile in order to obtain delivery on a new automobile whether as part of the same transaction or as a separate transaction.

(4) Granting less than a reasonable allowance for automobiles received in trade.

(5) Renting or leasing a new automobile under a rental contract with an option to buy at an agreed valuation, which, together with the amount paid for the rental, is higher than the applicable ceiling price of the new automobile plus any services rendered during the period of rental at the time the rental contract is entered into.

Sec. 17. Violations. (a) Persons violating any provisions of this regulation are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions and suits for the recovery of damages provided for by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

(b) The provision of the General Ceiling Price Regulation relating to penalties is hereby continued in effect insofar as it applies to violations of Supplementary Regulation 5 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation between January 26, 1951, and the effective date of this regulation.

Sec. 18. Definitions.—(a) Automobile. 
(1) A "passenger automobile" is an automobile designed primarily for the carriage of passengers, whether intended for private, commercial or other use, including its standard equipment manufactured in the United States and having a seating capacity of less than 11 persons, and propelled by an internal combustion engine.

(2) "New automobile" is an automobile that has never been sold at retail. A demonstrator or dealer-owned executive car, however, is new if the model is currently being sold by the manufacturer or was sold by the manufacturer within the preceding 4 months, and if the dealer sells the demonstrator or dealer-owned executive car with a new car guarantee.

(3) "Make" of an automobile indicates the manufacturer thereof, and bears the manufacturer's trade or brand name. A manufacturer may produce more than one "make," in which case different trade names are used to differentiate the several makes.

(4) "Line or series" refers to a subgroup of a make bearing a title, trade name, or other classificatory designation.

(5) "Body style" means one of the various body types used in any line or series of each make of automobile.

(6) "Model" refers to the year in which the automobile was produced or its year designation.

(7) "Counterpart model" or "counterpart" means a replacement of a body style or line or series in a make of automobile by the manufacturer, not deviating substantially from the specifications of the original model of the automobile. It also refers to a replacement of an item of extra, special or optional equipment not deviating substantially from the specifications of the previous model of the automobile.

(b) Basic price. This term is defined in section 2 of this regulation.

(c) Class of purchaser or purchaser of the same class. This term refers to the practice adopted by the seller in setting different prices for sales to different purchasers or kinds of purchasers (for example wholesale distributor, retail dealer, Government agency, fleet owner) or for purchasers located in different areas or for purposes of different quantities or under different terms or conditions of sale or delivery.

(d) Dealer. A dealer is any person other than the manufacturer who is generally engaged in the business of selling new automobiles.

(e) Distributor or wholesale distributor. A distributor or wholesale distributor is any person who is generally engaged in the business of selling new automobiles at wholesale to retail dealers (this includes master dealers).

(f) Director of Price Stabilization or Director. This term applies to any official (including officials of regional or district offices) to whom the Director of Price Stabilization by order delegates a function, power or authority referred to in this regulation.

(g) Extra, special or optional equipment. This term refers to any equipment which the manufacturer did not class as standard on the date of the issuance of this regulation and which is sold by the manufacturer of the automobile.

(h) Factory wholesale branch or factory zone. These terms mean any sales establishment maintained in the field by a manufacturer selling new automobiles at wholesale.

(i) Reasonable allowance. This term means an allowance for a used automobile which is traded in on a new automobile that is fairly related to the current market value of the used automobile.

(j) Sales. (1) A sale at retail means any sale to an ultimate user.

(2) A sale at wholesale means any sale to a reseller.

(3) Sale or sell: This term includes sell, supply, dispose, barter, exchange, transfer and deliver, and contracts and offers to do any of the foregoing. The term "buy" and "purchase" shall be construed accordingly.

(k) Standard equipment. This term refers to any equipment which the manufacturer classes as standard on the date of the issuance of this regulation.

(l) You. "You" means the person subject to this regulation. "Your" and "yours" are construed accordingly.

Effective date. This regulation shall become effective October 15, 1951.

Note: The record keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Register Act of 1942.

Michael V. DeSalle, Director of Price Stabilization.

October 15, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12527; Filed, Oct. 15, 1951; 4:56 p. m.]

CPR 5—Iron and Steel Scrap

Miscellaneous Amendments

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order
RULES AND REGULATIONS

This amendment provides ceiling prices for certain new grades of iron and steel scrap, makes the ceiling price established for certain detinned scrap applicable to deliveries made between February 7, 1951, and April 24, 1951, inclusive, excludes tool steel scrap from Ceiling Price Regulation 5 and makes several clarifying changes in the regulation.

A ceiling price for an additional grade of steel scrap of dealer and industrial origin has been incorporated in the regulation by this amendment in order to enable gray iron foundries requiring hard automotive steel in their operations to obtain such scrap. Foundries requiring this type scrap find scrap prepared in accordance with the specifications set forth in the regulation for foundry and electric furnace use unsuited to their operations and they have had difficulty in obtaining material to meet their needs because dealers are unwilling to undertake the special preparation involved.

The new grade and the ceiling price established therefor will correct this situation. In order to insure that such material will be sold to gray iron foundries whose operations require it, an appropriate restriction on the use of the new ceiling price has been incorporated in the regulation.

 Tin and terne plated steel scrap will be classified as an inferior grade of scrap when weighed at the customer. It is customary, however, to compress hydraulically or mechanically such material to charging box size for direct use by the consumer. To compensate both dealers and industrial producers and governmental agencies for the tin cans and other tin and terne plated materials in this form, this amendment provides for such grades with a differential of minus $15 under the base grade. It is customary, however, to compress hydraulically or mechanically such material to charging box size for direct use by the consumer. To compensate both dealers and industrial producers and governmental agencies for the tin cans and other tin, and terne plated materials in this form, this amendment provides for such grades with a differential of minus $15 under the base grade.

A ceiling price for a new grade of iron and steel scrap of railroad origin consisting of car, locomotive, and track scrap has also been added to the regulation because a number of railroads sell such unregressed material. This action will avoid the administrative burden involved in the filing and processing of individual applications for the establishment of ceiling prices by the railroads concerned.

Prior to this amendment, CPR 5 provided, with certain exceptions, that settlement for all iron and steel scrap should be made on the basis of weights at the point of delivery. Since governmental sales of iron and steel scrap are ordinarily consummated at the point of receipt, this provision as now in effect has resulted in corresponding adjustments, the foregoing requirements of the regulation were inappropriate for such sales. This difficulty has been removed by permitting settlement in governmental sales to be made on the basis of shipping point weights when such weights are determined in the manner prescribed.

CPR 5 as originally issued provided that detinned scrap could not be classified as No. 1 bundles even though it otherwise met the specifications of that grade. This had the effect of classifying bundles of detinned scrap as No. 2 bundles at a ceiling price $3.00 per gross ton below that applicable to No. 1 bundles. Efficiency of the issuance of the rule and the companies engaged in the business of preparing and selling detinned scrap brought to the attention of OPS officials the fact that the classifications of bundles of detinned scrap did not correspond to industry practice and that the ceiling price established did not reflect the true value of the material. In order to avoid interruption in the movement of vitally needed scrap, these companies were urged to continue the shipment of detinned scrap bundles and were assured that the error would be corrected promptly. Unfortunately, however, the mistake was not remedied until April 24, 1951 (the effective date of Amendment 2 to CPR 5), and the producers concerned were requesting that the relief thus afforded be made applicable to deliveries between that date and February 7, 1951 (the effective date of Amendment 1). After careful consideration, it was determined that the relief requested should be granted.

It appears that the original specifications for No. 1 bundles were adopted without particular consideration from the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 4, issued by the Office of Price Administration, and that no recognition was given to the fact that in that regulation No. 1 and No. 2 bundles commanded the same ceiling price. Furthermore, producers of detinned scrap bundles ordinarily pay the suppliers of the scrap from which they process such material on the basis of the prevailing price for detinned scrap less a processing charge; and, in reliance upon the assurance of OPS officials, they made payments to the suppliers of the ceiling price applicable to No. 1 bundles for material received between February 7, 1951, and April 24, 1951. Since only four producers are involved and consumers have expressed their willingness to pay the higher price, the action will not result in any inequity or undue burden.

Several clarifying amendments have been made. The use of the word "consumer" in the definitions of "point of delivery" and "shipping point" has lead to some confusion concerning sales by industrial producers, railroads or governmental agencies of unprepared scrap to persons other than consumers, and sales by any person of prepared scrap to persons other than consumers. Since the seller in such transactions has the same shipping point price regardless of whether he sells to a dealer or consumer, the term "consumer" has been removed from the definition of "sales" for ceiling prices for all steel scrap of dealer or industrial origin and all cast iron scrap are f. o. b. or f. a. s. vessel prices, the seller is required to deduct the cost to the purchaser of loading such material when it is sold on the ground. Because of the inability of competing purchasers to realize a reasonable and uniform loading charge, this has often resulted in only a token deduction in many instances. To correct this situation and to establish uniform pricing standards this amendment incorporates provisions to this effect and makes the ceiling shipping point prices whenever the purchaser is required to load the scrap on the transporting vehicle or place it f. a. s. vessel.

The provisions for determining ceiling on-line prices for a railroad not operating in a basting point have not been modified to state clearly that such prices are to be determined by use of the lowest foreign line proportion of any through rate from any point on the railroad to the most favorable basting point via the nearest junction point.

Finally, the definition of iron and steel scrap has been amended to specifically exclude tool steel scrap and stainless steel scrap. A ceiling price for the definition of "iron and steel scrap" set forth in Section 28 (b) prior to the issuance of this amendment was broad enough to bring both tool steel and stainless steel scrap within the coverage of Ceiling Price Regulation 5, the term has never been considered by the trade as including such materials. This ambiguity has been corrected in this amendment. Henceforth sales of tool steel scrap will be covered by the General Ceiling Price Regulation until a tailored regulation is issued.

The price for stainless steel scrap is established by Ceiling Price Regulation 29.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the ceiling prices established by this regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practicable the Director of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in the furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and to relevant factors of general applicability.

In formulating this amendment the Director has consulted with the representatives of the industry, so far as practicable under the circumstances, and has given consideration to their recommendations.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

1. Section 3 (a) (2) is amended by adding the following grades (30) and (31):
   (a) 80. Hard steel cut 2 feet and under. + 5.00
   (b) 81. Old tin and terne plate bundles. - 10.00

2. Section 3 (b) is amended by adding the following subparagraph (6):
   (6) The price established for Grade 30, (hard steel, cut 2 feet and under) may be charged only when sold and shipped to a grade of foundry requiring such material in its operations; otherwise, the price may not exceed the price established for Grade 20 (foundry steel, 2 feet and under).
Wednesday, October 17, 1951

3. Section 3 (c) is amended by adding the following subparagraph (d):

(4) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this regulation, any person may charge a price which may be, the ceiling price established herein for No. 1 bundles for detinned scrap otherwise qualifying as a No. 1 bundle and delivered from February 7, 1951, to April 23, 1951, inclusive.

4. Section 4 is amended by adding the following paragraph (h):

(b) Where scrap is sold on terms which require the purchaser to load the scrap on the transporting vehicle or place it f. a. s. vessel a deduction of not less than $1.50 per gross ton must be deducted for loading from the applicable ceiling price determined in accordance with this section.

