THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET

FEDERAL REGISTER

OF THE UNITED STATES 1934

VOLUME 17 NUMBER 52

Washington, Friday, March 14, 1952

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter I—Civil Aeronautics Board

Subchapter A—Civil Air Regulations

[Supp. 19]

PART 4b—AIRPLANE AIRWORTHINESS; TRANSPORT CATEGORIES

BRAKE SYSTEM

The following policies are hereby adopted:

§ 4b.337–2 *Brake systems (CAA policies which apply to § 4b.337).* In order to obtain a minimum landing distance under § 4b.122 and at the same time meet the deceleration requirement of § 4b.337 (a) (2) in event of failure of the normal brake system, it is a common practice to provide an alternate brake system. When hydraulic (or pneumatic) brakes are used in the normal brake system, this alternate means usually consists of a duplicate hydraulic or pneumatic brake system and is commonly referred to as the "emergency brake system." The following items should be considered in the design of such systems:

(a) *Relationship between normal and emergency brake systems.* The systems for actuating the normal brake and the emergency brake should be so separated that a failure in or the leakage of fluid from one system, will not render the other system inoperative. A hydraulic brake assembly may be common to both the normal and emergency brake systems if it is shown that the leakage of hydraulic fluid resulting from failure of the sealing elements in the brake assembly would not reduce the braking effectiveness below that specified in § 4b.337 (a) (2).

(b) *Brake control valves.* In the normal brake systems of all aircraft, the brake control valves should be of a type such that the pilots may exercise variable control of the pressure to the brakes. The foregoing provision need not necessarily apply to the emergency brake systems although obviously such a provision would be desirable. Flight tests should be conducted to determine that the normal and emergency brake systems fulfill the requirements of § 4b.170 (a) and (b).

In the normal brake systems of tail wheel type aircraft or of nose wheel type aircraft equipped with non-steerable nose wheels, provisions should be made for independently controlling the brakes on either side of the main landing gear in order that directional control of the aircraft can be maintained. (See § 4b.171 (c)). In the emergency brake systems of tail wheel type aircraft and in the normal and emergency brake systems of nose wheel type aircraft, it is desirable that independent control of the brakes on either side of the landing gear be provided although such control is optional.

(Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interprets or applies sec. 603, 52 Stat. 1009, 49 U. S. C. 553)

These policies shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] F. B. LEE,
Acting Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2985; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE

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

Subchapter C—Office of International Trade

[5th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt 97 [1]]

PART 373—LICENSING POLICIES AND RELATED SPECIAL PROVISIONS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

1. Section 373.24 *Statement of past participation in exports for certain commodities,* paragraph (b) *Commodities requiring statement of past participation* is amended in the following particulars:

The last entry listed in subparagraph (4) *All controlled materials and certain additional commodities with processing code NONF:* is corrected to read as follows:

Any commodity listed in § 398.5 (f) (controlled materials).

[1] This amendment was published in Current Export Bulletin No. 661, dated March 6, 1952. The amendments to §§ 373.24, 373.27, 373.28 and to footnotes in § 373.51 were published in the reprint pages of the Comprehensive Export Schedule, dated March 6, 1952.

(Continued on next page)

CONTENTS

FEDERAL REGISTER

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS—Continued

CONTENTS—Continued

CONTENTS—Continued

CODIFICATION GUIDE

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

2. Section 373.27 *Special provisions for cotton duck* paragraph (c) *Licensing policy* is amended by deleting the reference to "item 10" of the license application.

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of March 6, 1952.

3. Section 373.28 *Special provisions for exports to serialized mines, smelters and mineral prospecting operations abroad* is amended by changing the reference to "item 9 (b) of the license application, Form IT–419" to read "the commodity description column of the license application, Form IT–419".

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of March 6, 1952.

4. Part 373 is amended by adding thereto a new § 373.36 to read as follows:

§ 373.36 *Special provisions for human blood plasma.* During the first and second calendar quarters, 1952, human blood plasma, Schedule B No. 812100, will be licensed for export in accordance with the following special provisions:

(a) *Licensing criteria.* The total quantity of commercial human blood plasma which will be licensed each quarter will not exceed the quarterly average of exports during 1949 and the first six months of 1950. Applications submitted for licenses to export human blood plasma will be considered for approval by the Office of International Trade only where the end use and quantity involved meet one of the following criteria:

(1) Certified requirements of facilities abroad, such as mining and oil operations, which are directly contributing to the defense effort.

(2) Reasonable quantities for armed forces of friendly nations which are ac-

tively in conflict with Communist forces and which are dependent on the United States for dried plasma to support this action.

(3) Reasonable quantities for friendly foreign governments and internationally recognized health organizations for distribution in public health programs.

(4) Reasonable quantities to friendly countries for the supply of hospitals, local clinics, or other local health organizations where there are assurances by the ministries of health as to the need, end-use and distribution; or for the needs of Americans residing abroad or for American companies operating abroad where similar assurances have been provided as to the need, end-use and distribution.

(5) Minimum quantities required by exporters for registry with foreign governments but only where consistent with subparagraphs (1) through (4) of this paragraph.

No export licenses will be granted for the export of human blood plasma for purely advertising and sales promotion purposes. No export licenses will be granted for the export of human blood plasma to Subgroup A destinations.

(b) *Justification of end use.* (1) Where the human blood plasma is to be used at facilities abroad which, like mining and oil operations, are directly contributing to the defense effort, the applicant for the export license must certify on the license application, or on an attachment thereto, that the quantities covered by the license application are not in excess of the average quarterly requirements of the facility abroad, and furnish evidence to substantiate such requirements by showing previous U. S. exports to the particular facility and its average quarterly consumption.

(2) Where the human blood plasma is to be used for the supply of hospitals, local clinics, or other local health organizations, the applicant shall attach to the license application a statement from the foreign ministry of health setting forth the need, end use, and distribution of the blood plasma covered by the license application.

(3) Where the human blood plasma is to be used for the needs of Americans residing abroad or for American companies operating abroad, the applicant shall attach to the license application a statement prepared by the applicant, the consignee, or medical personnel retained by the consignee setting forth the need, end use, and distribution of the blood plasma covered by the license application.

(4) Where the human blood plasma is to be exported to friendly foreign governments by U. S. exporters for purposes of registering or maintaining the registry of the blood plasma with the foreign government, the license applicant shall so certify on the license application.

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of March 6, 1952.

5. Part 373 is amended by adding thereto a new § 373.37 to read as follows:

§ 373.37 *Special provisions for cryolite.* Cryolite, natural and artificial, Schedule B No. 596012, will be licensed for export in accordance with the provisions of § 373.19 and the following special provisions:

(a) *Requests for purchase authorization.* National Production Authority Order M-99 provides that commencing March 1, 1952, no person shall purchase cryolite for export without specific authorization from NPA and that the application for export license to the Office of International Trade shall constitute a request for such NPA authorization. The licensing action of the Office of International Trade will be coordinated with the granting of the purchase or other specific authorization by the National Production Authority so that at the time an export license is issued it will be accompanied by the necessary National Production Authority authorization.

(b) *Outstanding licenses.* If an exporter needs a purchase or other specific authorization for cryolite covered by an outstanding validated export license, he may request such authorization by letter to the Office of International Trade, Washington 25, D. C. The letter should either include the export license or the following information: OIT Case Number, License Number, applicant's reference number, name and address of licensee, and a statement that the authorization is requested.

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of March 1, 1952.

6. Section 373.51 *Supplement 1; Time schedules for submission of applications for licenses to export certain Positive List commodities* is amended in the following particulars:

For the Fourth Quarter 1951 and First Quarter 1952, the following entry and submission date are added:

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Submission dates	
		Fourth quarter 1951	First quarter 1952
812100	Human blood plasma[4]		On or before Mar. 31, 1952.

and Footnote 4, "See § 398.5 (e) for list of controlled materials", is amended to read as follows:

[4] See § 398.5 (f) of this chapter for list of controlled materials.

For the Second and Third Quarters, 1952, the following entry and submission date are added:

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Submission dates	
		Second quarter 1952	Third quarter 1952
812100	Human blood plasma[3]	May 1-May 14, 1952	

and Footnote 3, "See § 398.5 (e) for list of controlled materials," is amended to read as follows:

[3] See § 398.5 (f) of this chapter for list of controlled materials.

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of March 6, 1952.

(Sec. 3, 63 Stat. 7, Pub. Law 33, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2023. E. O. 9630, Sept. 27, 1945, 10 F. R. 12245, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.; E. O. 9919, Jan. 3, 1948, 13 F. R. 59, 3 CFR, 1948 Supp.)

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-2958; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE

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

Subchapter D—Employment Taxes

[Regulations 107; T. D. 5888]

PART 403—EXCISE TAX ON EMPLOYERS UNDER THE FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TAX ACT

PROOF OF CREDIT IN CONNECTION WITH CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER A STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW

Regulations 107 (26 CFR Part 403), relating to the excise tax on employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (Subchapter C, Chapter 9, Internal Revenue Code), are hereby amended as follows:

PARAGRAPH 1. Section 403.401 (f) is amended by striking out "Commissioner under oath" and inserting in lieu thereof "collector (or, if the return was filed prior to January 1, 1952, the Commissioner)".

PAR. 2. Section 403.403 (a), as amended by Treasury Decision 5383, approved June 28, 1944, is further amended as follows:

(A) By striking out in the first sentence the word "Commissioner" and inserting in lieu thereof "collector (or, if the return was filed prior to January 1, 1952, the Commissioner)".

(B) By inserting in the last sentence after the word "Commissioner" the words "or the collector".

PAR. 3. Section 403.403 (b) is amended as follows:

(A) By striking out in the first sentence the word "Commissioner" and inserting in lieu thereof "collector (or, if the return was filed prior to January 1, 1952, the Commissioner)".

(B) By inserting in the last sentence after the word "Commissioner" the words "or the collector".

PAR. 4. Section 403.403 (c) is amended as follows:

(A) By striking out the heading and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "(c) *Additional credit under section 1601 (b) of the act*—(1) *Returns filed prior to January 1, 1952.*"

(B) By inserting in the first sentence immediately after the words "the tax for any calendar year" the words "with respect to which a return was filed prior to January 1, 1952,".

(C) By striking out the subparagraph designations "(1)" and "(2)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(i)" and "(ii)", respectively, and by changing the present subdivision designations (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) to read (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), respectively.