5. Section 7 (a) (2) is amended by adding the following grade specification:

3. Unassorted iron and steel scrap. — 0.00

6. Section 8 (b) is amended as follows:

(b) On-line prices for operating railroad not operating in a basing point. The ceiling on-line price of any grade of steel scrap originating from an operating railroad not operating in a basing point defined in Section 7 hereof shall be the price established for the scrap at the most favorable basing point named in that section minus the lowest established foreign line proportion of any through rate for transporting scrap by rail from any point on the railroad to such basing point via the nearest junction point. The "most favorable basing point" is the basing point named in Section 7 hereof which will yield the highest ceiling on-line price. The "nearest junction point" means such point on the originating railroad nearest to the most favorable basing point in terms of transportation charges. The ceiling on-line price of No. 1 railroad heavy melting steel need not fall below $34.00 per gross ton (with differentials established in Section 7 hereof for all other grades).

On and after the effective date of this regulation, as amended, no railroad covered by this paragraph (b) may sell or offer to sell steel scrap to a consumer or his broker until it has filed with the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., a statement in writing setting forth its ceiling on-line price for No. 1 railroad heavy melting steel and describing the method by which the said ceiling on-line price was calculated. The statement shall include the most favorable basing point for the scrap at the price such basing point, the point on the originating line from which the through rate to the named basing point is determined, the lowest established charge for transporting scrap by rail from such point on the originating railroad to the named basing point, and the foreign line proportion of such lowest established charge.

7. Section 11 (b) is amended by adding the following subparagraph (3):

(3) Where cast iron scrap is sold on terms which require the purchaser to load the scrap on the transporting vehicle or place it f. a. s. vessel a deduction of not less than $1.50 per gross ton must be deducted for loading from the applicable ceiling price determined in accordance with this section.

8. Section 22 is amended by adding the following paragraph (d):

(d) Sales by government agencies. Governmental agencies may at their option use either of the following sub-paragraphs as provided in this paragraph, or the weights at point of shipment. Where weights at point of shipment are used, such weights shall be delivered to the named basing point and the following manner:

(1) Removal by rail. In the case of removal by rail, the actual tare weight of the scrap at the railway car shall be used instead of the marked tare in determining the net weight. The actual tare weight shall be determined by weighing the empty car, cleaned of all foreign material, before loading.

(2) Removal by vessel. In the case of removal by vessel, weights at the dock prior to vessel movement shall govern.

9. Section 23 is amended by adding the following grade specifications:

(30) Hard steel cast or forged under Automotive steel consisting of rear ends, crankshafts, drive shafts, frame axles, springs and gears prepared 2 feet and under. May not include castings of any iron, steel or any pieces too bulky for gray iron foundry use.

(31) Old tin and terne plate bundles. Old tin plated and terne plated steel scrap hydraulically or mechanically compressed to charging box size.

10. Section 24 is amended by adding the following grade specification:

(35) Unassorted Iron and Steel Scrap. Unassorted iron and steel scrap consisting of car, locomotive and track scrap free of cable, sheet iron and turnings, drillings or borings.

11. Section 28 (b) amended to read as follows:

(b) "Iron and steel scrap" is amended by adding the following sentence: "It does not include tool steel scrap containing 1% or more of tungsten or molybdenum nor does it include tool steel scrap containing 1% steel scrap consisting of drillings or borings. Automotive steel consisting of rear ends, crankshafts, drive shafts, frame axles, springs and gears prepared 2 feet and under. May not include castings of any iron, steel or any pieces too bulky for gray iron foundry use.

12. Section 28 (1) is amended to read as follows:

(1) "Shipping point". Scrap is at its shipping point in case of all rail, railroad, rail-truck, or truck-rail movement when it has been placed f. o. b. railroad cars for shipment to the destination designated by the purchaser; in case of all vessel, vessel-rail, vessel-truck, or truck-vessel, scrap is at its shipping point f. o. b. vessel for shipment to the destination designated by the purchaser; and in the case of all-truck movement, scrap is at its shipping point when it has been placed f. o. b. truck for shipment to the destination designated by the purchaser.

13. Section 28 (j) is amended to read as follows:

(j) "Point of delivery" shall mean that point at which scrap has arrived for unloading at the purchaser’s receiving point.

14. Section 33 is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 33. Petitions for amendment. Any person seeking an amendment of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation No. 1, Revised.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective October 22, 1951.

Notes: All record-keeping and reporting requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(Michael V. DeSalle, Director of Price Stabilization.

October 16, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12554; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 17, Supplementary Regulation 2]

CFR 17—GASOLINES, NAPHTHAS, FUEL OILS AND LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, NATURAL GAS, PETROLEUM GAS, CASINGHEAD GAS AND REFINERY GAS

72—PRICE ADJUSTMENTS FOR CYCLOXANE

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Supplemental Regulation 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 17 (16 F. R. 3033), is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Cyclohexane is a petroleum hydrocarbon which can be obtained from natural gasoline and various refinery gasoline streams by a careful treating operation and elaborate fractionating equipment. It is normally manufactured by only a few refiners, who obtain low yields and consequently produce relatively small quantities. Cyclohexane prices in the past and during the base period have reflected both cost of production and the prices of competitive hydrocarbons. The price of cyclohexane has been relatively high to permit building and operating the additional fractionating equipment needed to secure higher recoveries out of the given refinery streams. Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (15 F. R. 5149) and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 5 (16 F. R. 738) provided that the prices of cyclohexane be fixed by the Federal Power Commission in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

The purpose of this amendment is to provide for price adjustments for cyclohexane in accordance with the管理办法 of this regulation. The ceiling price for cyclohexane has been fixed at a level sufficiently high to permit building and operating the additional fractionating equipment needed to secure higher recoveries out of the given refinery streams. Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (15 F. R. 5149) and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 5 (16 F. R. 738) provided that the prices of cyclohexane be fixed by the Federal Power Commission in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

Under the impact of the mobilization program the demands for benzene and cyclohexane are increasing very rapidly. A greatly expanded production of benzene is needed not only for the manufacture of nylon, but also because benzene is an important raw material in many chemical industries, including the manufacture of synthetic rubber. The amount of benzene normally produced from petroleum is insignificant as compared with the quantities produced by the coke industry as a by-product. However, production from petroleum can be substantially expanded. Consequently, in order to insure an expansion in production, and at the request of the Petroleum Administrator for Defense, benzene from petroleum was exempted from ceiling prices in Ceiling Price Regulation 17.

Incremental supplies of cyclohexane to serve as a substitute for scarce benzene can be produced by petroleum refiners only by use of new and additional plant fractionation equipment, not now in existence, which can recover a substantially larger percentage of cyclohexane than the normal fractionation processes. Such additional facilities and equipment will involve substantial new capital expenditures and increased production costs, in turn requiring higher prices than the present ceiling prices of cyclohexane. It is not considered necessary to exempt cyclohexane from price ceilings, because it will be administratively feasible to make appropriate individual price adjustments for the few producers who can expand their production of cyclohexane.

Manufacturers of nylon have expressed their desire for incremental supplies of cyclohexane for use in the manufacture of nylon essential for defense purposes. Even at the higher prices which may be granted under this supplementary regulation, cyclohexane will cost less to produce with a lower cost raw material than if they purchased additional benzene at the level of prices currently prevailing on incremental benzene. Therefore, it is considered unnecessary to exempt benzene. Thus, price adjustments which result in additional supplies of cyclohexane will contribute to the stabilization program by relieving the critical shortage of benzene and by providing nylon manufacturers with an alternative lower cost raw material.

This supplementary regulation provides that where it is in the interest of the National Defense effort, upon the proper showing of estimated capital expenditures and anticipated production costs, a petroleum refiner may be granted an adjusted ceiling price for incremental supplies in order to enable him to increase his production of cyclohexane.

Prior to the issuance of this supplementary regulation the Director of Price Stabilization consulted with industry representatives who might be affected by this regulation.

FINDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PRICE STABILIZATION

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the adjustment provision established in this supplementary

regulation is necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec. 1. Applicability of this supplementary regulation.

(c) The Director may at any time revise ceiling prices established by order under this supplementary regulation when such ceiling prices appear to be inconsistent with the basis upon which the adjustment was made.

Sec. 3. Applicability of Ceiling Price Regulation 17, Sellers subject to this supplementary regulation shall be subject to all the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 17 not inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 4. Reports. Producers of cyclohexane whose ceiling prices have been adjusted under the provisions of this supplementary regulation shall be required upon the request of the Director to file a report of actual detailed cost data on incremental supplies of cyclohexane.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation is effective October 22, 1951.

Note: The record-keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Director in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

MICHAEL V. DISALLE, Director, Office of Price Stabilization.

OCTOBER 16, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-32552; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 4:00 p. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 73] GCPR, SR 73—RAIL FREIGHT RATE INCREASES FOR GRAIN, GRAIN PRODUCTS, GRAIN BY-PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES TAKING SAME RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES. Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 730), this Supplementary Regulation 73 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This supplementary regulation to the General Ceiling Price Regulation permits certain sellers of grain, grain products, grain by-products and other articles of the same class which are shipped on the same railroad freight rate to reflect in their ceiling prices the increases in rail freight rates authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission on August 2, 1951 in Ex Parte 178. Under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, as explained in more detail in Interpretation 1, issued on April 9, 1951, a seller may pass on to his buyers increases in outbound transportation charges in general only if he sold on an f. o. b. basis during the base period, or added to his mill price only the actual transportation cost incurred. Increases in inbound transportation costs, incurred by the seller in obtaining delivery from his supplier, must be absorbed by the seller. This supplementary regulation provides an exception for certain sellers from this general rule.

The need for the relief granted by this supplementary regulation is the result of several factors. Grains and the products processed from it move over long distances from the producing areas to the processors and then to the consuming markets. The transportation costs involved in this movement represent a large percentage of the costs incurred in producing the finished product. Outbound transportation charges alone on grain products constitute from ten to thirty percent of the grain processors' costs. Moreover, processors and other handlers of grain customarily op-
erate on a very low unit margin of profit over costs. For these reasons sellers of
grain and grain products have historically reflected in their shipment prices the
cost to them both of inbound freight on the raw material and outbound freight on
their finished products. To require absorption of increased freight costs would
be extremely difficult, and in some cases impossible, to eliminate, the historically low unit mar-
gin of profit over costs.

The absorption of increases in inbound freight costs required by the
GCPR operates very unevenly over large segments of the grain industry. For ex-
ample, a flour miller in Buffalo must pay a much higher inbound freight charge
on wheat shipped from Kansas than does the Kansas miller and, therefore, his margin is reduced relative to the margin obtained by the Kansas miller.

Because of the rail freight rate structure peculiar to shipments of grain and
grain products and because of the manner in which the grain industry deter-
mined the transportation charge applicable to different shipments, buyers and
other sellers of grain are unable to pass on to their buyers increases in
outbound transportation charges under the General Ceiling Price Regulation
which they should have been paid if the inbound freight rates were generally on a "transit" rail freight rate. Simply stated, this is an arrangement whereby grain is shipped from the producing area and stopped en route for milling or other purposes and the finished product is shipped to the
final destination on the basis of the charge from the point of origin divided by the transit distance rather than on the sum of the local freight rates to and from the transit point. Grain is shipped to the transit point at the local rate for the movement. The "transit balance" on the outbound shipment of the product is determined by subtracting the inbound freight charge on the raw grain from point of origin to the transit point from the total freight rate from point of origin to the destination of the product. Since transit balance rates are not published as such, but are determined in the manner described, the cost of transportation, depending on the origin of the grain, in the balances available from a transit point at which the grain is pro-
cessed for use for a particular shipment of the product to a destination.

"Proportional" freight rates, lower than the local rates, are also available to
shipper of grain and grain products but only from recognized gateways and
markets to particular destinations. Such rates may, in some cases, constitute part
of a "balance" rate. In some instances, the proportional rate applicable to a
shipment between two given points will itself vary according to the point or territ-
ory of origin of the grain. For example, there are three different proportional rates for milled grain shipped from Decatur to Kansas City and Chicago mills. A shipment from Chicago to Cleveland de-
pending on the origin of the grain he buys.

Inherent in this rate structure is the fact that it is impossible for the processor
to know at the time of sale of his product what his exact outbound transportation
 costs will be since he cannot know what
transit billing will be available to him for use on a particular shipment. In order to
be able to set firm prices, processors have obtained from the railroad average freight charges on their products to different points. This permits them to sell either on a delivered basis at a price which includes their average freight to a putative market on a transit balance or proportional mill basis plus a freight factor representing
the average freight to the particular destination.

Since a processor does not know at the time of sale which grain from which points of origin will be used to produce a particular shipment of his product, he computes his f. o. b. mill price on a simi-
lar basis by averaging the inbound freight cost to him of the raw grain rather than by using the actual inbound freight charge applicable from any par-
ticular origin points. If the product is shipped to a particular destination or on an f. o. b. basis, a miller can subtract the inbound freight from the
average freight rate costs.

This supplementary regulation applies to commodities whose ceiling prices are
established by the General Ceiling Price Regulation and which are shipped on the
railroad. If the price of this commodity is higher than the local rate, it can be
altered by computing the "proportional" rail freight rate and if the selling
price is customarily calculated by adding a transportation charge, not ex-
actly equal to the freight rate cost on the particular shipment, but based upon
average freight rate costs.

Section 3 of this supplementary regu-
lation requires that the increase in the
ceiling price of commodities taking the rail freight rate applicable to grain, grain
products, grain by-products and articles in the same rail freight rate class and
commodities being collectively called "grain products" in this supplementary regulation), provided that these ceiling
prices are now fixed by the General Ceiling Price Regulation, and its supplementary regulations, and are either delivered prices which include average freight to a particular destination, or are f. o. b. mill prices to which is added a fixed transportation charge on a shipment of the particular commodity to the destination involved.

Under this supplementary regulation,
course, no adjustment of the f. o. b. price for inbound freight may be made in
connection with inbound shipments of the commodity received on the rail
road service prior to the effective date of the rate increase. Section 4 (a) also provides that no adjustment for outbound freight may be made on shipments made after the effective date of this supplementary regulation have been received.

Thus, for example, there may be no adjustment in the ceil-
ing price for inbound freight prior to a ship-
ment of flour if the flour is shipped on a transit billing the rate for which is based on an inbound shipment of an equal amount of wheat received on the old rate.

This supplementary regulation does not apply to processors of soybean chips,
soybean oil cake, soybean oil, or 41 or 44 percent soybean oil meal. Processors
of these products price under section 1
(c) of Supplementary Regulation 3 to the
General Ceiling Price Regulation. Supplementary Regulation 3 fixes a ceil-
ing price for these products f. o. b. cars
at Decatur, Illinois.

Special circumstances have prevented consultation with formal industry ad-
visory committees. Because of the Direc-
tor of Price Stabilization has consulted extensively with trade association rep-
resentatives and members of the industry affected by this supplementary regu-
lation and considered the information and suggestions received from them. In the judgment of the Di-
rector of Price Stabilization, the provi-
sions of this supplementary regulation are fair and equitable and are necessary
to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

SEC. 1. What this supplementary regulation does.

What this supplementary regulation does.

This supplementary regulation permits increases in the ceil-
ing price for commodities taking the rail freight rate applicable to grain, grain
products, grain by-products and articles in the same rail freight rate class and
commodities being collectively called "grain products" in this supplementary regulation).

This supplementary regulation does.

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charge which does not exactly equal the actual cost of inbound and outbound freight on each sale but is based on average freight rate costs to you if you are a processor and you sell soybean chips, soybean oil meal, soybean flakes, 41 or 44 percent soybean oil meal.

Sec. 3. How to calculate increases in ceiling price per cwt. of product. (a) Cwt. units. To find your new ceiling price for a grain product (as defined in section 1) delivered at a particular destination, do the following:

Step 1.Ascertain the figure you used (as shown by your records) during the General Ceiling Price Regulation base period (December 19, 1950—January 25, 1951) as representing your average inbound rail freight rate cost per cwt. of the commodity you receive.

Step 2. Ascertain the figure you used (as shown by your records) during the same period as representing your average outbound rail freight rate cost per cwt. of your product shipped to that destination.

Neither of these figures shall include the transportation tax (for which an adjustment is made in the calculation of ceiling prices under this regulation) or any packing charge. They need not be the figures you used on an actual sale in the base period. It is sufficient for the purposes of this calculation if your records of any transportation tax paid or on which you can obtain a refund in the base period.

Step 3. Add the figures obtained in Steps 1 and 2, and then subtract the sum from your present ceiling price of your product delivered to that destination.

Step 4. Multiply the figure ascertained under Step 1 above by 106 percent.

Step 5. Multiply the figure obtained under Step 4 above by 103 percent, except where the commodity you receive is shipped to you on an export freight rate on which no transportation tax is paid or on which you can obtain a refund of any transportation tax paid.

Step 6. Multiply the figure ascertained under Step 2 above by 106 percent.

Step 7. Multiply the figure obtained under Step 6 above by 103 percent, except where you ship your product on an export rate on which no transportation tax is paid or on which you can obtain a refund of any transportation tax paid.

Step 8. Add the figures obtained under Steps 5 and 7 to the figure obtained in Step 3.

The result is the permitted increase in your ceiling price per pound of your product.

Step 2. Multiply the result obtained under Step 1 of this paragraph by the number of pounds in each unit in which you sell your product (for example, carloads, bushels, tons). The result is the permitted increase in your ceiling price per cwt. in which you sell your product.

Sec. 4. Limitations on permitted increases. (a) You may not take the increase in your ceiling price permitted by this supplementary regulation on any sale of a grain product which you ship on the rail freight rate in effect prior to the effective date of any rail freight rate increase permitted under the Interstate Commerce Commission order of August 2, 1951, even though you ship your grain product after the effective date of the increase. For example: If, prior to such effective date, 1,000 cwt. of wheat is shipped to you, you may not increase your ceiling price on 1,000 cwt. of flour or mill feed which is shipped by you on a transit balance rate based upon the rail freight rates in effect prior to the date of the increase, even though you ship your flour or mill feed after the effective date of the rate increase.

(b) You may not increase your ceiling price on a grain product to reflect any rail freight rate increase granted by any regulatory body other than the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sec. 5. Relation of this supplementary regulation to the General Ceiling Price Regulation. All steps of the calculations of the General Ceiling Price Regulation not inconsistent with the provisions of this supplementary regulation shall remain in effect.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation shall become effective October 22, 1951.

Michael V. DiSalvo,
Director of Price Stabilization.

October 16, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51—1558; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951;
4:00 p. m.]

Chapter IV—Salary and Wage Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

Subchapter B—Wage Stabilization Board

[General Wage Regulation 11, Area Ceiling Determination No. 2]

GWR 11—Agricultural Labor

ACD 2—COTTON PICKING IN DESIGNATED COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA


SECTION 1. Areas, operations and classes of employees covered.

(a) No increases in the wages paid pickers of U[land] cotton in the counties mentioned in section 1 of this determination may, without further approval, pay at any rate up to but not exceeding the following: $8.00 per hundred pounds of seed cotton;

(b) No employer covered by this area ceiling determination shall pay any employee engaged in cotton picking at a rate in excess of the applicable maximum wage rate determined in paragraph (a) of this section, except:

(1) That he may not be required to pay less than the rate he paid for the operations covered herein during the...
Wednesday, October 17, 1951

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-36, as Amended Oct. 15, 1951]

M-36—GOVERNMENT ORDERS FOR PAPER

This order as amended 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, as amended. In the formulation of this amended order there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

NPA Order M-36 is hereby amended in the following respects: Sections 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 have been redesignated as sections 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 respectively; a new phrase has been added to section 5; and new sections 8 and 9 have been inserted. As so amended, NPA Order M-36 reads as follows:

Sec. 1. What this order does.

1. Definitions.

3. Reserve production.

4. Directives.

6. Reports.

7. Rated orders.


9. Relation to other NPA orders and regulations.

10. Applications for adjustment or exception.

11. Communications.

12. Records.

13. Audit and inspection.


Section 1. What this order does.

This order provides rules for placing, accepting, and scheduling Government and rated orders. It applies to paper manufacturers, distributors, and any person placing a Government or rated order for paper. Its purpose is to facilitate the procurement of paper by Government or private contractors to fill Government and rated orders without unnecessarily disrupting the normal distribution of paper or interfering with maximum production.

Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this order:

(a) "Paper" means any kind of primary paper, including, but not limited to, the grades listed on Census Form M-14A, and also those grades of paperboard designated in list "B" of this order.

(b) "Grade", as hereinafter used, means any category of paper as listed in Census Form M-14A, or any subtype of such category which is not specifically mentioned in such form.

(c) "Produce" and "manufacture" mean and include all making and finishing operations necessary to the production of primary paper prior to packing or packaging.

(d) "Schedule" means the completion of all steps ordinarily taken by the manufacturer preliminary to actual manufacture, including acknowledgment to buyer, establishment of detailed specifications, and determination of the time when the order will be manufactured and shipped made.

(e) "Government order" means (1) any DO rated order and (2) any order, whether rated or not, for direct or indirect delivery to any activity on list A except those orders for paper intended for resale at retail, such as civilian type items for resale in military exchanges.

Sec. 3. Reserve production. (a) Each manufacturer shall reserve for the month of February 1951, and for each calendar month thereafter, machine time, material, and supplies, sufficient to produce and deliver within such month a total amount of paper to be calculated by applying the percentage specified for each grade in list B of this order to his average monthly production of such grade during the most recent calendar quarter, as reported on Form M-14-A as revised.

(b) The National Production Authority may from time to time increase or decrease manufacturers' reserve production by changing the percentages in list B of this order or applying the same or different percentages to other types, grades, or combinations of grades.

Sec. 4. Directives. On or before the tenth day of any month, the National Production Authority may direct any manufacturer to produce during such month grades, or combinations of grades, in which the manufacturer is qualified to produce, in total tonnage not exceeding the amount of his reserve production for such month less the Government orders he has already scheduled for that month. The National Production Authority may direct a manufacturer to sell and deliver such tonnage to fill any Government or rated orders that may be scheduled in excess of the Government orders he has already scheduled for such month, he may, after the tenth day of such month, apply that production for which no directives have been received as he may desire, subject to the provisions of this order and other orders and regulations of the National Production Authority.

Sec. 5. Release of reserve production. If, on or before the tenth day of any month, a manufacturer has not received from the National Production Authority directives as to the disposition of all his reserved order for such month in excess of the Government orders he has already scheduled for such month, he may, after the tenth day of such month, apply that production for which no directives have been received as he may desire, subject to the provisions of this order and other orders and regulations of the National Production Authority.