(D) By adding at the end of such section the following:

(2) *Returns filed after December 31, 1951.* Additional credit under section 1601 (b) of the act shall not be allowed against the tax for any calendar year with respect to which a return is filed after December 31, 1951, unless there is submitted:

(i) To the Commissioner a certificate of the proper officer of each State (with respect to the law of which the additional credit is claimed) showing the highest rate of contributions applied under the State law in such calendar year to any person having individuals in his employ; and

(ii) To the collector a certificate of the proper officer of each State (with respect to the law of which the additional credit is claimed) showing for the taxpayer:

(*a*) The total remuneration with respect to which contributions were required to be paid by the taxpayer under the State law with respect to such calendar year; and

(*b*) The rate of contributions applied to the taxpayer under the State law with respect to such calendar year.

If under the law of such State different rates of contributions were applied to the taxpayer during particular periods of such calendar year, the certificate shall set forth the information called for in subdivisions (*a*) and (*b*) of this subparagraph with respect to each such period.

(iii) Such other or additional proof as the Commissioner or the collector may deem necessary to establish the right to the additional credit provided for under section 1601 (b) of the act.

Because this Treasury decision merely makes certain technical amendments made necessary by reason of the delegation of certain functions to collectors of internal revenue, it is found that it is unnecessary to issue this Treasury decision with notice and public procedure thereon under section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, or subject to the effective date limitation of section 4 (c) of said act.

(53 Stat. 188, 467; 26 U. S. C. 1600, 3791)

[SEAL] JOHN B. DUNLAP,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: March 11, 1952.

THOMAS J. LYNCH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3002; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-19 as Amended March 13, 1952]

M-19—CADMIUM

This order as amended is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to 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. However, consultation with representatives of all trades and industries affected in advance of the issuance of the order as amended has been rendered impracticable by the fact that the order affects a large number of different trades and industries.

This amendment affects NPA Order M-19 as follows:

It places percentage limitations on some uses of cadmium, cadmium-containing items, and cadmium-plated products, and permits other uses without limitation. It adds three items to the list of cadmium-plated products now permitted to be used without limitation, deletes one item from the list of cadmium-containing items, requires records to be kept for 3 years, and effects minor editorial changes.

Sec.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 12 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp., sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789.

SECTION 1. *What this order does.* This order controls deliveries of cadmium from a producer or distributor. It states the purposes for which cadmium, cadmium-containing items, and cadmium-plated products may be produced without limitation, and limits such production for all other purposes. In addition, the order imposes inventory controls on cadmium.

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

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

(b) "Base period" means the 6-month period ending June 30, 1950.

(c) "Cadmium" means all grades of metallic cadmium, oxide, or plating salts produced directly from ores, concentrates, or other primary materials, or redistilled, remelted, or otherwise recovered from cadmium scrap or any secondary cadmium-bearing material; and cadmium-bearing materials suitable for the manufacture of pigments.

(d) "Distributor" means any person regularly engaged in the business of buying cadmium and selling the same in forms suitable for general fabrication or electroplating. It also includes laboratory supply houses to the extent they are engaged in buying and selling cadmium in any form to laboratories.

SEC. 3. *Use of cadmium.* Except as provided in sections 4, 5, and 7 of this order, commencing March 13, 1952, no person shall put into process or otherwise use for any purpose in any month, a quantity of cadmium, any cadmium-containing items, or any cadmium-plated products, in excess of 70 percent of his average monthly use of cadmium, cadmium-containing items, or cadmium-plated products for such purpose during the base period. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a person may use cadmium for research, control analysis, synthesis, assaying, or educational work without limitation.

SEC. 4. *Production of certain cadmium-containing items.* The production of the cadmium-containing items listed in paragraphs (a) through (p) of this section, for the purposes and subject to the qualifications set forth in such paragraphs (a) through (p), is not subject to the limitation of section 3 of this order.

(a) Pigments for the following:

(1) Luminescent paint for military uses.

(2) Luminescent printing ink for military uses.

(3) Luminescent paper for military and Government Printing Office uses.

(4) Luminescent plastic for military uses.

(5) Signal and illuminating glassware for safety, religious, military, and industrial uses.

(6) Thermometer tubing.

(7) Rubber sea buoys.

(8) Dental purposes.

(9) Artists' colors.

(10) X-ray fluoroscopic screens for medical or metallurgical purposes.

(11) Luminescent coatings for cathode ray tubes, except tubes to be used in signs, lighting fixtures, or lamps.

(12) Deleted March 13, 1952.

(b) Silver brazing alloys containing no more than 25 percent by weight of cadmium (except that silver solder containing not in excess of 95 percent cadmium may be used where centrifugal stresses are encountered at operating temperatures over 500° F.).

(c) Copper-base alloys containing no more than 1.25 percent by weight of cadmium for the following:

(1) Current-carrying parts of electrical current interruption devices to the extent that sufficient contact pressure cannot be maintained in service with other less critical materials.

(2) Parts inside electronic tubes.

(3) Resistance welding electrodes.

(4) Overhead electrical contact wire in railroad (including industrial and mines), streetcar, and trolley bus systems.

(5) Multistrand railroad signal bond wire.

(6) Shunt wire leads for motors and generators.

(7) Flexible terminals of resistors, condensers, and field coils.

(d) Low melting point alloys for the following:

(1) Dry-type rectifier elements.

(2) Fire protective systems, safety devices, and electrical fuses.

(3) Plugs for screwless fasteners in rimless metal spectacles.

(4) Dental use.

(5) Seals between brass and glass parts of liquid high voltage fuses.

(e) Low melting point alloys containing no more than 10 percent by weight of cadmium for the following:

(1) Plastic fire control instruments for the mounting of optics.

(2) Gold alloy for gold-filled spectacle frames.

(3) The manufacture of inspection gauges.

(4) Bending of thin wall tubes.

(5) Bending of finished roll-formed and extruded shapes.

(f) Low melting point alloys containing no more than 6.5 percent by weight of cadmium for the following:

(1) Anchorage of punch press dies and bushings in drill jigs.

(2) Location of control points and surfaces (except floor grouting) in construction of fixtures.

(g) Zinc-base alloys, containing no more than 0.5 percent by weight of cadmium, for rolling.

(h) Type metal containing no more than 0.5 percent by weight of cadmium.

(i) Lead-base alloys, containing no more than 3 percent by weight of cadmium, for the coating of copper wire.

(j) Items classified as secret, to the extent that certification of engineering necessity accompanies orders issued by the military services of the United States, the Atomic Energy Commission, or the United States Coast Guard.

(k) Standard cells.

(l) Electrolytic testers for storage batteries.

(m) Cadmium-impregnated carbon or cadmium-silver alloys for use as contacts in electric-current interruption devices.

(n) Bearings for rolling mills, heavy duty diesel engines, and automotive replacements.

(o) Cadmium chemicals for any use other than the manufacture of pigments or for use in the manufacture of pigments permitted under paragraph (a) of this section. The manufacturer of cadmium chemicals may sell such chemicals without requiring the certificate called for in section 6 of this order: *Provided, however,* No person may sell such chemicals if he knows or has reason to know that they will be used in the manufacture of pigments not permitted by paragraph (a) of this section.

(p) High tensile copper wire containing not more than 1 percent of cadmium by weight where electric conductivity and strength are required, but only to the extent that no other material can be used.

SEC. 5. *Production of certain cadmium-plated products.* The production of the cadmium-plated products listed in paragraphs (a) through (z) of this section, for the purposes and subject to the qualifications set forth in such paragraphs (a) through (z) is not subject to the limitations of section 3 of this order.

(a) Functional parts which in service are subjected to frequent and extended periods of intermittent immersion in sea water or wet sprays of sea water.

(b) Heddles, spiders, brackets, and pin boards used in textile plants to the extent that corrosive action makes the use of other materials impracticable.

(c) Ferrous hardware parts in direct contact with fabric or leather to be used on the following:

(1) Aircraft parachutes.

(2) Aircraft safety belts.

(3) Aircraft shoulder harnesses.

(4) Aircraft bomb slings.

(5) Litter straps.

(d) Moving parts which require close tolerances for proper functioning and on parts adjacent to such moving parts to the extent that the tolerances cannot be maintained in service with other finishes because of mechanical or electrical interference by the products of corrosion or wear.

(e) Operating parts of electric controllers and switches.

(f) Functional ferrous parts subject to the combined effect of corrosion and stress which in service reach a temperature of 500° F. or higher, and all parts in contact with such ferrous parts.

(g) Parts which serve to maintain an electrical contact for the suppression of radio interference.

(h) Electrical contact parts of aircraft ignition harnesses and propeller hubs.

(i) Parts of electrical equipment to the extent that they, for performance reasons, must be soldered with the use of non-corrosive fluxes and where other finishes do not provide required corrosion protection.

(j) The following parts of electronic equipment:

(1) Surfaces involved in unsoldered butt joints which must remain constant in electrical or radio frequency spectrum resistance or both.

(2) Surfaces which require good conductivity for radio frequency spectrum current.

(3) Nonferrous parts in contact with aluminum parts for prevention of electrolytic corrosion.

(k) Ferrous nuts, bolts, screws and other threaded parts, washers, hi-shear rivets, lock bolts, and cotter pins for use in aircraft.

(l) Nuts, bolts, machine screws, and studs having threads $\frac{3}{8}$-inch diameter and smaller and/or having 16 or more threads per inch.

(m) Parts subject to frictional contact at least one of which is a moving part to the extent that other finishes of required thickness and corrosion protective value cause gouging, seizure, or binding.

(n) Parts which in service are subjected to the corrosive action of chlorine except on items which contact chlorine only during laundry operations.

(o) Parts of items classified as secret, to the extent that certification of engineering necessity accompanies orders issued by the military services of the United States, the Atomic Energy Commission, or the United States Coast Guard.

(p) Ferrous springs (including lock washers), and parts which of necessity have been assembled with such springs before the plating operation, to the extent that other finishes do not provide necessary corrosion protection during use, and where their application causes embrittlement of the spring which cannot be removed satisfactorily by low temperature heat treatment.

(q) Carburetor, magneto, and generator parts, and parts of automotive and aircraft fuel pumps which come in contact with fuel.

(r) Hose clamps for aircraft; electrical connectors for aircraft; antifriction bearings for airframe controls, pulleys, rod-ends, and universal joints; and barrels, spiders, and electric and fluid deicing equipment for aircraft propellers.

(s) External parts of engines for combat aircraft, excluding attachments which are not integral parts of the engine proper, such as clips, clamps, lugs, and further excluding such parts on which alternative finishes have proven satisfactory in service and newly designed parts performing similar functions.

(t) Hydraulic fitting coupling sleeves made of copper-base alloys for use in aircraft.

(u) Electrical contact parts which touch parts of aluminum, magnesium, or their alloys.

(v) Threaded fittings of gray and malleable iron to the extent that other finishes do not provide required corrosion protection and tolerance, and threaded cast iron castings weighing 1 pound or less.

(w) Synthetic yarn and cotton twisters.

(x) High carbon wire for carding.

(y) Aircraft battery hold-down bars.

(z) Prosthetic devices where use of other materials is impracticable due to corrosion.

SEC. 6. *Delivery of cadmium, cadmium-containing items, or cadmium-plated products.* (a) Commencing March 13, 1952, no person may deliver cadmium, any cadmium-containing

item, or any cadmium-plated product, unless he obtains directly, or through a dealer, from the person who will receive delivery thereof, a signed certification in substantially the following form:

Certified under NPA Order M-19.

This certification constitutes a representation to the seller and to the National Production Authority that the cadmium, cadmium-containing items, and cadmium-plated products delivered will be used only as permitted by this order, and that the receipt thereof will not bring the recipient's inventory of such material above the inventory limitations of this order.

(b) The provisions of this section will not apply to deliveries of: (1) Cadmium to any agency of the United States for its stockpile of strategic materials; (2) cadmium, cadmium-containing items, or cadmium-plated products for purposes of resale only; (3) cadmium-containing items or cadmium-plated products in connection with retail sales; or (4) finished subassemblies ready for assembly by purchaser into final end-product.

SEC. 7. *Rated orders for cadmium-containing items and cadmium-plated products.* The use of cadmium, cadmium-containing items and cadmium-plated products to fill rated orders bearing as part of the DO symbol the letters A, B, C, or E followed by a digit, or Z-2, is permitted in addition to the use permitted by section 3 of this order.

SEC. 8. *Inventories.* No person obtaining cadmium, cadmium-containing items, or cadmium-plated products, for any purpose may receive or accept delivery of a quantity of such materials if his inventory is, or by such receipt would become, in excess of that necessary to meet his deliveries or supply his services on the basis of his scheduled method and rate of operation during the succeeding 30-day period, or in excess of a "practicable minimum working inventory" (as defined in NPA Reg. 1), whichever is less, except where it becomes necessary to exceed a 30-day inventory because of minimum purchasable quantities.

SEC. 9. *Request for adjustment or exception.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that his business operation was commenced during or after the base period, that any provision otherwise works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment or exception claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this order, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing by letter in triplicate, and shall set forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought, and shall state the justification therefor.

SEC. 10. *Records and reports.* (a) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this order shall make and preserve, for at least 3 years thereafter, accurate and complete records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production, and use, in sufficient detail to permit the determination, after audit, whether each transaction complies with the provisions of this order. This order does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily used, 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, at the time such microfilm or other photographic records are made, maintain such copies of records in the regular and usual course of business.

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

(c) Persons subject to this order shall make such records and submit such reports to the National Production Authority as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U. S. C. 139–139F).

SEC. 11. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C. Ref: M-19.

SEC. 12. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or any other order or regulation of the National Production Authority or who wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information in the course of operation under this order is guilty of a crime and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

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

This order as amended shall take effect March 13, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3074; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 11:34 a. m.]

[NPA Order M-25, Amendment 1 of March 13, 1952]

M-25—CANS

This amendment to NPA Order M-25 is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this amendment there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

NPA Order M-25, as last amended January 22, 1952, is hereby further amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (e) of section 2 is amended to read as follows:

(e) "Tin plate" means steel sheets coated with tin, and includes electrolytic tin plate, hot-dipped tin plate, primes, seconds, unassorted, tin plate waste-waste, menders, unmended menders, and unassorted temper tin plate. Tin plate (except waste-waste) is furnished as "specification production plate" or "mill accumulation plate," and each such class includes primes, seconds, and unassorted. Specification production plate is plate produced against orders for specific end uses. Mill accumulation plate is plate arising in the production of specification production plate not applicable against such orders.

2. Section 9 is amended by the addition of a new paragraph, designated paragraph (e) and reading as follows:

(e) *Special allotments of can materials.* As used in this paragraph the terms "allotment," "controlled materials," and "authorized production schedule" shall have the same meanings as in CMP Regulation No. 1. If the allotment or any supplemental allotment of controlled materials made to a can manufacturer for the first or second calendar quarter of 1952 includes in express terms a specified weight of mill accumulation plate, tin plate waste-waste, unmended menders, unassorted temper tin plate, or "other coated secondaries" (as defined in NPA Order M-24, as amended), for use by him in fulfilling his authorized production schedule, then, to the extent that he orders and accepts delivery of any such secondary material and to the extent that he manufactures cans or parts of cans or both made entirely therefrom, he shall offer such cans and parts of cans so manufactured, or an equivalent quantity, among his customers on a pro rata basis. If, upon the first or any subsequent offering, any customer fails to order any cans or parts of cans representing his pro rata share, the cans and parts of cans so unordered shall also be offered by the can manufacturer among his remaining customers on a pro rata basis. Any packer purchasing such cans or parts of cans may use the same, or an equivalent quantity, during any calendar quarter or quarters of 1952 for packing any product irrespective of the quota percentage limitations and the can material specifications of this order. The can manufacturer shall deliver to each purchaser of any cans or parts of cans supplied under this paragraph a certificate reading substantially as follows:

Certified for use in accordance with section 9 (e) of NPA Order M-25.

This amendment shall take effect March 13, 1952.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3077; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 11:35 a. m.]

[NPA Order M-102 of March 13, 1952]

M-102—CRUSHING BORT, DIAMOND POWDER OR DUST, AND UNRECLAIMED DIAMOND MATERIAL

This order is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this order there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

Sec.
1. What this order does.
2. Definitions.
3. Reports by importers, dealers, consumers, reclaimers, and other holders.
4. Directives.
5. Request for adjustment or exception.
6. Records and reports.
7. Communications.
8. Violations.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 8 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789.

SECTION 1. *What this order does.* This order applies to persons who own, control, deal in, use, process, consume, or reclaim diamond crushing bort, diamond powder or dust, or unreclaimed diamond material, each as herein defined, and requires them to file monthly reports. It provides that NPA may specifically direct or suspend deliveries of such diamond materials as in its discretion the circumstances may require.

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

(a) "Crushing bort" means all types of diamonds suitable to be crushed, and includes any material recognized as crushing bort in the trade, such as fragmented bort, reclaimed bort, and diamond scrap.

(b) "Diamond powder or dust" means pulverized or powdered diamond, regardless of particle size, including reclaimed diamond powder or dust.

(c) "Diamond scrap" means all diamonds and diamond material recovered or reclaimed by any means and suitable for reuse only as crushing bort, including but not limited to material recovered from diamond cleaving operations, including "enden" or "ends," or from diamond tools or abrasive devices such as wheels, saws, bits, and drills.

(d) "Reclaimed diamond powder or dust" means all diamonds and diamond material recovered or reclaimed by any means and suitable for reuse as diamond powder or dust, including but not limited to material recovered from sludge, dust, or swarf; from cotton, rag, or belting waste; from compounds or dental instruments; from cutters' wheels or skeifs; or from diamond tools or abrasive devices such as wheels, hones, saws, bits, and drills.

(e) "Unreclaimed diamond material" means any material from which crushing bort or diamond powder or dust can be derived, and includes, but is not limited to, sludge, dust, swarf, waste, and broken or unusuable diamond tools or abrasive devices such as wheels, hones, saws, bits, and drills.

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

(g) "NPA" means the National Production Authority.

SEC. 3. *Reports by importers, dealers, consumers, reclaimers, and other holders.* Every person who during the month of January or February 1952 used, processed, consumed, owned, controlled, imported, bought or sold for his own account, or reclaimed, and every person who during the month of March 1952, or any calendar month thereafter, uses, processes, consumes, owns, controls, imports, buys, or sells for his own account, or reclaims, in the aggregate more than 10 carats of crushing bort, diamond powder or dust, unreclaimed diamond material, or any combination of the three, shall file with NPA, not later than the fifteenth day of the following calendar month, Form NPAF-143, properly filled in and executed: *Provided, however,* That a single report covering the months of January, February, and March 1952, shall be filed on said form not later than April 15, 1952. For purposes of this section and of Form NPAF-143, the diamond content in carats of unreclaimed diamond material shall be the recovery or the reasonably anticipated recovery of crushing bort and diamond powder or dust therefrom.

SEC. 4. *Directives.* Every person to whom NPA may from time to time issue a specific directive as to the use, delivery, suspension of delivery, receipt, or suspension of receipt, of any quantity or quantities of crushing bort, diamond powder or dust, or unreclaimed diamond material, shall comply with its provisions.

SEC. 5. *Request for adjustment or exception.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment or exception claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this order, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing, by letter in triplicate, and shall set forth all pertinent facts, the nature of the relief sought, and the justification therefor.

SEC. 6. *Records and reports.* (a) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this order shall make and preserve, for at least 3 years thereafter, accurate and complete records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production, and use, in sufficient detail to permit the determination, after audit, whether each transaction complies with the provisions of this order. This order does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily used, 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, at the time such microfilm or other photographic records are made, maintain such copies of records in the regular and usual course of business.

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

(c) Persons subject to this order shall make such records and submit such reports to the National Production Authority as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U. S. C. 139-139F).

SEC. 7. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: NPA Order M-102.

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

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

This order shall take effect March 13, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3076; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 11:34 a. m.]

[NPA Order M-103 of March 13, 1952]

M-103—Diamond Grinding Wheels

This order is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and is issued under the authority granted by the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this order there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. However, consultation with representatives of all trades and industries affected in advance of the issuance of this order has been rendered impracticable because the order affects a large number of different trades and industries.

Sec.
1. What this order does.
2. Definitions.
3. Inventory restrictions on users.
4. Restrictions on users.
5. Restrictions on producers.
6. Certification by users.
7. Request for adjustment or exception.
8. Records and reports.
9. Communications.
10. Violations.

Authority: Sections 1 to 10 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; secs. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789.

Section 1. *What this order does.* This order places certain restrictions on users and manufacturers of diamond grinding wheels in order to conserve diamond crushing bort which is in critically short supply.