Sec. 6. Reports. (a) Each manufacturer of paper and paperboard shall report each month his production of paper and paperboard on Census Form M 14-A, Part II.

(b) Each paper manufacturer shall file at Washington by the last day of each month a revised report of his November schedule. His revised November production for each grade and type of paper which he has scheduled for production for the next following month.

(c) The other such report shall include all such orders scheduled for the second succeeding month.

In addition, any paper manufacturer may report, on Form NPAF-27, a revised schedule of Government orders for the second succeeding month during the month preceding in which they are scheduled, but not oftener than once a week. Having once reported a qualified order as scheduled for production, the manufacturer shall produce such order as reported. He may report the same order as scheduled for a different month only if requested by the Government; and the change is indicated on Form NPAF-27.
be addressed to National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: M-36.

Sec. 12. Records. Each person participating in any operation or transaction covered by this order shall keep and preserve, for as long as this or any successor order shall remain in effect and for 2 years thereafter, accurate and complete records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, orders placed, and use, in sufficient detail to permit an audit that determines for each operation or transaction that the provisions of this order have been met. This requirement 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 by those persons who have or who may maintain such microfilm or other photographic records in the regular and usual course of business.

Sec. 13. Audit and inspection. All records required by this order shall be made available at the usual place of business where maintained for inspection and audit by a duly appointed and authorized representative of the National Production Authority.

Sec. 14. Violations. Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order or any other order or regulation of the National Production Authority or who willfully conceals a material fact or matter through or from the United States Government Printing Office if and when the GPO grants a waiver of such requirement, and manufactures of products using paper for any such activity, to the extent that the primary paper is to be used only as a component part of the product to be delivered, on a contract or purchase order issued by such activity if and when such a waiver is granted. Any such waiver must have been granted for the specific contract or purchase order concerned and an adequate identification of the waiver number and date of issuance thereof must be endorsed upon the contract or purchase order.

LIST B

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1. United States Department of Defense, including all groups and subgroups.
3. United States Coast Guard.
5. Civil Aeronautics Administration.
6. Tennessee Valley Authority.
7. U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons.
10. General Services Administration.
13. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

14. Producers of products or parts thereof for any of the activities listed above to the extent that the primary paper is to be used only as a component part of the product to be delivered on a contract or purchase order issued by such activity.

15. Any activity of the United States Government not listed above normally required to apply or extend a rating, or claim the benefits of this order, for paper after he has received the paper to fill such Government order, subject to the restrictions of paragraph (b) of section 5 of NPA Reg. 2.

List B

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SECTION 1. What this direction does. The production and allocation of oil
country tubular goods is a completely scheduled program, operating within only the petroleum and gas industries. Accordingly, the general need for revali-
dation of allotments of oil country tubular goods does not exist. This direction
excludes shipments of oil country tubular goods from those provisions of CMP Regulation No. 1 and its direc-
tions which require that shipments of controlled material made later than 7 days after the end of the quarter for which originally scheduled must be charged against a consumer's allotment for the succeeding quarter.

Ssc. 3. The direction. Notwithstanding the provisions of CMP Regulation No. 1, as amended, or any direction thereto, whenever the date for shipment by a supplier of oil well tubing, oil well casing, or oil well drill pipe falls after the first 7 days of the quarter following that indicated on the originally accepted delivery order of the operator, the operator need not charge the shipment against an allotment for such following quarter nor make any adjustment in his outstanding delivery orders placed for such following quarter.

This direction shall take effect on October 15, 1951.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
Authority,
MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12496; Filed, Oct. 15, 1951; 3:26 p.m.]

ORDER No. 1, Directive 8]

CMR REG. 1—Basic Rules of the Controlled Materials Plan

DIRECTIONS—Conversion Steel

This direction under CMP Regulation No. 1 is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this direction, consultation with industry representatives has been rendered impracticable due to the need for immediate action.

Sec. 1. Definition. 

(a) The provisions of
(b) The direction.

Ssc. 2. Orders for conversion steel.

Any consumer who has received an allot-
ment of steel may order finished conver-
sion steel to be used in fulfilling his re-
lated authorized production schedule. Such consumer shall place an authorized controlled material order for such fin-
ished conversion steel with the finished conversion steel producer, but the con-
sumer ordering such steel shall make his own arrangements for obtaining the semifinished conversion steel with the original ingot producer, the intermedi-
ate producer, or the finished conversion steel producer. In no event, however, shall a consumer order a greater quan-
tity of semifinished conversion steel than needed for processing into finished con-
version steel for which such consumer has a valid allotment. In arranging to purchase the semifinished conversion steel from an original ingot producer or an intermediate producer, the consumer shall furnish to such original ingot pro-
ducer or intermediate producer a certifi-
cation in the following form:

Certified under Direction 8 to CMP Regulation No. 1 which shall be signed as provided in section 8 of NPA Reg. 2. This certification shall constitute a representation to the producer of the semifinished conversion steel and to NPA that the consumer is authorized to place such order under the provisions of this direction to obtain the quantity of finished conversion steel covered by the delivery order, and that he will furnish an authorized controlled material order to the finished conversion steel producer. Notwithstanding the provisions of any NPA regulation or order, a producer of semifinished conversion steel may deliver semifinished con-
version steel pursuant to such a certifi-
cation: Provided, however, That such delivery shall not interfere with production and other directives which may be issued from time to time to such steel producer by NPA, or with delivery on orders which such steel producer is re-
quired to accept pursuant to any regula-
tion or order of NPA.

Ssc. 3. Conversion agreements prior to October 1, 1951. (a) The provisions of section 2 of this direction shall not apply to semifinished conversion steel which was purchased or acquired prior to October 1, 1951, and which a consumer pur-
chased or acquired prior to October 1, 1951. Notwithstanding the provisions of any NPA regulation or order, a steel pro-
ducer may deliver, and a consumer may accept delivery of, such steel in any form indicated in Schedule I of CMP Regulation No. 1 after September 30, 1951, with-
out charging his allotment for the fourth calendar quarter of 1951, or any subse-
quent calendar quarter, upon the con-
sumer's certification, in the form provided in paragraph (b) of this section, to the steel producer that such steel was purchased or acquired by the consumer prior to October 1, 1951: Provided, how-
ever, that such steel may not be delivered by a consumer whose authorized production schedule is stated in terms of a specific number of units, to produce more than the specified number of units on such sched-
ule; And provided further, That such delivery shall not interfere with produc-
tion and other directives which may be issued from time to time to such steel producer by NPA, and which orders which such steel producer is re-
quired to accept pursuant to any regula-
tion or order of NPA.
TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

[Circular 1800]

PART 259—DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

October 4, 1951.

Section 259.22 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 259.22 Application for permit. An application for permit, in duplicate, must be made on Form 4-695 and filed in any office or with any employee of the Bureau of Land Management authorized to issue such permit. However, a free use permit on Form 4-1192 may be granted for the removal of not more than three Christmas trees upon oral or written request.

(See 1, 61 Stat. 681; 43 U. S. C. Sup. 1188)

Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior.

October 4, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 61-12499; Filed, Oct. 15, 1951; 3:28 p. m.]

Appendix—Public Land Orders

[Public Land Order 765]

COLORADO

TRANSFERRED JURISDICTION OVER THE MINERALS RESERVATION IN CERTAIN LANDS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

By virtue of the authority vested in the President pursuant to Executive Order No. 9337 of April 24, 1943, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the minerals reserved to the United States in the following-described patented lands are hereby withdrawn from appropriation under the mining laws, and from leasing under the mineral-leasing laws, and the jurisdiction over such minerals is transferred to the Department of the Army for the purpose of effectuating an exchange under the provisions of section 2 of the act of June 29, 1926 (43 Stat. 802, 804; 30 U. S. C. 558b) in connection with the construction of the Caddo Dam and Reservoir on the Arkansas River, as authorized by the act of June 22, 1950 (40 Stat. 1570, 1571):

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 23 S., R. 40 W.

Sec. 15, SW1/4 NW1/4, 8 1/4;
Sec. 16, SW1/4 NE1/4;
Sec. 17, NW1/4 NE1/4, W1/4 SE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4;
Sec. 18, SW1/4 SE1/4, that part described as follows:
Beginning at the northeast corner of the
SE1/2 NW1/4, thence by metes and bounds:
North, 1,434.7 feet; East, 1,320.6 feet, along the east-west center line sec. 19;
North, 272.6 feet, along the east line sec. 18;
South, westerly, 737.0 feet, on a curve to the right with a radius of 202.3 feet; N. 10°24'44" W., 1,976.4 feet;
West, 313.2 feet, along the north line of the SE1/4 NW1/4 to point of beginning.

T. 23 S., R. 39 W.

Sec. 7, NE1/4 SE1/4, that part described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the east line of sec. 7, from which the corner common to sec. 5, 6, 7, and 8 bears North, 1,148.3 feet, thence by metes and bounds:
N. 70°10'20" W., 1,487.05 feet;
South, 318.9 feet;
S. 70°10'20" E., 1,012.47 feet;
East, 366.48 feet;
North, 174.37 feet, along the east line of sec. 7 to point of beginning.

Sec. 8, NW1/4 NW1/4, that part described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the west line of sec. 8 from which the corner common to sec. 5, 6, 7, and 8 bears North, 1,148.3 feet, thence by metes and bounds:
S. 70°10'20" E., 468.38 feet;
B. 19°49'40" W., 155.42 feet;
West, 248.0 feet, along the south line of the NW1/4 NW1/4 sec. 6;
North, 114.87 feet, along the west line of sec. 8 to point of beginning.

Sec. 9, SE1/4 SW1/4, that part described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the east boundary of sec. 9 from which corner common to secs. 6, 9, 17, and 18 bears South, 304.9 feet, thence by metes and bounds:
North, 100.00 feet;
N. 70°10'20" W., 2,578.00 feet;
S. 64°49'40" W., 254.20 feet;
South, 95.50 feet; along the north-south center line of sec. 8;
East, 2,538.40 feet, along the west-east center line of sec. 8 to point of beginning.

Sec. 10, NE1/4 SW1/4, that part described as follows:
Beginning at the center of sec. 8, thence by metes and bounds:
West, 373.0 feet, along the east-west center line;
S. 22°10'20" E., 308.90 feet;
S. 70°10'20" E., 360.00 feet;
North, 361.4 feet, along the north-south center line to point of beginning.

Sec. 11, NW1/4 W1/4 SW1/4, 8 1/4;
Sec. 12, NW1/4 W1/4 SW1/4, 8 1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4;
Sec. 13, NE1/4 SW1/4, 8 1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4; 8 1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4.

Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior.