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

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

(b) "Diamond grinding wheel" means any abrasive wheel, stick, hone, blade, or saw, used for grinding, honing, lapping, or cutting where the abrasive grain used in the working face consists of crushed and graded diamond grain, either bonded in a matrix or mechanically held.

(c) "Producer" means a person engaged in the manufacture or production of diamond grinding wheels.

(d) "User" means any person using a diamond grinding wheel for any purpose.

(e) "Offhand grinding" means that kind of grinding where the pressure is controlled directly by hand and not by precision mechanical means.

(f) "Rough grinding" means the heavy removal of stock without regard to finish.

(g) "Finish grinding" means the final grinding to desired size and finish.

(h) "Profile grinding" means grinding to a predetermined shape controlled by a form or template.

(i) "Wet grinding" means a method whereby a flood of coolant or lubricant flows on the diamond wheel and the work.

(j) "Wick grinding" means a method whereby a sufficient quantity of coolant or lubricant is supplied to a wick in contact with a diamond grinding wheel to keep such wheel adequately wet.

(k) "Mist grinding" means a method whereby the coolant is directed onto the wheel and the work with an air blast which creates a mist of the coolant.

(l) "Resinoid" means a bond created from natural or synthetic resin or plastic.

(m) "Bond" means the material in a diamond grinding wheel which holds the abrasive grains together and supports such grains while they cut.

(n) "NPA" means the National Production Authority.

Sec. 3. *Inventory restrictions on users.* (a) On and after May 12, 1952, no user of diamond grinding wheels may receive or accept delivery of any size or grade of such diamond grinding wheels if his inventory of such size or grade thereof is, or by reason of such receipt would become, more than the smallest quantity thereof reasonably required to meet his deliveries or supply his services on the basis of his currently scheduled rate of operation during the next succeeding 60 days.

(b) No user of diamond grinding wheels may place any order or orders calling for delivery of diamond grinding wheels in excess of the amount he is permitted to receive under paragraph (a) of this section even though he intends to cancel one or more orders before delivery.

(c) Any user who, prior to March 13, 1952, placed an order or orders which call for delivery of diamond grinding wheels in excess of the amount he is permitted to receive under paragraph (a) of this section, shall cancel or modify such order or orders to such an extent as may be necessary to limit the total amount of diamond grinding wheels ordered to an amount not in excess of that which he is permitted to receive under said paragraph.

Sec. 4. *Restrictions on users.* (a) On and after April 1, 1952, no person shall use diamond grinding wheels for offhand rough grinding of cemented carbides or for the grinding of ferrous metals.

(b) On and after April 1, 1952, no person shall use a resinoid diamond grinding wheel for offhand finish grinding of cemented carbides: *Provided, however,* That this restriction does not apply to the use of resinoid diamond grinding wheels finer than 325 mesh.

(c) On and after April 1, 1952, in the use of diamond grinding wheels for the finish grinding of cemented carbides a coolant of the wet grinding, wick grinding, or mist grinding method must be used execept in the case of profile grinding. In the event it is necessary for a user to install apparatus on his machine of which the wheel is a part for applying such coolant he may continue dry grinding until the installation of such apparatus, but in no event after June 1, 1952.

Sec. 5. *Restrictions on producers.* (a) On and after May 12, 1952, no producer shall make a diamond grinding wheel having a depth of the diamond section of such wheel in excess of one-eighth inch. The measurement of depth shall be taken perpendicular to the grinding face. This limitation on the depth of the diamond section shall not apply to lens generating tools, cut-off wheels and saws with metal centers, pencil-edging wheels, wheels 1 by ¾ inch and smaller, or mounted wheels and points.

(b) On and after May 12, 1952, no producer shall make a diamond grinding wheel having a maximum concentration of diamond particles in the diamond section in excess of 100. The diamond content for 100 concentration shall not exceed 72 carats of diamond particles per cubic inch.

Sec. 6. *Certification by users.* Every user placing an order with a supplier or producer of diamond grinding wheels shall certify on such order as follows:

The undersigned, subject to statutory penalties, certifies that the receipt of the items ordered will not cause the undersigned to have an inventory in excess of that permitted by NPA Order M-103, and that the items ordered will not be used in a manner contrary to the restrictions contained in said order.

This certification shall be signed as provided in NPA Reg. 2, and shall constitute a representation to the supplier and to NPA that delivery of the items ordered may be accepted by the purchaser under NPA Order M-103 and that such items will not be used by the purchaser in violation of that order.

Sec. 7. *Request for adjustment or exception.* Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment or exception claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this order, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing, by letter in triplicate, and shall set forth all pertinent facts, the nature of the relief sought, and the justification therefor.

Sec. 8. *Records and reports.* (a) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this order shall make and preserve, for at least 3 years thereafter, accurate and complete records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production, and use, in sufficient detail to permit the determination, after audit, whether each transaction complies with the provisions of this order. This order does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily used, 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, at the time such microfilm or other photographic records are made, maintain such copies of records in the regular and usual course of business.

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

(c) Persons subject to this order shall make such records and submit such reports to the National Production Authority as it shall require, subject to the terms of the Federal Reports Act of 1942 (5 U. S. C. 139–139F).

SEC. 9. *Communications.* All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Ref: NPA Order M–103.

SEC. 10. *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or any other order or regulation of NPA, or who wilfully furnishes false information or conceals any material fact in the course of operation under this order, is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

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

This order shall take effect March 13, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By JOHN B. OLVERSON,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52–3075; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 11:34 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Internal Revenue

[26 CFR Part 29]

TAXATION OF PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANIES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, that the regulations set forth in tentative form below are proposed to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Prior to the final adoption of such regulations, consideration will be given to any data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing in duplicate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington 25, D. C., within the period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The proposed regulations are to be issued under the authority contained in sections 62 and 3791 of the Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. 32, 467; 26 U. S. C. 62, 3791).

[SEAL] JOHN B. DUNLAP,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In order to conform Regulations 111 (26 CFR Part 29) to Public Law 680 (81st Cong., 2d Sess.), approved August 9, 1950, relating to definition of personal holding company, and to section 223 of the Revenue Act of 1950 (81st Cong., 2d Sess.), approved September 23, 1950, relating to personal holding company income, such regulations are hereby amended as follows:

PARAGRAPH 1. There is inserted immediately preceding § 29.501–1 the following:

PUBLIC LAW 680 (EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION), APPROVED AUGUST 9, 1950

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 501 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

(6) (A) A licensed personal finance company under State supervision, 80 per centum or more of the gross income of which is lawful interest received from loans made to individuals in accordance with the provisions of applicable State law if at least 60 per centum of such gross income is lawful interest (i) received from individuals each of whose indebtedness to such company did not at any time during the taxable year exceed in principal amount the limit prescribed for small loans by such law (or, if there is no such limit, $500), and (ii) not payable in advance or compounded and computed only on unpaid balances, and if the loans to a person, who is a shareholder in such company during the taxable year by or for whom 10 per centum or more in value of its outstanding stock is owned directly or indirectly (including in the case of an individual, stock owned by the members of his family as defined in section 503 (a) (2)), outstanding at any time during such year do not exceed $5,000 in principal amount; and

(B) A lending company, not otherwise excepted by section 501 (b), authorized to engage in the small loan business under one or more State statutes providing for the direct regulation of such business, 80 per centum or more of the gross income of which is lawful interest, discount or other authorized charges (i) received from loans maturing in not more than thirty-six months made to individuals in accordance with the provisions of applicable State law, and (ii) which do not, in the case of any individual loan, exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to simple interest at the rate of 3 per centum per month not payable in advance and computed only on unpaid balances, if at least 60 per centum of the gross income is lawful interest, discount or other authorized charges received from individuals each of whose indebtedness to such company did not at any time during the taxable year exceed in principal amount the limit prescribed for small loans by such law (or, if there is no such limit, $500), and if the deductions allowed to such company under section 23 (a) (relating to expenses), other than for compensation for personal services rendered by shareholders (including members of the shareholder's family as described in section 503 (a) (2)) constitute 15 per centum or more of its gross income, and the loans to a person, who is a shareholder in such company during the taxable year by or for whom 10 per centum or more in value of its outstanding stock is owned directly or indirectly (including in the case of an individual, stock owned by the members of his family as defined in section 503 (a) (2)), outstanding at any time during such year do not exceed $5,000 in principal amount.

SEC. 2. That section 501 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

(8) A finance company, actively and regularly engaged in the business of purchasing or discounting accounts or notes receivable or installment obligations, or making loans secured by any of the foregoing or by tangible personal property, at least 80 per centum of the gross income of which is derived from such business in accordance with the provisions of applicable State law or does not constitute personal holding company income as defined in section 502, if 60 per centum of the gross income is derived from one or more of the following classes of transactions:

(A) Purchasing or discounting accounts or notes receivable, or installment obligations evidenced or secured by contracts of conditional sale, chattel mortgages, or chattel lease agreements, arising out of the sale of goods or services in the course of the transferor's trade or business;

(B) Making loans, maturing in not more than thirty-six months, to, and for the business purposes of, persons engaged in trade or business, secured by—

(i) Accounts or notes receivable, or installment obligations, described in subparagraph (a) above;

(ii) Warehouse receipts, bills of lading, trust receipts, chattel mortgages, bailments, or factor's liens, covering or evidencing the borrower's inventories;

(iii) A chattel mortgage on property used in the borrower's trade or business;

except loans to any single borrower which for more than ninety days in the taxable year of the company exceed 15 per centum of the average funds employed by the company during such taxable year;

(C) Making loans, in accordance with the provisions of applicable State law, secured by chattel mortgages on tangible personal property, the original amount of each of which is not less than the limit referred to in, or prescribed by, subsection (b) (6) (A) (i), and the aggregate principal amount of which owing by any one borrower to the company at any time during the taxable year of the company does not exceed $5,000; and

(D) If 30 per centum or more of the gross income of the company is derived from one or more of the classes of transactions described in subparagraphs (A), (B) and (C) of this paragraph, purchasing, discounting, or lending upon the security of, installment obligations of individuals where the transferor or borrower acquired such obligations either in transactions of the classes described in subparagraphs (A) and (C) of this paragraph or as a result of loans made by such transferor or borrower in accordance with the provisions of clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph 6 (A) or of clauses (i) and (ii)

of paragraph 6 (B) of this subsection, if the funds so supplied at all times bear an agreed ratio to the unpaid balance of the assigned installment obligations, and documents evidencing such obligations are held by the company;

Provided, That the deductions allowable under subsection 23 (a) (relating to expenses), other than compensation for personal services rendered by shareholders (including members of the shareholder's family as described in section 503 (a) (2)), constitute 15 per centum or more of the gross income, and that loans to a person who is a shareholder in such company during such taxable year by or for whom 10 per centum or more in value of its outstanding stock is owned directly or indirectly (including in the case of an individual, stock owned by members of his family as defined in section 503 (a) (2)) outstanding at any time during such year do not exceed $5,000 in principal amount.

PAR. 2. Section 29.501–1 is amended as follows:

(A) By striking therefrom the first sentence of paragraph (b) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(b) Section 501 (b) provides that the term "personal holding company" does not include corporations exempt from taxation under section 101, a bank as defined in section 104, a life insurance company, a surety company, a foreign personal holding company as defined in section 331, and a loan or investment corporation as defined in section 501 (b) (7). For taxable years ending on or before August 9, 1950, such term also does not include a licensed personal finance company, as defined in section 501 (b) (6) prior to amendment by Public Law 680, 81st Congress, 2d Session, approved August 9, 1950. For taxable years ending after August 9, 1950, the term "personal holding company" does not include a licensed personal finance company as defined in section 501 (b) (6) (A), a lending company as defined in section 501 (b) (6) (B), or a finance company (whether or not previously classified as a personal holding company) as defined in section 501 (b) (8).

(B) By striking from paragraph (b) the words "such a corporation" (appearing in the sentence beginning "If, for any prior taxable year") and inserting in lieu thereof "a loan or investment corporation as defined in section 501 (b) (7)".

PAR. 3. There is inserted immediately preceding § 29.502–1 the following:

SEC. 223. PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANY INCOME (REVENUE ACT OF 1950, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 23, 1950)

Section 502 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to use of corporation property by a shareholder) shall not apply with respect to rents received during taxable years ending after December 31, 1945, and before January 1, 1950, if such rents were received for the use by the lessee, in the operation of a bona fide commercial, industrial, or mining enterprise, of property of the taxpayer.

PAR. 4. Section 29.502–1 (i) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "See also section 223 of the Revenue Act of 1950, which provides that section 502 (f) shall not apply to rents received during taxable years ending after December 31, 1945, and before January 1, 1950, if such rents were received for the use by the lessee, in the operation of a bona fide commercial, industrial, or mining enterprise, of property of the corporation."

[F. R. Doc. 52–3001; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[P. & S. Docket No. 445]

MARKET AGENCIES AT FORT WORTH UNION STOCK YARDS

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR MODIFICATION OF RATE ORDER

Pursuant to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181 et seq.), an order was issued on April 10, 1951 (10 A. D. 484) authorizing respondents to file new tariffs embodying the currently effective rates and charges set out in respondents' Joint Tariff No. 9. That order provided that it should become effective on the sixth day after its date of signature and remain in effect for a period of one year unless changed by further order during the year.

On February 14, 1952, respondents filed with the Hearing Clerk a letter requesting authority to put into effect certain modifications in the rates set forth in Joint Tariff No. 9. The modified rates petitioned for are set forth below.

ARTICLE II

SCHEDULE FOR SELLING OR FOR BUYING ON ORDER

	Proposed rate per head
Bulls: 1 head or more	$1.75
Calves:	
Consignments of 1 head and 1 head only	.75
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
First 5 head in each consignment	.70
Next 10 head in each consignment	.60
Each head over 15 in each consignment	.50
Cattle:	
Consignments of 1 head and 1 head only	1.35
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
First 5 head in each consignment	1.25
Next 10 head in each consignment	1.15
Each head over 15 in each consignment	1.00
Hogs:	
Consignments of 1 head and 1 head only	.60
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
First 10 in each consignment	.50
Next 15 in each consignment	.45
Each head over 25 in each consignment	.40
Sheep:	
Consignments of 1 head and 1 head only	.50
Consignments of more than 1 head:	
First 50 head in each 250 head in each consignment	.30
Next 50 head in each 250 head in each consignment	.20
Next 75 head in each 250 head in each consignment	.15
Next 100 head in each 250 head in each consignment	.10

If authorized, the modifications will produce additional revenue for the respondent market agencies and increase the cost of marketing livestock. It appears, therefore, that this public notice of the filing of the petition and its contents should be given in order that all interested persons may have an opportunity to be heard in the matter.

All interested persons who desire to be heard in the matter shall notify the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of March 1952.

[SEAL] AGNES B. CLARK,
Hearing Clerk.

[F. R. Doc. 52–2970; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 984]

HANDLING OF WALNUTS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING WITH RESPECT TO PACK SPECIFICATIONS AND MINIMUM STANDARDS

Notice is hereby given that the Department is considering the issuance of the proposed administrative rule herein set forth in accordance with the provisions of Marketing Agreement No. 105 and Order No. 84 regulating the handling of walnuts grown in California, Oregon, and Washington (7 CFR Part 984), effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.). The proposed rule, which was adopted by the Walnut Control Board, the administrative agency under said program, will prescribe a redesignation of a size grade in the pack specifications and minimum standards for merchantable unshelled walnuts effective pursuant to said agreement and order (16 F. R. 9187).

Under the walnut pack specifications and minimum standards the Number 1 Size is defined as "walnuts of which not over 12 percent, by count, pass through a round opening $\frac{71}{64}$ inches in diameter. This size is customarily obtained when lots of walnuts are graded for removal of Baby Size." The Walnut Control Board believes that the designation of such walnuts as Number 1 Size is misleading to the trade, and has recommended that the designation "Number 1 Size" be changed to "Standard Size."

The proposed action is to change, effective August 1, 1952, the headings in §§ 984.103 (a) (5) and 984.104 (a) (5) from *"Number 1 Size"* to *"Standard Size."*

Prior to final issuance of such administrative rule, consideration will be given to data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing to the Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., and which are received not later than the tenth day after the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, except that if such tenth day should fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday,

such submission should be received not later than the next following working day.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of March 1952.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director,
Fruit and Vegetable Branch.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2972; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 991]

[Docket No. AO-194-A5]

HANDLING OF MILK IN ROCKFORD-FREEPORT, ILL., MARKETING AREA

NOTICE OF REOPENING OF HEARING WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE TENTATIVE MARKETING AGREEMENT AND TO THE ORDER, AS AMENDED

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of the reopening of a public hearing to be held at the Hotel Faust, 618 East State Street, Rockford, Illinois, beginning at 10:00 a. m., c. s. t., March 17, 1952.

The reopened hearing is for the purpose of receiving additional evidence with respect to economic and marketing conditions which relate to the handling of milk in the Rockford-Freeport, Illinois, marketing area and to the proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreement heretofore approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and to the order, as now in effect, regulating the handling of milk in such marketing area or modifications thereof. Consideration will be given also to the question of whether such conditions require emergency action with respect to any or all amendments deemed necessary as the result of the hearing. This notice amends and expands the notice of hearing issued by the Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, on November 27, 1951 (16 F. R. 12101) by including certain additional proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Rockford-Freeport, Illinois, marketing area. Such evidence will be received with respect to all proposals contained in such November 27 notice as well as to those proposals set forth below.

None of the proposed amendments to be considered has received the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS WITH RESPECT TO ORDER NO. 91

Proposed amendments submitted by the Midwest Dairymen's Company and the Stephenson County Pure Milk Association:

Proposal No. 15. Delete §§ 991.51 and 991.52 and substitute therefor the following:

§ 991.51 *Class I milk prices.* (a) Subject to the provisions of § 991.54, the minimum price per hundredweight, on a 3.5 percent butterfat content basis, to be paid by each handler at his plant, for Grade A producer milk received and classified as Class I milk, shall be the basic formula price as determined pursuant to § 991.50 for the preceding delivery period, plus the following amounts as indicated: May and June, $0.60; July through December, inclusive, $1.40; and all other delivery periods, $1.00: *Provided,* That for each percent that the "current supply-demand ratio" computed pursuant to § 991.55 is greater or less than the applicable percentage contained in the schedule set forth in paragraph (d) of such section, the Class I price differential computed prior to this proviso shall be increased or decreased, respectively, by the following amounts: May and June, $0.02; July through December, inclusive, $0.04; all other delivery periods, $0.03: *And provided further,* That any adjustment made pursuant to the above proviso of this section shall be limited to no change in May and June; 40 cents in July through December, inclusive; and 20 cents in all other delivery periods: *And provided also,* That in no event shall the Class I price pursuant to this section be less than the Class I price for the 55–70 mile zone as computed pursuant to § 941.52 (a) of the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Chicago, Illinois, marketing area issued pursuant to the act, plus 10 cents.

(b) The minimum price per hundredweight for non-Grade A producer milk received and classified as Class I milk shall be the price computed pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, less 10 cents.

Proposal No. 16. Amend § 991.55 (a) to read as follows:

(a) Determine the total receipts of Grade A milk from all producers (including receipts from own farm production) for the most recent 3 month period and divide the result by 3;

Amend § 991.55 (b) to read as follows:

(b) Determine the total pounds of Grade A milk actually utilized in Class I milk and Class II milk products during the most recent 3 month period and subtract therefrom (1) the amount of Class I and Class II milk disposed of in bulk outside the surplus milk manufacturing area, and (2) the amount of Class II milk represented by frozen cream and plastic cream moving into storage during such 3 month period and divide the result by 3;

Amend § 991.55 (d) to read as follows:

(d) Determine the number of percentage points that the current supply-demand ratio is above or below the percentage for the corresponding 3 months' period appearing in the following schedule: *Provided,* That the percent determined for the period of July through December shall not be lower than June, and the percent determined for May and June shall not be higher than April:

3 months included in supply-demand ratio computation	Percent	Delivery period subject to adjustment
September through November	82.1	January.
October through December	80.2	February.
November through January	75.1	March.
December through February	69.3	April.
January through March	65.6	May.
February through April	63.9	June.
March through May	61.6	July.
April through June	60.2	August.
May through July	62.3	September.
June through August	68.6	October.
July through September	76.2	November.
August through October	80.7	December.

Proposed amendment submitted by Union Dairy Farms and Volken Bros. Dairy, Inc., Freeport, Illinois:

Proposal No. 17. Amend § 991.7 (definition of marketing area) to read as set forth under Proposal No. 6 of the original notice of this hearing issued November 27, 1951.