October 10, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12298; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

PART 41—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

APPLICATION FOR AMATEUR STATION LICENSE

In the matter of revision of FCC Form 602, Application for Amateur Station License (under special exception of Commission's regulations),1 and the amendment of Part 1 of the Commission's rules.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of October 1951;

The Commission having under consideration the revision of FCC Form 602, Application for Amateur Station License (under special exception of Commission's regulations), and the amendment of Part 1 of the Commission's rules,

It appearing, that the changes contained in sections 4 (i), 303, 305, 306, 310, and 315 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, are necessary to conform with the title of the form as revised;

It further appearing, that certain editorial changes in the "Table showing forms currently in effect and where they are referred to in Part 1 of the rules and regulations" are necessary to conform with previous amendments to §§ 314 and 315 (b) (1); and

It further appearing, that the changes herein contained are editorial in nature, involving no substantive change requiring general notice of proposed rulemaking under section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act; and

It further appearing, that authority for the ordered revisions and amendments is contained in sections 4 (d), 303 (r), and 306 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended:

It is ordered, That effective October 30, 1951, FCC Form 602, Application for Amateur Station License (under special exception of Commission's regulations), is revised as set forth below; and

It is further ordered, That effective October 30, 1951, Part 1 of the Commis-

1 Filed as part of the regional document.
PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
(7 CFR Part 301)

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST
ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CONTROL AREA UNDER PROVISIONS OF WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

Notice is hereby given under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1003) that the Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by § 301.63-3 of the regulations supplemental to the White-Pine Blister Rust Quarantine (7 CFR 301.63), under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161), is considering amending the administrative instructions designating control areas (7 CFR, Supp. 301.63-3a) by deleting the portion thereof in relating to the State of Maryland and substituting therefor the following:

§ 301.63-3a Administrative instructions designating the control-area States or parts thereof into which the movement of gooseberry and currant plants is regulated or prohibited.

Maryland. European black currant plants may not be moved interstate to any destination in Maryland.

Gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants, may not be moved interstate to any destination in Maryland unless accompanied by control-area permits issued from the State Plant Pathologist, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Control-area permits will not be issued for planting within infested distances of protected pine.

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to give greater protection to white-pine plantings throughout the State of Maryland, as recommended and requested by officials of the State Horticultural Department, Maryland Board of Agriculture.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments in connection with this matter should file the same with the Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., within 15 days after the date of the publication of this notice in the Federal Register.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

(47 CFR Part 2)

FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

In the matter of amendment of § 2.1 of Subpart A, §§ 2.101 and 2.104 (a) of Subpart B of Part 2, rules governing Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters.

1. Notice is hereby given of proposed rule making in the above entitled matter.

2. It is proposed to amend Subpart A and Subpart B of Part 2, rules governing Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters.

3. The proposed amendments are set forth below.

4. Any outstanding station authorizations for such devices which may not have been classified as being in the radio-location service will be reclassified as to be consistent with the proposed amendments at such time as renewals of such authorizations are made.

5. Authority for the issuance of the amendments is vested in the Commission by virtue of sections 4 (d) and 503 (c), (e), (f), (g), and (h) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

6. Any interested person who is of the opinion that the proposed amendment should not be adopted, or should not be adopted in the form set forth, may file with the Commission, on or before November 20, 1951, a written statement or brief setting forth his comments. At the same time, persons favoring the amendment as proposed may file statements in support thereof. The Commission will consider all such comments that are received before taking final action in the matter.

7. In accordance with the provisions of § 1.764 of the Commission's rules and regulations, an original and 14 copies of all statements, briefs or comments filed shall be furnished the Commission.

Adopted: October 10, 1951.

Released: October 10, 1951.

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

It is proposed to amend Subparts A and B of Part 2, rules governing frequency allocation and treaty matters as follows:

1. Subpart A, § 2.1, add:

Land radiolocation station (PL).

A station in the radiolocation service, other than a radionavigation station, not intended for operation while in motion.

Mobile radiolocation station (PO).

A station in the radiolocation service, other than a radionavigation station, intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

2. Subpart B, § 2.101, add:

PL, PO.

Land and mobile radiolocation station.

3. Subpart B, § 2.104 (a), in the bands 2450–2500 Mc, footnote NG17, change to read:

NG17 Land radiolocation stations and mobile radiolocation stations, including speed measuring devices, may be authorized to use frequencies in this band 2450–2500 Mc on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the fixed and mobile services.

4. Subpart B, § 2.104 (a), in the bands 2900–3246, 3266–3300, 5250–5440, 5460–5650, 9000–9500, and 9320–9500 Mc, footnote NG18, change to read:

NG18 Land radiolocation stations and mobile radiolocation stations, excluding speed measuring devices, may be authorized to use frequencies in this band on the condition that harmful interference will not be caused to the radionavigation service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
[63x686]page 10388 of the issue for Thursday, 82 W. should read "Sec. 15, NE\, by the Director, Bureau of Land Manage­ment approved by the Secretary of the Interior classified by Alaska Small Tract Classi­fication Order No. 40, dated April 30, effective for filing under the Act after due notice by publication:
For lease and sale:
KENAI RIVER AREA
For cabin sites:
EDWARD MEREDIAN
T. 5 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 31; Lots 2, 4.
Aggregating 7 small tracts containing ap­proximately 31.22 acres.
2. Located along the south bank of the Kenai River approximately 14 miles southeast of the village of Kenai, Alaska, the lands are accessible by auto in within 1 mile via the Sterling Highway. Access by motorcycle may be obtained from the Kenai River Bridge, about one mile downstream from the subject lands. Adequate water for domestic purposes may be obtained from the river or from wells, and sewage disposal may be made by the use of cesspools. No public facil­i­ties are obtainable in the area at the present time. The climate is a favor­able combination of the temperate coastal climate of south central Alaska and the extreme continental climate of the Interior of Alaska.
3. Therefore, in accordance with the authority delegated to me under Section 2.21 of Order No. 1, Bureau of Land Management, Region VII, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior August 29, 1951 (16 F. R. 8625, 8627), notice is hereby given, that at 10:00 a. m. on October 30, 1951, the lands shall, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals be
FEDERAL REGISTER
NOTICES
ALASKA
NOTICE OF OPENING OF LAND TO ENTRY UNDER THE SMALL TRACT ACT
October 10, 1951.
Pursuant to the authority delegated to the Regional Administrator, Region VII, by the Director, Bureau of Land Manage­ment under section 2.21 of Order No. 427, approved by the Secretary of the Interior August 16, 1950 (15 F. R. 6641), the follow­ing described public lands in the Anchorage, Alaska land district were classified by Alaska Small Tract Classification Order No. 40, dated April 30, 1951, as eligible and available for lease and sale as cabin sites under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, as amended, to become
this tract is located within the boundaries of the subject lands.
1. All lessees under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, shall be governed by the regulations contained in Part 257 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
6. Lessees under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, will be required, within a reasonable time after execution of the lease, to construct upon the leased land, to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer of the Bureau of Land Manage­ment authorized to sign the lease, improvements which, in the circumstances, are presentable, substantial and appro­priate for the use for which the lease is issued. Leases will be for a period of not more than three years, at an annual rental of $5.00, payable in advance for the entire lease period. Every lease will contain an option to purchase clause and every lessee may file an application to purchase at the sale price as provided in the lease.
7. All of the land will be leased in tracts varying in size from approximately 3.9 acres to approximately 4.6 acres, in accordance with the classification map on file in the Land Office, Anchorage, Alaska. The tracts will be as close as possible to make conform in description with the rectangular system of survey, in compact units.
8. All sewage disposal facilities will be located not less than 75 feet from the exterior boundaries of the tract described in the lease, provided, however, that if said tract abuts upon any stream, lake or other body of fresh water, no sewage dis­posal facility shall be placed within 100 feet of any such water. If the tract described in the lease is located upon sloping lands, lessee should locate any well or sewage disposal facility according to the recommendations of the Alaska Territorial Department of Health.
9. The leases will be subject to rights-of-way for road purposes and public utilities, of 33 feet in width, on each side of the tracts contiguous to the section and/or quarter section lines, or as shown on the classification map on file in the Land Office, Anchorage, Alaska. Such rights-of-way may be utilized by the Federal Government, or the State or Territory, county or municipality, or by any agency thereof. The rights-of-way may, in the discretion of the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Manage­ment, be definitely located prior to the issuance of the patent. If not so located, they may be subject to location after patent is issued.
10. All inquiries relating to these lands shall be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Anchorage, Alaska.

HAROLD T. JORGENSEN,
Chief, Division of Land Planning
[63x686]W. should read "Sec. 15, NE\, classified by Alaska Small Tract Classification Order No. 40, dated April 30, effective for filing under the Act after due notice by publication:
For lease and sale:

For cabin sites:

EDWARD MEREDIAN
T. 5 N., R. 10 W., Sec. 31; Lots 2, 4.

Aggregating 7 small tracts containing approximately 31.22 acres.

2. Located along the south bank of the Kenai River approximately 14 miles southeast of the village of Kenai, Alaska, the lands are accessible by auto in within 1 mile via the Sterling Highway. Access by motorcycle may be obtained from the Kenai River Bridge, about one mile downstream from the subject lands. Adequate water for domestic purposes may be obtained from the river or from wells, and sewage disposal may be made by the use of cesspools. No public facil­i­ties are obtainable in the area at the present time. The climate is a favor­able combination of the temperate coastal climate of south central Alaska and the extreme continental climate of the Interior of Alaska.

3. Therefore, in accordance with the authority delegated to me under Section 2.21 of Order No. 1, Bureau of Land Management, Region VII, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior August 29, 1951 (16 F. R. 8625, 8627), notice is hereby given, that at 10:00 a. m. on October 30, 1951, the lands shall, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals be

Alaska Small Tract Classification Order No. 44
October 10, 1951.
Pursuant to the authority delegated to me under section 2.21 of Order No. 1, Bureau of Land Management, Region
VII, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior August 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 6253). Thereby, for the lands lying west of the line indicated under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C. 682a), as amended, the following described public lands in the Fairbanks, Alaska, unit of the Interior, comprising 7 tracts embracing approximately 24.43 acres, for lease and sale:

**FAIRBANKS AREA**

**FAIRBANKS UNIT NO. 6**

For cabin sites:

**FAIRBANKS MEDIAN**

T 1 S., R. 2 E., Section 5: Lot 4

2. The lands are located on the left limit of the Chena River, approximately nine miles east of the City of Fairbanks. All of the tracts front on the Chena River. Access to the area by automobile is presently unobtainable. However, the lands may be reached by outboard motors and fishing boats. The lands comprise a portion of the Chena River flood plain and are topographically level. Adequate water for domestic purposes can be obtained either from the river and sewage disposal may be made by the use of cesspools. No public facilities are obtainable in the area at the present time. The climate is of the subarctic continental type with extremely cold winters and moderately warm summers. The average January temperature is minus 11.2 degrees, and the average July temperature is 63.1 degrees.

3. This classification order shall not become effective to change the status of the land or to permit the leasing thereof under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, until 10:00 a. m., on October 30, 1951. At that time the land shall, subject to valid existing rights, become subject to application, petition, location, or selection, as follows:

(a) Ninety-day period for other preference right filings. For a period of 90 days from 10:00 a. m., on October 30, 1951, to close of business on January 29, 1952, all applications under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, by qualified veterans of World War II, for whose service recognition is granted by the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747, 43 U. S. C. 279, 282) as amended, and by other qualified persons entitled to credit for service under the said act, subject to the requirements of applicable law, and (2) application under any applicable public law, based on prior existing valid settlement and preference rights conferred by existing laws or regulations, subject to allowance and confirmation. Application by such veterans and by other persons entitled to credit for service shall be subject to simultaneous filing of the classes described in subdivision (2) of this paragraph.

(b) Advance period for simultaneous preference right filings. All applications by such veterans and persons claiming preference rights superior to those of such veterans, filed on or before October 10, 1951, or thereafter, up to and including 10:00 a. m., on October 30, 1951, shall be treated as simultaneously filed.

(c) Date for non-preference right filings authorized by the public land laws. Commencing at 10:00 a. m., on January 29, 1952, any unappropriated land remaining unappropriated shall become subject to application under the Small Tract Act by the public generally.

(d) Applications for simultaneous non-preference right filings. Applications under the Small Tract Act by the general public filed on January 9, 1952, or thereafter, up to and including 10:00 a. m., on January 29, 1952, shall be treated as simultaneously filed.

4. A veteran shall accompany his application with a complete photostat or other copy (both sides) of his certificate of honorable discharge, or of an official document of his branch of service which shows clearly his honorable discharge as defined in §161.36 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or constitutes evidence of other facts upon which the claim for preference is based and which shows clearly the period of service. Other persons entitled to service of veterans must furnish like proof in support of their claim. Persons asserting preference rights, through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claim, shall accompany their applications by duly corroborated statements in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

5. All applications for these lands, which shall be filed in the Land Office at Fairbanks, Alaska, shall be acted upon in accordance with the regulations contained in §257 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations to the extent that such regulations are applicable. Applications under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 shall be governed by the regulations contained in Part 257 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

6. Lessees under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, will be required, within a reasonable time after execution of the lease, to construct upon the leased land, to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer of the Bureau of Land Management authorized to sign the lease, improvements which, in the circumstances, are presentable, substantial and appropriate for the use for which the lease is issued. Leases will be for a period of not more than three years, at an annual rental of $5.00, payable in advance for the entire lease period. Every lease will contain an option to purchase, clause and every lessee may file an application to purchase at the sale price as provided in the lease.

7. All of the land will be leased in tracts varying in size from approximately 1.25 acres to approximately 6 acres, in accordance with the classification map on file in the Land Office, Fairbanks. All of the land main­ly suitable are made to conform in description with the rectangular system of survey, in compact units.

8. All sewage disposal facilities will be located not less than 75 feet from the exterior boundaries of the tract described in the lease, provided, however, that if said tract abuts upon any stream, lake or other body of fresh water, no sewage disposal facility shall be placed within 100 feet of any such water. If the tract described in the lease is located upon sloping lands, lessee shall locate any well or sewage disposal facility according to the recommendations of the Alaska Territorial Department of Health.

9. The leases will be made subject to rights-of-way for road purposes and public utilities, of 33 feet in width, on each side of the tracts located in the section and/or quarter section lines, or as shown on the classification maps on file in the Land Office, Fairbanks, Alaska. Such rights-of-way may be utilized by the Federal Government, or the State or Territory, county or municipality, or by any agency thereof. The rights-of-way may, in the discretion of the authorized officer, be placed under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C. 682a), as amended, if designated prior to the issuance of the patent. If not so located, they may be subject to location after patent is issued.

10. All inquiries relating to these lands shall be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Harold T. Jorgenson,
Chief, Division of Land Planning.

[FR. Doc. 51-12434 Filed Oct. 16, 1951 8:51 a. m.]

**ALASKA**

**SMALL TRACT CLASSIFICATION NO. 43**

October 10, 1951.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me under Sec. 2.21 of Order No. 1, Bureau of Land Management, Region VII, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior August 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 6253, 6257), I hereby classify as hereinafter indicated under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C. 682a) as amended, the following described public lands in the Anchorage, Alaska Land District:

For leasing and sale: for home sites:
U. S. Survey 2905: Containing approximately 23.37 acres.

The land above described is included in the homestead entry of John Sargent, Anchorage 08305.

This order shall not become effective to change the status of such land or to permit the leasing thereof under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, cited above, except upon the failure of the homestead entry Anchorage 08305 mentioned above. In the event of the failure of said entry, the land will then become available for filings under the Small Tract Act, after due notice to be given by publication, subject to the preference rights of veterans of World War I, as applicable.

Harold T. Jorgenson, Chief, Division of Land Planning.

[FR. Doc. 51-12435 Filed Oct. 16, 1951 8:51 a. m.]
NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Federal Maritime Board
[No. S-50]
MISSISSIPPI SHIPPING CO., INC.
NOTICE OF HEARING

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held before Chief Examiner G. O. Basham, in Room 4823, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C., on November 13, 1951, at 10 o'clock a.m., under Title VI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, concerning review by the Board, on its own motion, of the Operating-Differential Subsidy Agreement of Mississippi Shipping Company, Inc. (contract No. MCO-82433) with respect to vessels operated by the company on Trade Route No. 14, Service No. 2, between United States Gulf ports and the West Coast of Africa.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive evidence to determine under the applicable provisions of Title VI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (a) whether the vessels operated by Mississippi Shipping Company, Inc., on Trade Route 14, Service 2, encountered any restrictions or conditions which may under the statute be included in the charter if the application should be granted also will be received.

All persons who have an interest in the application will be given an opportunity to be heard if present.

The parties may have oral argument before the examiner immediately following the close of the hearing, in lieu of briefs, and the examiner will issue a recommended decision. Parties may have seven (7) days or such shorter time as may be agreed to at the hearing within which to file exceptions to, or memoranda in support of, the examiner’s recommended decision, but the Board reserves the right to determine whether oral argument on exceptions will be granted and whether briefs in connection therewith will be received.

Dated: October 15, 1951.

By order of the Federal Maritime Board.

[SEAL]
R. L. McDonald, Assistant Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12490; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:54 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Wage and Hour Division

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS
ORDER GRANTING EXCEPTION FROM RECORD-KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to section 11 (e) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (sec. 11 (e), 52 Stat. 1066; 29 U.S.C. 211 (e)), and § 516.9 of the regulations governing records to be kept by employers under that act, as amended, effective June 19, 1950 (29 CFR, 1950 Supp., 516.9), the following exception from the requirements of § 516.21 (c) of such regulations is hereby granted to the New Hampshire Society for Crippled Children and Handicapped Persons, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Said Society is hereby relieved from the requirement that homework handbooks be kept for each industrial worker: Provided, That the Society shall maintain the records required under § 516.21 (b) of the regulations and in addition shall require each employee to maintain records containing the following with respect to each workday: (1) Date, (2) starting and stopping time of each period worked, (3) total hours worked, and (4) total number of units produced. Such records shall, upon completion, be returned to the Society and be preserved for a period of not less than two years from the date of final entry in accordance with § 516.6 of the regulations.

This exception is granted on the representations of the petitioner and is subject to revocation for cause.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of October 1951.

Wm. R. McComber, Administrator, Wage and Hour Division.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12491; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:51 a.m.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Office of Defense Mobilization

[CAMP PICKETT, VIRGINIA, AREA]
DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

October 4, 1951.

Upon specific data which have been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization on the basis of the information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the areas designated as

CAMP PICKETT, Virginia: Area: This area is comprised of Nottoway and Lunenburg Counties; in Brunswick County the magisterial districts of Red Oak, Shurbridge, and Totoro; and in Dinwiddie County the magisterial district of Darvills.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

WILLIAM C. FOSTER, Acting Secretary of Defense.
C. E. WILSON, Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12492; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:53 a.m.]

[No. M-38]
MOORE-MCCORMACK LINES, INC.
NOTICE OF HEARING ON APPLICATION TO BUILD WAR-FITTED, DRY-CARGO VESSELS FOR USE ON TRADE ROUTES Nos. 1 AND 6

Pursuant to section 3, Public Law 591, 81st Congress, notice is hereby given that an informal public hearing will be held at Washington, D. C., on October 24, 1951, at 10 o'clock a.m., in Room 4823, Commerce Building, before Examiner F. J. Horan, upon the application of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., to bareboat charter two Government-owned, war-built, dry-cargo vessels of Victory type, built for service on foreign ports (or satisfactory substitutes) for operation on Trade Route No. 6 (U. S. North Atlantic ports-Scandinavian and Baltic ports).

The purpose of the hearing is to receive evidence with respect to whether the services for which such vessels are proposed to be chartered are required in the public interest and are not adequately served, and with respect to the availability of privately owned American-flag vessels for charter on reasonable conditions and at reasonable rates for use in such services. Evidence offered with respect to any restrictions or conditions which may under the statute be included in the charter if the application should be granted also will be received.

All persons who have an interest in the application will be given an opportunity to be heard if present.

The parties may have oral argument before the examiner immediately following the close of the hearing, in lieu of briefs, and the examiner will issue a recommended decision. Parties may have seven (7) days or such shorter time as may be agreed to at the hearing within which to file exceptions to, or memoranda in support of, the examiner’s recommended decision, but the Board reserves the right to determine whether oral argument on exceptions will be granted and whether briefs in connection therewith will be received.

Dated: October 15, 1951.

By order of the Federal Maritime Board.

[SEAL]
A. J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12450; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:52 a.m.]

FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY, AREA
DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

October 8, 1951.

Upon specific data which have been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

FORT DIX, New Jersey: Area: This area includes portions of three counties, namely, Burlington and Ocean. In Burlington County the townships of Bordentown, Burlington, Chester, Chesterfield, Cinnaminson, Delanco, Delran, East Hampton, Edgewater
Wednesday, October 17, 1951

Park, Evesham, Florence, Hainesport, Lumberton, Mansfield, Medford, Moorestown, Mount Holly, Mount Laurel, New Hanover, North Hanover, Pemberton, Riverside, South Hampton, Springfield, Westampton and Willingboro; the cities of Beachwood, Brick, Manchester, Berkeley, Dover and the boroughs of Lakeshore, South Toms River, Beachwood, Pine Beach, Ocean Gate and Island Heights.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT, Secretary of Defense.  
C. E. WILSON, Director of Defense Mobilization.

[Wednesday, October 17, 1951]

Act of 1947 as amended exist in the area designated as

Bristol-Morrisville, Pennsylvania, Area: This area is comprised of the following portions of Bucks County: Townships of Bensalem, Bristol, Falls, Middletown, Lower Makefield, Upper Makefield, Newton, Wrightstown, and Northampton; Boroughs of Bristol, Ruinville, Langhorne, Langhorne Manor, Morrisville, Newton, Penndel, South Langhorne, Tullytown, and Yardley.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT, Secretary of Defense.  
C. E. WILSON, Director of Defense Mobilization.

FEDERAL REGISTER 1061

Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Newport News, Virginia, Area: (Includes the independent cities of Newport News and Hampton and the counties of Warwick, Elizabeth City and York).

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

WILLIAM C. FOSTER, Acting Secretary of Defense.  
C. E. WILSON, Director of Defense Mobilization.

[Wednesday, October 17, 1951]

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT, Secretary of Defense.  
C. E. WILSON, Director of Defense Mobilization.

[Wednesday, October 17, 1951]

SOLANO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Solano County, California.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT, Secretary of Defense.  
C. E. WILSON, Director of Defense Mobilization.

[Wednesday, October 17, 1951]

October 9, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

HANFORD-KENNEWICK-PASCO, WASHINGTON, AREA

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

October 9, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Hanford- Kennewick- Pasco, Washington, Area: This area includes Benton County; part of Franklin County, viz., Precincts of Pasco, Biptona, Flatshock, Rikeriew and Ringold; part of Walla Walla County, viz., Precincts of Aetalia, Burbank, Wallula; part of Yakima County, viz., Precincts of Belma, Byron, Cascadia, Mabton, Mabton Rural, North Grandview, South Grandview, Sunnyside 1, Sunnyside 2, Sunnyside 3, Waneta and Wendell Phillips.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT, Secretary of Defense.  
C. E. WILSON, Director of Defense Mobilization.