Proposed amendments submitted by the Central Dairy Company, Farm Dairy, Inc., Kishwaukee Dairy, Mueller's Union Dairy, Pinehurst Farms, Inc., and Sunlite Dairy Company, Rockford, Illinois:

Proposal No. 18. Delete §§ 991.62, 991.70 through 991.72, and 991.80 through 991.87 and substitute therefor amendments suitable to provide for "individual-handler pools" (see revisions submitted by same proponents under Proposals 7 and 8 as contained in original notice of this hearing issued November 27, 1951).

Proposed amendments submitted by Townview Dairy, Dakota, Illinois:

Proposal No. 19. Amend § 991.15 to read as follows:

§ 991.15 "Producer-handler" means any person who produces milk and operates a route in the marketing area but who receives no milk from producers, provided that a person shall not be construed to be otherwise than a producer-handler by reason of the fact that he receives milk from a producer related by blood or marriage to the producer-handler.

Proposal No. 20. Amend § 991.11 (a) to read as follows:

(a) The operator of an approved plant in his capacity as such, provided that no operator who processes less than 2,500 pounds of milk per day shall be classed as a "handler." All persons processing less than said amount if any of said amount is produced by them shall be classed as a "producer-handler"; or

Proposed by the Dairy Branch, Production and Marketing Administration:

Proposal No. 21. Delete § 991.50 (b) (2) and substitute therefor the following:

(2) Add an amount computed as follows: From the simple average of the daily prices paid per pound, using the midpoint of any price range as one price, for Wisconsin State Brand Cheddars in cars or truckloads, f. o. b. Wisconsin assembling points as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for the trading days during the delivery period, subtract 1.3 cents, and multiply by 2.4;

Copies of this notice of hearing, the original notice of this hearing issued November 27, 1951, and of the said order as now in effect, may be procured from the Market Administrator, 73 W. Monroe Street, Chicago 3, Illinois, or from the Hearing Clerk, Room 1353, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or may be there inspected.

Dated: March 10, 1952.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Assistant Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2971; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

JOINT REGULATION FOR SMALL PURCHASES UTILIZING IMPREST FUNDS

CROSS REFERENCE: For joint regulation for small purchases utilizing Imprest Funds jointly issued by General Services Administration, Department of the Treasury and General Accounting Office, see F. R. Doc. 52-3044, General Services Administration, *infra*.

Bureau of Customs

[T. D. 52946]

PACIFIC MICRONESIAN LINE, INC.

REGISTRATION OF HOUSE FLAG AND FUNNEL MARK

MARCH 7, 1952.

The Commissioner of Customs, by virtue of the authority vested in him by law and in accordance with § 3.81 (a), Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR 3.81 (a)), has registered the house flag and funnel mark of the Pacific Micronesian Line, Inc., as described below:

(a) The house flag is rectangular in shape. The hoist is 4 feet; the fly, 6 feet. The field is royal blue. Superimposed on the royal-blue field in the upper-left-hand corner is an orange bear insignia, 15 inches in height and 25 inches in length. Running diagonally across the flag from the lower-left-hand corner to the upper-right-hand corner is an orange strip, 15 inches in width. Superimposed on the orange strip are the gothic letters P M L in royal blue, 10 inches in height. In the lower-right hand corner is an orange-colored palm tree, 24 inches in height and 19 inches in width at its base.

(b) The funnel mark is to appear on a funnel approximately 7 feet in diameter and 10 feet 10 inches in height. Around the top of the funnel is a black band 3¼ inches in width, below which is a royal-blue band 22¾ inches in width. Below the royal-blue band is an orange band, 2 feet 2 inches in width. Superimposed on the orange band centered in a fore-and-aft direction on either side of the stack are the gothic letters P M L in royal blue. The letters are equal in height to three-fifths of the width of the orange band and the stroke of the letters is equal to one-sixth of the letter height. The remainder of the stack, which is 6 feet 6 inches in height, is of royal blue.

[SEAL] FRANK DOW,
Commissioner of Customs.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3000; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

NOTICE OF FINDING OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAK

Whereas there has occurred in Canada an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease; and

Whereas this outbreak threatens the livestock industry of this country; and

Whereas truck and rail movements and other trade channels provide avenues of spread of infection; and

Whereas present measures for the prevention of the spread of animal diseases from Canada under normal trade conditions must be supplemented to protect the livestock industry of this country; and

Whereas the institution of protective measures designed to enforce the Canadian border quarantine against ruminants, swine, and materials which might harbor the virus of foot-and-mouth disease, together with intensification of inspection of materials permitted entry under restrictions to assure required procedures are carried out, will tend to greater economy by preventing the outbreak of the disease in this country;

Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of the appropriation item in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 225), entitled "Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Other Contagious Diseases of Animals and Poultry", I find an emergency arising out of the existence of the said foot-and-mouth disease, which, in my opinion, threatens the livestock industry of the country and I authorize the use of the funds appropriated or authorized under the said appropriation item for all proper purposes in efforts to prevent the introduction of the disease into this country and to arrest and eradicate it wherever found within the United States.

Issued this 10th day of March 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-2973; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 3308]

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, INC.

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the matter of the compensation for the transportation of mail by aircraft, the facilities used and useful therefor, and the services connected therewith, of Pan American World Airways, Inc., over its Latin American routes.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, that hearing on the Order to Show Cause, E-6097, in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on March 17, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in Room E-210, Temporary Building No. 5, Sixteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., before Examiner James S. Keith.

Dated at Washington, D. C., March 11, 1952.

[SEAL] FRANCIS W. BROWN,
Chief Examiner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2999; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. E-6415]

GULF STATES UTILITIES CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

MARCH 10, 1952.

Take notice that on March 5, 1952, an application was filed with the Federal Power Commission, pursuant to section 204 of the Federal Power Act, by Gulf States Utilities Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Texas and doing business in the States of Texas and Louisiana, with its principal business office at Beaumont, Texas, seeking an order authorizing the issuance and sale of such number of whole shares of its presently authorized but unissued Common Stock as will yield an aggregate price to the Company of $6,500,000 before payment of expenses of issuance, at competitive bidding to underwriters who will agree to make a public offering of all such shares. Applicant proposes to issue said Common Stock on or about April 29, 1952; all as more fully appears in the application on file with the Commission.

Any person desiring to be heard, or to make any protest with reference to said application should, on or before the 26th day of March 1952, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., a petition or protest in accordance with the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2959; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1115]

COLORADO INTERSTATE GAS CO.

ORDER ON APPEAL FROM RULING OF PRESIDING EXAMINER

MARCH 6, 1952.

On February 26, 1952, Staff Counsel filed an appeal from the ruling of the Presiding Examiner granting to Colorado Interstate Gas Company (Colorado Interstate) a recess of the hearings herein from February 20, 1952, to April 8, 1952.

On February 29, 1952, Colorado Interstate filed its answer to said appeal of Staff Counsel.

The Commission finds: On the record in this proceeding, including the matters set forth in the pleadings above mentioned, it would not be in the public interest to recess this hearing for the length of time fixed by the Presiding Examiner.

The Commission orders:

(A) The public hearing in this proceeding shall reconvene, commencing on March 25, 1952, 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) Colorado Interstate Gas Company shall be prepared on said date to proceed with cross-examination of Staff rebuttal evidence and the presentation of evidence in response to Staff's rebuttal evidence.

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

Date of issuance: March 7, 1952.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-2961; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. G-1761, G-1762]

UNITED FUEL GAS CO., AND MANUFACTURERS LIGHT AND HEAT CO.

ORDER CONSOLIDATING PROCEEDINGS AND FIXING DATE OF HEARING

MARCH 6, 1952.

In the Matters of United Fuel Gas Company, Docket No. G-1761; United Fuel Gas Company, and The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, Docket No. G-1762.

On August 13, 1951, United Fuel Gas Company (United), a West Virginia corporation having its principal place of business at 1033 Quarrier Street, Charleston, West Virginia, filed an application, as supplemented on January 9, 1952, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the acquisition by purchase of certain natural-gas facilities, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, as described in the application on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

On August 13, 1951, United and The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company (Manufacturers), a Pennsylvania corporation having its principal place of business at 800 Union Trust Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, filed an application, as amended on January 2, 1952, and supplemented on February 6, 1952, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act. United requests that the Commission issue an order authorizing it to abandon, by sale to Manufacturers, certain natural-gas facilities as described in said application on file with the Commission and open for public inspection. Manufacturers requests the Commission to issue a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the acquisition, by purchase from United, and operation of certain natural-gas facilities, as described in said application.

Applicants request that the aforementioned applications be heard under the shortened procedure provided for by § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. No request to be heard or protest has been filed subsequent to giving due notice of the filing of the applications, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 31, 1951 (16 F. R. 8857).

The Commission finds:

(1) Orderly procedure requires that the applications in the above-docketed proceedings be consolidated for purpose of hearing.

(2) The proceedings are proper ones for disposition under the provisions of § 1.32 (b) (18 CFR 1.32 (b)) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

The Commission orders:

(A) The proceedings in Docket No. G-1761 and Docket No. G-1762 be and the same are hereby consolidated for purpose of hearing.

(B) Pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing be held on March 21, 1952, at 9:45 a. m., 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 said applications: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, forthwith dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.32 (b) of the rules of practice and procedure.

(C) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.8 and 1.37 (f) (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37 (f)) of the said rules of practice and procedure.

Date of issuance: March 7, 1952

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-2962; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1894]

TEXAS EASTERN TRANSMISSION CORP. AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER FUEL CORP.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

MARCH 6, 1952.

Take notice that on February 18, 1952, Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation (Texas Eastern), a Delaware Corporation having its principal place of business at Shreveport, Louisiana, and Mississippi River Fuel Corporation (Mississippi), a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business at St. Louis, Missouri, filed a joint application pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing them to exchange gas, and for such purpose authorizing them to construct, own, maintain, and operate certain facilities, all as hereinafter described.

Texas Eastern, pursuant to § 157.14 of the Commission's regulations under the Natural Gas Act, has constructed facilities for the exchange and measurement of natural gas at the point of interconnection between its Waskom-Jefferson line and Mississippi's Woodlawn-Perryville line in Harrison County, Texas, in order to receive emergency gas from Mississippi. Estimated cost of such facilities is $8,000.

Texas Eastern proposes to construct facilities for the exchange and measurement of gas at the point of interconnection of its Waskom-Jefferson line and the gathering system to be installed by Mississippi in the north end of the Woodlawn Field, in Harrison County, Texas, at an estimated cost of $8,000.