[Wednesday, October 17, 1951]

Bristol-Morrisville, Pennsylvania, Area

DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

October 9, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Newport News, Virginia, Area: This area is comprised of City of Newport News, Newport News, James City and York. Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as

Newport News, Virginia, Area: (Includes the independent cities of Newport News and Hampton and the counties of Warwick, Elizabeth City and York).

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

ROBERT A. LOVETT, Secretary of Defense.  
C. E. WILSON, Director of Defense Mobilization.

[Wednesday, October 17, 1951]
NOTICES

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

WILLIAM C. FOSTER,
Acting Secretary of Defense.

C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-19489; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:54 a.m.]

[DOCKET NO. 276]

CAMP BRECKENRIDGE, KENTUCKY, AREA
DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION OF A CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

October 11, 1951.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, exist in the area designated as Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky, Area: This area includes the Counties of Union and Henderson, Kentucky.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is a critical defense housing area.

WILLIAM C. FOSTER,
Acting Secretary of Defense.

C. E. WILSON,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 51-19474; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:58 a.m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 9966, 9875]

RADIO SUMTER AND RADIO STATION WSOC, INC. (WSOC)

ORDER SCHEDULING HEARING

In re applications of Paramount Pictures, Inc., et al., for renewal of licenses, modification of construction permits and transfer of control, Docket Nos. 10031-10034; American Broadcasting Company et al., for consent to assignment of licenses and transfer of control, Docket Nos. 10046-10047.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of October 1951.

The Commission having under consideration its orders of August 8, 1951, and August 27, 1951, herein, designating the respective applications in the above-entitled proceeding for consolidated hearing at a time to be set by further order of the Commission, on issues specified in the said orders;

It is ordered, That the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding shall commence at 10:00 a.m., on January 15, 1952, at the Commission's offices in Washington, D. C., before a Hearing Examiner to be designated by further order of the Commission.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] T. J. SLOWE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12428; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:52 a.m.]
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

ATTORNEY GENERAL

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO NEGOTIATE CERTAIN CONTRACTS AND PURCHASES WITHOUT ADVERTISING

1. Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 302 (a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (Pub. Laws 153 and 764, 81st Congress) hereby called the act, authority is hereby delegated to the Attorney General to negotiate contracts and purchases, in accord with section 302 (c) (12) of the act, without advertising, for the purchase of twenty Motorola Handie Talkies (radio sets), Model #FETTR-1IDH, at a cost of approximately $289.00 each, provided that the Attorney General shall determine such material to be technical equipment, that such procurement without advertising is necessary in order to assure standardization of equipment and interchangeability of parts and that such standardization and interchangeability are necessary in the public interest.

2. This authority shall be exercised strictly in accordance with the act, particularly section 307 requiring written findings and preservation of data, and reports to the General Accounting Office.

3. The authority herein delegated may not be redelegated to any other person.

This delegation of authority shall be effective as of the date hereof.

Date: October 12, 1951.

JESS LARSON, Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12500; Filed, Oct. 15, 1951; 8:41 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE CORP.

ORDER DENYING REQUEST FOR SHORTENED PROCEDURE AND FIXING DATE OF HEARING

October 19, 1951.

On August 31, 1951, Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation (Applicant), a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business in Houston, Texas, filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act authorizing the construction and operation of a sales-meter station at the end of a proposed lateral to be constructed by Duke Power Company in the vicinity of Williamson, in Anderson County, South Carolina, all as more fully described in its application on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Due notice of the filing of such application has been given, including publication in the Federal Register on September 18, 1951 (16 F. R. 9492). An applicant has requested that its application be heard under the shortened procedure provided by § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.32 (b)) for noncontested proceedings, No. 202-14.

The Commission finds: Good cause has not been shown for granting Applicant's request that its application in Docket No. G-1763 be heard under the shortened procedure as provided by the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, and said request should be denied as hereinafter provided.

The Commission orders:

(A) Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation's request that its application in Docket No. G-1763 be heard under the shortened procedure provided by § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.32 (b)) be and the same is hereby denied.

(B) Pursuant to authority contained in and by virtue of the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a public hearing be held commencing on November 7, 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., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented by the application.

(C) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.18 and 1.37 (f) (18 CFR 1.18 and 1.37 (f)) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Date of issuance: October 11, 1951.

By the Commission.

[Seal] LEON M. Fuguy, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12406; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:46 a. m.]

[DOCKET NO. G-1741, G-1794]

TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING AND SPECIFYING PROCEEDING

October 9, 1951.

On July 12, 1951, at Docket Nos. G-926, G-1070, G-1248, G-1290, and G-1741, the Commission by order rejected and suspended certain rate schedules filed by Tennessee Gas Transmission Company (Tennessee). By said order, the Commission ordered a hearing to be held at a time and place to be fixed by further order of the Commission.

On August 14, 1951, at Docket Nos. G-926, G-1070, G-1248, and G-1290, the Commission by order accepted for filing certain rate schedules filed by Tennessee, as constituting satisfactory compliance with the rate conditions in the orders issuing certificates of public convenience and necessity in said dockets.

On August 14, 1951, at Docket No. G-1746, the Commission by order suspended certain rate schedules filed by Tennessee. In addition, said order of August 14, 1951, consolidated the proceeding at Docket No. G-1746 with that at Docket No. G-1741, and ordered a hearing to be held on such consolidated proceedings at a time and place to be fixed by further order of the Commission.

The Commission finds:

1. The public hearing on the above-entitled consolidated proceedings should be held at the time and place hereinafter designated.

2. It is necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of the Natural Gas Act, and it is in the public interest, that the procedure hereinafter prescribed shall be followed at such hearing in order to conduct this proceeding with reasonable dispatch.

The Commission orders:

(A) The public hearing on the above-entitled consolidated proceedings shall commence on November 27, 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) Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (e) of the Natural Gas Act, Tennessee shall go forward with the burden of proof imposed upon it, presenting its justification with respect to the issues raised by paragraph (C) of the order of July 12, 1951, at Docket No. G-1741, and by paragraph (A) of the order of August 14, 1951, at Docket No. G-1746.

(C) After Tennessee has so presented its justification, other parties, including Commission Staff Counsel, shall conduct as much of their cross-examination with respect to Tennessee's justification as they are then prepared to undertake.

Thereupon, the Presiding Examiner shall recess the hearing to a date to be fixed by further order of the Commission, in order to permit such preparation for the remainder of such cross-examination as the facts and circumstances may warrant, to expedite the proceeding.

(D) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.18 and 1.37 (f) (18 CFR 1.18 and 1.37 (f)) of the said rules of practice and procedure.

Date of issuance: October 11, 1951.

By the Commission.

[Seal] LEON M. Fuguy, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12402; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[PROJECT NO. 82, 618]

ALABAMA POWER CO.

ORDER INSTITUTING AN INVESTIGATION

October 9, 1951.

Alabama Power Company owns and operates three hydroelectric projects on the Coosa River downstream from the Allatoona multiple-purpose project constructed by the United States between 1946 and 1950 on the Etowah River, a tributary of the Coosa River. The Lay Project of the Company is maintained and operated under a permit issued by the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1288). Its Mitchell Project No. 82 and Jordan Project No. 618 are maintained and operated under licenses issued under the Federal Power Act.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 (f) of the Federal Power Act, we are required to determine and assess headwater improvement benefits charged against the owner of any project directly benefited by headwater improvements constructed by the United States. A preliminary study by the Company's staff indicates that the above-designated

10613
projects of the Alabama Power Company on the Coosa River may be directly benefited by reason of the construction and operation by the United States of its upstream Allatoona project. Further study and investigation will be required before it can be determined whether any of the projects of the Company is directly benefited by the upstream Allatoona project, and, if so, the amount to be paid to the United States for the benefits so provided.

The Commission finds: It is appropriate and in the public interest that an investigation be instituted pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Power Act, particularly section 10 (f) thereof, for the purpose of enabling the Commission to determine whether any beneficiaries by the construction and operation of the upstream Allatoona project benefited by the upstream Allatoona project of provisions of the Federal Power Act, and to determine whether any beneficiaries by the upstream Allatoona project of provisions of the Federal Power Act, and if so, the amount to be paid to the United States for the benefits so provided.

The Commission orders: An investigation is hereby instituted pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Power Act, particularly section 10 (f) thereof, for the purpose of enabling the Commission to determine whether any beneficiaries by the construction and operation of the upstream Allatoona project of provisions of the Federal Power Act, and if so, the amount to be paid to the United States for the benefits so provided.

Date of issuance: October 11, 1951.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

LEON M. FUNGALY,
Secretary.

[S. R. Doc. 51-12401; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

NOTICES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[S. R. Doc. 51-12405; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

COLUMBIA GAS SYSTEM, INC. AND OHIO FUEL GAS CO.

NOTICE REGARDING AN OPEN-ACCOUNT ADVANCE BY PARENT COMPANY TO SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

OCTOBER 11, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that the Columbia Gas System, Inc. ("Columbia"), a registered holding company, and the Ohio Fuel Gas Company ("Ohio Fuel"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Columbia, have filed a joint declaration with the Commission pursuant to Section 12 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and Rule U-45 promulgated thereunder, with respect to the following transaction:

Columbia proposes, prior to December 31, 1951, to make open-account advances to Ohio Fuel in an aggregate amount not to exceed $8,500,000. Such advances will bear interest at the rate of 2% percent per annum, and will be repayable on or before June 1, 1952. On or before that date Columbia expects to complete its own long-term debt financing and upon consummation thereof will fund Manufacturers' 2% percent open-account advances into long-term debt. Columbia states that the interest rate to be charged Manufacturers on its long-term debt will depend upon the cost of money to Columbia.

The joint declaration states that such funds are required to finance the completion of Manufacturers' 1951 construction program. In that connection it is represented that the completion of Manufacturers' construction program is dependent upon the availability of material and labor which is therefore it is proposed that the open-account advances will be made when and as funds are required by Manufacturers.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than October 24, 1951, at 5:30 p.m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the reasons for such request, the nature of his interest and the issues of fact or law raised by said joint declaration which he desires to controvert, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

 ORVAL L. DU BOIS,
Secretary.

[S. R. Doc. 51-12404; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2719]

COLUMBIA GAS SYSTEM, INC. AND OHIO FUEL GAS CO.

NOTICE REGARDING AN OPEN-ACCOUNT ADVANCE BY PARENT COMPANY TO SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

OCTOBER 11, 1951.

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The joint declaration states that such funds are required to finance the completion of Manufacturers' 1951 construction program. In that connection it is represented that the completion of Manufacturers' construction program is dependent upon the availability of material and labor which is therefore it is proposed that the open-account advances will be made when and as funds are required by Manufacturers.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than October 24, 1951, at 5:30 p.m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the reasons for such request, the nature of his interest and the issues of fact or law raised by said joint declaration which he desires to controvert, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

 ORVAL L. DU BOIS,
Secretary.

[S. R. Doc. 51-12405; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2723]
The joint declaration states that such funds are required to complete the Ohio Fuel's 1951 construction and gas storage program. In that connection, it is represented that the completion of Ohio Fuel's construction and storage program is dependent upon the availability of materials and therefore it is proposed that the open-account advances will be made when and as funds are required by Ohio Fuel.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than October 24, 1951, at 5:30 p.m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter stating the reasons for such request, the nature of his interest and the issues of fact or law raised by such joint declaration which he desires to controvert, or may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Eighth Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after October 24, 1951, said joint declaration, as filed or as amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the Commission's rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rules U-20 (a) and U-100 thereof.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]  
W. P. Bartel,  
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12413; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:30 a.m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

APPLYING FOR RELIEF

OCTOBER 12, 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: Lee Douglas, Agent, for The Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway Company and other carriers.