Texas Eastern and Mississippi will exchange gas at the above points, and also at points in Lincoln Parish, Louisiana, and at Bald Knob, Arkansas, where there are existing exchange facilities.

Said exchange at the aforementioned points of interconnection will take place under an exchange agreement between the parties, dated January 5, 1952. By the terms of said agreement, Mississippi will deliver to Texas Eastern to the extent gas is available for delivery over and above gas required by Mississippi in its own operations to meet its firm commitments to its customers, quantities of gas of at least 35,000 Mcf per day until November 1, 1952. Commencing on December 1, 1952, and ending on December 1, 1957, Texas Eastern will be obliged to deliver to Mississippi a total quantity of gas equal to the quantity delivered to Texas Eastern through November 1, 1952; and as to gas delivered by Mississippi to Texas Eastern in Louisiana, Mississippi reserves the option to require Texas Eastern to pay for such gas at the highest price per Mcf which Texas Eastern is paying in Louisiana or Texas as of December 1, 1952, in lieu of receiving gas from Texas Eastern.

Applicants ask that their application be considered under the shortened procedure provided by the Commission's rules. Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before the 26th day of March 1952. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-2960; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

JOINT REGULATION FOR SMALL PURCHASES UTILIZING IMPREST FUNDS

CROSS REFERENCE: For joint regulation for small purchases utilizing Imprest Funds jointly issued by General Services Administration, Department of the Treasury and General Accounting Office, see F. R. Doc. 52-3044, General Services Administration, *infra.*

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Joint Regulation for Small Purchases Utilizing Imprest Funds

1. *Purpose.* The purpose of this regulation is to establish principles, standards and related requirements with respect to small purchases of articles and services other than personal, through the use of Imprest Funds. This regulation is issued jointly by the General Services Administration, the Treasury Department, and the General Accounting Office in connection with the respective responsibilities of these three agencies from a Government-wide standpoint in the areas of procurement, the custody and payment of money, and accounting and auditing.

2. *Scope.* This regulation is applicable to all executive agencies whose operations would be benefited and simplified by adoption of the procurement and payment methods herein authorized. Any office, agency, or other establishment in the legislative or judicial branches of the Government, or the municipal government of the District of Columbia, may take advantage of the provisions of this regulation to the extent consistent with law.

3. *Definitions*—a. *Imprest Fund.* A fund established, without appropriation charge, by the advance of cash from a disbursing officer to a designated cashier for the purpose of making immediate payments of comparatively small amounts, to be replenished on a revolving basis.

b. *Agency.* Any executive department, agency, commission, authority, administration, board, or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government, including any corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States which is an instrumentality of the United States.

PART I—ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPREST FUNDS

4. *Designation of Imprest Fund Cashier.* Heads of agencies or their designees will determine the locations at which Imprest Funds are required and request the agency or office responsible for making disbursements to designate named individuals to serve as Imprest Fund Cashiers at specified locations as agents of the disbursing officers who are to advance them the necessary funds. The maximum advance, within authorized limitations, which may be carried by each Imprest Fund Cashier and the penal sum of the bond to be furnished as required by paragraph 14 also should be specified. If considered necessary or desirable, two or more Imprest Fund Cashiers may be named in order that one may serve as alternate during the absence of the other.

5. *Advance of Imprest Funds.* Agency officials as authorized in administrative regulations or instructions issued by each agency as required by paragraph 19 of this regulation will request advance of funds from the appropriate disbursing officer by letter furnishing the following information:

a. Name, address, and official station of Imprest Fund Cashier.

b. Maximum advance authorized to be carried.

c. Amount of fund to be advanced.

d. Name of surety, date, and amount of bond.

e. If amount to be advanced is by check, the number and amounts of checks required. (This request will be made where for security reasons it is not desirable to hold the entire advance in currency or coin).

PART II—UTILIZATION

6. *General.* a. Agency officials responsible for procurement should study their agency practices to insure that full advantage is taken of all small procurement processes such as requisitioning from agency or other Government stocks, using local term contracts, using blanket purchase orders, etc.

b. Since only a post-expenditure validation is to be made of Imprest Fund transactions, local authority to make purchases for payment from Imprest Funds must be carefully defined to provide adequate protection of the interests of the Government and of Imprest Fund Cashiers.

c. Each agency using Imprest Funds shall have the responsibility of determining whether there is a continuing need for each fund established and seeing that amounts of Imprest Funds are not in excess of actual needs. Such agencies should take prompt action to have Imprest Funds discontinued or adjusted to a level more commensurate with demonstrated needs, whenever circumstances warrant such action.

7. *Availability.* a. The small procurement and cash payment processes described herein should be used whenever such use will be advantageous to the Government. Usually such processes will be found to be advantageous in the following circumstances:

(1) When vendors are reluctant to honor small purchase orders;

(2) When vendors are not equipped to bill agencies for purchases in accordance with normal business practices;

(3) When articles or services other than personal are needed at locations not served by a purchasing office or when the established sources of issue are not conveniently accessible to point of use;

(4) When provisions for local credit arrangements and monthly billings by vendors are impracticable.

b. The following are typical of the types of procurement for which the use of Imprest Funds would be particularly suitable:

(1) Emergency, fill-in, occasional, or special purchases of articles or services;

(2) Items such as postage stamps, transportation tokens or passes, and taxi fares;

(3) Repairs to equipment;

(4) Perishable foodstuffs;

(5) Parcel post or drayage.

8. *Limitations.* a. The amount of any Imprest Fund shall not exceed $500 and the maximum dollar amount of articles or services procured from one vendor at one time shall not exceed $50. Agencies requiring exception to these limitations may request exception with justification on the basis of procurement needs and the particular reimbursement cycle. Such request shall be submitted to the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C., for approval.

b. Articles or services, particularly repetitive items, which are available from the established source of supply of the agency or other Government stocks should continue to be obtained in the usual manner.

c. Except in justified emergencies, purchases of articles or services in quantities or amounts covered by mandatory contracts or mandatory sources of supply are to be made from the appropriate contractor or source in accordance with established procedures and not under the procurement provisions of this regulation. However, Imprest Funds may be used to make payments for articles and services obtained from such mandatory contracts or sources of supply.

d. Articles or services which under any provision of law are subject to restrictions may not be purchased except under conditions which fully comply with statutory requirements.

e. Imprest Funds shall not be used for payments of salaries and wages (personal services as defined in Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 1 Revised), for payment of transportation charges on bills of common carriers, for advances other than authorized herein, for cashing of checks or other negotiable instruments, or any other payment that is not for authorized disbursements in payment of small purchases contemplated in this regulation. Imprest Funds may not be deposited in any bank.

9. *Procurement and payment.* a. Procurement for payment from Imprest Funds may be made only by authorized employees. No purchase order need be issued for local purchases, where contact may be personal or by telephone, unless required by the vendor or to obtain Government discounts or for tax exemption purposes. When required, any authorized purchase order form may be used and will be endorsed "Payment to be made in cash" if the vendor is to make delivery, or "Ship C. O. D." if shipment is to be made by parcel post.

b. It is required that receipts be secured for each payment from Imprest Funds pursuant to the provisions of General Regulation No. 103, as revised, issued by the General Accounting Office.

c. The Imprest Fund Cashier may either reimburse employees for amounts paid by them for authorized purchases or furnish the cash necessary to consummate such purchases. The Imprest Fund Cashier will be accountable for cash advanced to consummate purchases. Agency regulations will prescribe a fixed reasonable time limit for the consummation of purchases for which cash is furnished in advance.

10. *Sales taxes.* It is the general rule that where the legal incidence of a tax is upon vendors and the amount thereof is included in the stipulated purchase price, the United States is required to pay the amount thereof, not as a tax but as a part of the agreed price for the goods received. Where the legal incidence of the tax is upon vendees, the United States is not liable for the payment thereof on purchases made by it.

In these instances, and where the vendor or dealer requires evidence of the tax-exempt sale, such evidence will be issued in accordance with regulations of the General Accounting Office.

PART III—ACCOUNTING

11. *General.* It is the intention of this regulation to provide the simplest possible accounting for Imprest Funds consistent with effective control of cash. The principles to be followed in accounting for Imprest Funds are set forth below.

12. *Agency accounts.* a. The amount of each Imprest Fund established will be recorded in the accounts of the agency.

b. Reimbursements to the Imprest Fund will be obtained by submitting a reimbursement voucher as often as administratively determined necessary but not less than once each month and the reimbursement voucher should be prepared in accordance with the requirements of General Regulations No. 103, as revised, issued by the General Accounting Office. It will be unnecessary for the Imprest Fund Cashier to maintain formal records of his transactions and the maintenance of memorandum copies of reimbursement vouchers will suffice for his records. Reimbursements should be accomplished near the close of each month so that transactions will be reflected in the accounts for the month in which purchases were made. At the close of each fiscal year, a reimbursement voucher must be submitted promptly for all expenditures made through June 30, not previously claimed.

c. Agencies will take steps to prevent the use of Imprest Funds from resulting in an over-obligation or over-expenditure of available funds and should include in the agency regulations required by paragraph 19 the procedures to be followed with respect thereto. These procedures should be consistent with the agency regulations established as a result of section 3679 Revised Statutes as amended (31 U. S. C. 665). It is not necessary that each purchase result in an individual obligation, liquidation, etc., prior to reimbursement of the Imprest Fund nor that estimated obligations be established in the accounts except in cases where the greater portion of the purchase transactions completed during the month have not been covered by a reimbursement voucher.

d. Imprest Funds will be advanced on a no-year basis so that it will not be necessary to return such funds to the disbursing officer at the close of each fiscal year.

PART IV—ACCOUNTABILITY

13. *Accountability for disbursements.* The Imprest Fund Cashier, in the performance of his duties, is personally accountable and responsible for custody of, and payments made from the fund. Administrative regulations should authorize the Imprest Fund Cashier, when doubt exists as to the propriety of any transactions, to require written acceptance of responsibility for such transaction from the authorizing official to provide him recourse to such official if the transaction is later disallowed. The Imprest Fund Cashier may also request an advance written opinion from the certifying officer with respect to doubtful transactions.

14. *Bonding.* Each person designated as an Imprest Fund Cashier (and his alternate) must, unless specifically exempted by law, furnish an acceptable bond in favor of the United States in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Such bond shall be maintained currently and shall be in a sum sufficient to protect the interests of the United States but in a penal sum not less than the amount of the Imprest Fund. The bond must be approved by the head of the agency involved, or by an official designated for that purpose, and before the Imprest Fund can be established, such bond must be forwarded through the disbursing officer for filing in the office in which his bond is filed.