Commodities involved: Animals, automobile parts, and trailers, carloads.

From: St. Louis, Mo.

To: Carrizozo, Duran, Roy, and Vaughn, N. Mex.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: D. Q. Marsh's tariff I. C. C. No. 3765, Supp. 36.

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. 51-12412; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:40 a.m.]

BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES FROM LOUISIANA TO FORT WORTH AND DALLAS, TEX.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

OCTOBER 12, 1951.

The Commission is in receipt of the above-entitled and numbered application for relief from the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 (1) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for The Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railway Company and other carriers.

Commodities involved: Blackstrap molasses, carloads.

From: New Orleans, La., and points grouped therewith.

To: Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers and 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.

[ISAA.]  W. P. BARTEL, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-19414; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

[44th Sec. Application 26469]  HAY AND STRAW FROM OKLAHOMA TO ARKANSAS

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

October 12, 1951.


Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, and to apply over short tariff routes rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

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.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[ISAA.]  W. P. BARTEL, Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 51-19416; Filed, Oct. 16, 1951; 8:50 a. m.]

NOTICES

HAUL OF PROVISION OF SECTION 4 (1) OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

Filed by: D. Q. Marsh, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3768. Commodities involved: Automobiles, passenger, carloads.

From: Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., and St. Louis, Mo., to: Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, and DeKalb, Maude, and New Boston, Tex.

Grounds for relief: Rail competition, circuitry, grouping, and to apply over short tariff routes rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

Over the following appendix to Special Order 225 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, effective August 4, 1951, issued to Forstmann Woolen Co., Passaic, N. J., covering men's hosiery and sweaters having the brand name(s) "Forstmann" lists the manufacturer's selling prices and ceiling prices at retail established by the special order.

Appendix. The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: 1/10—Net 60.

HOISERY

Manufacturer's selling price (dozen) ceiling prices at retail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Ceiling prices at retail</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$12.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>$14.25</td>
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</table>

Michael V. DiSalvo, Director of Price Stabilization.

July 10, 1951.

[F. R. Doc. 51-12383; Filed, Oct. 11, 1951; 4:48 p. m.]

Manufacturers' SELLING PRICES AND CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

The following appendix to Special Order 154 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, effective July 17, 1951, issued to Kay Dunhill, Inc., Long Branch, N. J., covering women's and misses' dresses having the brand name(s) "Kay Dunhill" lists the manufacturer's selling prices and ceiling prices at retail established by the special order.

Appendix. The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: 8 percent 10 E. O. M.
### FEDERAL REGISTER

**Appendix to Special Order 250 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, effective August 4, 1951, issued to Southern Spring Bed Company, 200 Hunter Street SE, Atlanta, Georgia, covering mattresses and box springs having the brand name(s) "Red Cross", "Southern Cross", "Southern Cross Firm-O-Matt", "Southern Cross Resstar", "Southern Cross Quilted", "Southern Cross Supreme", "Southern Cross Tuftless", "Southern Cross Rubberite", "Southern Cross King Size", "Blue Ribbon Tuftless" lists the manufacturer's selling prices and ceiling prices at retail established by the special order.

**Appendix.** The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: 2 percent 30 days, net 60 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's selling price (per unit)</th>
<th>Ceiling price (per unit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$26.50</td>
<td>$32.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>$28.25</td>
<td>$34.90</td>
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<td>$30.00</td>
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<td>$45.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>$37.50</td>
<td>$47.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendix.** The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: 2 percent 10 days E.O.M., 3 percent 60 days, net 70 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's selling price (per unit)</th>
<th>Ceiling price (per unit)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$54.00</td>
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<td>$140.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>$126.00</td>
<td>$138.00</td>
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</table>

**Appendix.** The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: 2 percent 10 days E.O.M., 3 percent 60 days, net 70 days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's selling price (per unit)</th>
<th>Ceiling price (per unit)</th>
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<td>$165.00</td>
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</table>

### FEDERAL REGISTER

**Appendix to Special Order 250 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, effective August 4, 1951, issued to Pendleton Woolen Mills, 218 S.W. Jefferson Street, Portland 4, Oregon, covering men's shirts and lounging robes, women's jackets, skirts and slacks, waists and shorts having the brand name(s) "Pendleton" lists the manufacturer's selling prices and ceiling prices at retail established by the special order.

**Appendix.** The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: Men's wear—2 percent, 30 days, net 60 days; women's wear—8 percent, 10 days E.O.M. The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: 2 percent, 30 days, F.O.B. Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, covering men's trimmed fur felt hats (each)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's selling price (per unit)</th>
<th>Ceiling price (per unit)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$10.50</td>
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<td>$12.50</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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</table>

**Appendix.** The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: Men's wear—2 percent, 30 days, F.O.B. Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, covering men's trimmed fur felt hats (per unit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's selling price (per unit)</th>
<th>Ceiling price (per unit)</th>
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<tr>
<td>$7.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>$8.75</td>
<td>$10.50</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's selling price (each)</th>
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<td>$28.70</td>
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<td>$24.75</td>
<td>$29.60</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$26.00</td>
<td>$33.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendix.** The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: Men's wear—2 percent, 30 days, F.O.B. Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, covering men's trimmed fur felt hats (ea)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's selling price (ea)</th>
<th>Ceiling price (ea)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$32.00</td>
<td>$41.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$31.50</td>
<td>$40.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$31.00</td>
<td>$40.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30.50</td>
<td>$39.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td>$39.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendix.** The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: Men's wear—2 percent, 30 days, F.O.B. Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, covering men's trimmed fur felt hats (ea)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's selling price (ea)</th>
<th>Ceiling price (ea)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$64.00</td>
<td>$81.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$63.00</td>
<td>$81.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$62.50</td>
<td>$80.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$62.00</td>
<td>$80.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$61.50</td>
<td>$79.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendix.** The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: Men's wear—2 percent, 30 days, F.O.B. Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, covering men's trimmed fur felt hats (ea)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's selling price (ea)</th>
<th>Ceiling price (ea)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$128.00</td>
<td>$157.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$127.00</td>
<td>$156.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$126.00</td>
<td>$155.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$125.00</td>
<td>$154.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$124.00</td>
<td>$153.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendix.** The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: Men's wear—2 percent, 30 days, F.O.B. Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, covering men's trimmed fur felt hats (ea)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's selling price (ea)</th>
<th>Ceiling price (ea)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$256.00</td>
<td>$307.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$255.00</td>
<td>$306.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$254.00</td>
<td>$305.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$253.00</td>
<td>$304.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$252.00</td>
<td>$303.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendix.** The manufacturer's selling prices are subject to the following terms: Men's wear—2 percent, 30 days, F.O.B. Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, covering men's trimmed fur felt hats (ea)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer's selling price (ea)</th>
<th>Ceiling price (ea)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$512.00</td>
<td>$615.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$511.00</td>
<td>$614.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$510.00</td>
<td>$613.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$509.00</td>
<td>$612.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$508.00</td>
<td>$611.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
serving prices and ceiling prices at retail established by the special order.

Appendix. The manufacturer’s selling prices are subject to the following terms: 2 percent 10 days EOM.

Manufacturer’s selling Ceiling prices of retail (per unit)
$1.25: per dozen for 1 dozen or more $1.50
62.50 per dozen $3.50

Sells at $12.50 per dozen for less than one dozen packing

MICHAEL V. DEsALLE, Director of Price Stabilization.

OCTOBER 11, 1951.

[FR Doc. 51-12538; Filed, Oct. 11, 1951; 4:30 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Appendix to Special Order 296]

PYRAMID RUBBER CO.

MANUFACTURER’S SELLING PRICES AND CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

The following appendix to Special Order 296 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, effective August 8, 1951, issued to The Pyramid Rubber Company, 226 South Prospect Street, Ravenna, Ohio, covering nursery units, nipples, bottles, caps and discs, cleanser, combination layette packages having the brand name(s) “Evenflo” lists the manufacturer’s selling prices and ceiling prices at retail established by the special order.

Appendix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Column 1) Item (style or lot number or other description)</th>
<th>(Column 2) Retailer’s ceiling price for articles listed in column 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44, (Flint) 43, 44-H</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46, 462, 463-H</td>
<td>.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49, 49-H</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49-H</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MICHAEL V. DEsALLE, Director of Price Stabilization.

OCTOBER 11, 1951.

[FR Doc. 51-12289; Filed, Oct. 11, 1951; 4:30 p. m.]

[Region I, Redelegation of Authority 14]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION I

[Region XI, Redelegation of Authority 1]

DIRECTOR OF DENVER, COLORADO DISTRICT OFFICE, DIRECTOR OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH DISTRICT OFFICE, REGION XI

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS PERTAINING TO CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region XI, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 17, dated June 13, 1951 (16 F.R. 5659), and pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 8, Amendment No. 1 (16 F.R. 6549), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Denver, Colorado, and Salt Lake City, Utah District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization to act on all applications for price action and adjustment under the provisos of sections 15 (c), 16, 26a, 26b, and 27 of CPR 14, sections 21a, 26a, 27, and 30 (b) of CPR 15, and sections 22 (b), 24, 24a, and 26 (b) of CPR 18.

This redelegation of authority is effective October 15, 1951.

GEORGE F. ROCK, Director of Regional Office No. XI.

OCTOBER 15, 1951.

[FR Doc. 51-12282; Filed, Oct. 15, 1951; 4:56 p. m.]

[Region XI, Redelegation of Authority 3]

DIRECTOR OF DENVER, COLORADO DISTRICT OFFICE, DIRECTOR OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH DISTRICT OFFICE, REGION XI

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS PERTAINING TO CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region XI, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 13, dated June 13, 1951 (16 F.R. 8006), and pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 17 (16 F.R. 8150), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Denver, Colorado, and Salt Lake City, Utah District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization to act on all applications for price action and adjustment under the provisos of sections 13 of CPR 11.

This redelegation of authority is effective October 15, 1951.

GEORGE F. ROCK, Director of Regional Office No. XI.

OCTOBER 15, 1951.

[FR Doc. 51-12280; Filed, Oct. 15, 1951; 4:56 p. m.]

[Region XI, Redelegation of Authority 2]

DIRECTOR OF DENVER, COLORADO DISTRICT OFFICE, DIRECTOR OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH DISTRICT OFFICE, REGION XI

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON APPLICATIONS PERTAINING TO CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region XI, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 8, dated June 13, 1951 (16 F.R. 5659) and pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 8, Amendment No. 1 (16 F.R. 6549), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Denver, Colorado, and Salt Lake City, Utah District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization to act on all applications for price action and adjustment under the provisos of sections 15 (c), 26a, 26b, and 27 of CPR 14, sections 21a, 26a, 27, and 30 (b) of CPR 15, and sections 22 (b), 24, 24a, and 26 (b) of CPR 18.

This redelegation of authority is effective October 15, 1951.

GEORGE F. ROCK, Director of Regional Office No. XI.

OCTOBER 15, 1951.

[FR Doc. 51-12282; Filed, Oct. 15, 1951; 4:56 p. m.]