15. *Audit of Imprest Funds*—a. *Administrative agency—internal audit.* Unannounced audits should be made of each Imprest Fund by the administrative agency having use of the funds as frequently as necessary to protect the interests of the Government, but at least annually. A copy of such audit report (or signed excerpt from a general audit report) shall be furnished at least once annually to the disbursing officer from whom the advance is obtained in the case of agencies using the disbursing facilities of the Treasury Department, or to the chief fiscal officer of the installation in the case of agencies maintaining their own disbursing facilities. Any unauthorized use of, irregularities in connection with, or improper accounting for an Imprest Fund disclosed by agency internal audits or examination of reimbursement vouchers or subvouchers shall be reported promptly to the officer to whom audit reports are submitted. The agency head shall also promptly advise the Comptroller General of the United States of such irregularities, etc., and may request an audit by the General Accounting Office. As of the close of each fiscal year, each executive agency using Imprest Funds under the authority of this regulation shall report promptly to the Treasury Department any shortages which may have been incurred in such funds and recoveries thereof during the fiscal year. Such reports should be directed to the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.

b. *General Accounting Office—external audit.* The Comptroller General of the United States, upon request, will report to the Secretary of the Treasury, to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities for the custody of public funds, irregularities on the part of Imprest Fund Cashiers with respect to the custody of, or payment from Imprest Funds which may be disclosed by audits or investigations of the General Accounting Office.

c. *Disbursing officers.* Disbursing officers will not require regular reports, except as provided in paragraph 15-a above, nor make routine audits of Imprest Funds, but they have the right to inquire into the status and authorized use of Imprest Funds and make or request inspections when necessary to assure that funds advanced to Imprest Fund Cashiers from their accounts are adequately protected.

16. *Changes in Imprest Funds.* Requests for increases in the authorized amounts of Imprest Funds within the limitations prescribed herein shall be made by the heads of agencies or their designees in the same manner as described above for the initial advance. The authorized amount of Imprest Funds will be decreased or withdrawn upon written request of the heads of agencies or their designees. Decreases in amounts advanced may be made by one or a combination of the following processes:

a. Applying reimbursement vouchers in whole or in part to liquidate the advance. If the entire amount of the voucher is to be applied, a statement should be placed thereon reading "Draw no check—apply to advance." If only part of the voucher is to be applied, the statement should read "Apply to Advance $_____—draw check for $_____."

b. Returning uncashed advance or reimbursement checks for cancellation and application to the advance.

c. Submitting currency, bank draft, or money order remittances. Currency, if mailed, must be transmitted by registered mail.

If on the basis of experience or because of changed conditions on excessive amount of cash is being maintained in an Imprest Fund or the need no longer exists for the fund, the administrative agency concerned shall take action to have the fund reduced to a level commensurate with operating needs or to have the fund discontinued. The Secretary of the Treasury may require the return of a portion of an Imprest Fund sufficient to reduce the fund to a level more consistent with demonstrated needs and may require the return by an Imprest Fund Cashier of the entire amount of cash in his custody if irregularities occur on the part of such cashier with respect to his custody or use of the Imprest Fund.

17. *Change of cashiers.* In the event that a new Imprest Fund Cashier is designated to replace a cashier, an advance should be requested as provided for in paragraph 5. The account of the Imprest Fund Cashier who is replaced should be dissolved in accordance with the processes outlined in paragraph 16.

18. *Safeguarding of cash.* It will be the responsibility of each agency to provide Imprest Fund Cashiers with appropriate physical facilities and safeguards for the protection of cash advanced to them in accordance with individual circumstances. Cashiers shall not commingle Imprest Funds with other funds and shall maintain separately each Imprest Fund.

PART V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19. *Agency regulations covering use of Imprest Funds.* Each agency having need for Imprest Funds shall develop and issue internal administrative regulations, consistent with this regulation, including but not limited to the following:

a. Purpose of the funds.

b. Areas within which Imprest Funds may be utilized (see Part II—Utilization).

c. Kinds, quantities, and values of articles or services for which purchase and payment can be made.

d. Circumstances under which issue from stock or procurement or payment by other methods will not be required.

e. Appropriate safeguards for controlling and accounting for purchases and payments.

f. A fixed reasonable time limit for the consummation of purchases for which cash is furnished in advance by the Imprest Fund Cashier.

g. Requirements for internal controls and audits.

20. *Distribution.* Since this regulation sets forth the principles and guide lines under which the operating agency regulations for the establishment and utilization of Imprest Funds will be written, only a limited number of copies has been printed and distributed for the use of the heads of agencies and their immediate staffs. If for any special reason additional copies are needed, agencies will be expected to reproduce such additional copies.

21. *Inquiries.* Requests for information concerning this regulation should be addressed, as indicated below, to the agency having responsibility for the particular area set forth in paragraph 1 of this regulation:

General Services Administration
Federal Supply Service

Treasury Department
Bureau of Accounts

General Accounting Office
Accounting Systems Division

22. *Effective date.* The provisions of this regulation are effective immediately.

JESS LARSEN,
Administrator of General Services.
LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States.
JOHN W. SNYDER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3044; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 26874]

COTTON FROM POINTS IN VIRGINIA TO POINTS IN CAROLINA AND SOUTHEAST

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

MARCH 11, 1952.

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

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for carriers parties to Agent C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 1266.

Commodities involved: Cotton, carloads and less-than-carloads.

From: Southern Railway stations, Lynchburg, Va., through Altavista, Va., Virso, Va., through Burkeville, Va., Norfolk, Pinners Point, and Portsmouth, Va.

To: Southeastern and Carolina points.

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.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. No. 1266, Supp. 3.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As 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. 52-2966; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26875]

PHOSPHATE ROCK FROM POINTS IN FLORIDA TO ALBANY, GA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

MARCH 11, 1952.

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

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and Albany and Northern Railway Company.

Commodities involved: Phosphate rock, ground or not ground, slush and floats, and soft phosphate, not acidulated or ammoniated, carloads.

From: Points in Florida.

To: Albany, Ga.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: ACL RR. tariff I. C. C. No. B-3232, Supp. 55.

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. 52-2967; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26876]

COKE FROM CHICAGO AND LOCKPORT, ILL., TO POINTS IN NEW YORK, AND ONTARIO, CANADA

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

MARCH 11, 1952.

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

Filed by: L. C. Schuldt, Agent, for carriers listed in appendix A of the application.

Commodities involved: Pitch coke and petroleum coke, coke breeze and screenings, carloads.

From: Chicago, Ill., and points grouped therewith, and Lockport, Ill.

To: Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, N. Y., Chippewa, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, Thorold, and Welland, Ont.

Grounds for relief: Competition with water-rail and rail-water-truck routes.

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

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2968; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

[Rev. S. O. 562, King's I. C. C. Order 83]

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. ET AL.

REROUTING OR DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC

In the opinion of Homer C. King, Agent, The New York Central Railroad Company, west of Buffalo, New York, and the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, because of work stoppage,

are unable to transport traffic routed over their lines in those territories: *It is ordered*, That:

(a) Rerouting traffic: The New York Central Railroad Company, the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, and their direct connections, being unable to transport traffic in accordance with shippers' routing, because of work stoppage, are hereby authorized to disregard shippers' routing and reroute or divert such traffic over any available route to expedite the movement. The billing covering all such cars rerouted shall carry a reference to this order as authority for the rerouting.

(b) Concurrence of receiving roads to be obtained: Railroads desiring to divert or reroute traffic over the line or lines of another carrier under this order, shall confer with the proper transportation officer of the railroad or railroads to which such traffic is to be diverted or rerouted, and shall receive the concurrence of such other railroads before the rerouting or diversion is ordered.

(c) Notification to shippers: Carriers rerouting cars in accordance with this order shall notify each shipper at the time each car is rerouted or diverted and shall furnish to such shipper the new routing provided under this order.

(d) Inasmuch as the diversion or rerouting of traffic by said Agent is deemed to be due to carriers' disability, the rates applicable to traffic diverted or rerouted by said Agent shall be the rates which were applicable at the time of shipment on the shipments as originally routed.

(e) In executing the directions of the Commission and of such Agent provided for in this order, the common carriers involved shall proceed even though no contracts, agreements, or arrangements now exist between them with reference to the division of the rates of transportation applicable to said traffic; divisions shall be, during the time this order remains in force, those voluntarily agreed upon by and between said carriers; or upon failure of the carriers to so agree, said divisions shall be those hereafter fixed by the Commission in accordance with pertinent authority conferred upon it by the Interstate Commerce Act.

(f) Effective date: This order shall become effective at 11:00 a. m., March 9, 1952.

(g) Expiration date: This order shall expire at 11:59 p. m., April 9, 1952, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled.

It is further ordered, That this order shall be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of all railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

Issued at Washington, D. C., March 10, 1952.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
HOMER C. KING,
Agent.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2969; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 70-2815]

ARKANSAS POWER AND LIGHT CO. AND MIDDLE SOUTH UTILITIES, INC.

NOTICE OF FILING REGARDING SALE BY SUBSIDIARY TO PARENT OF COMMON STOCK FOR CASH CONSIDERATION

MARCH 10, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that Middle South Utilities, Inc. ("Middle South") and one of its electric utility subsidiaries, Arkansas Power and Light Company ("Arkansas"), have filed an application-declaration pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, and have designated sections 6 (b), 7, 9 (a), 10 and 12 (f) thereof, and Rule U-43 of the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder as applicable to the proposed transactions which are summarized as follows:

Arkansas has authorized 5,000,000 shares of $12.50 per share par value common stock of which 3,060,000 shares are outstanding, all of which are owned by Middle South. Arkansas proposes to issue and sell and Middle South proposes to acquire 800,000 additional shares of the Arkansas common stock at the par value thereof, resulting in an aggregate cash consideration of $10,000,000 to be paid to Arkansas by Middle South. Proceeds from the sale of the stock will be used by Arkansas to finance, in part, its construction program. Additional funds necessary to finance the construction program will be raised from the sale of such other securities as may be appropriate, and which will be the subject of further applications before this Commission.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than March 20, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact or law, if any, raised by said application-declaration which he desires to controvert; or he 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. At any time after said date said application-declaration, as filed or as amended, may be granted and permitted to become effective as provided by Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under said act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rule U-20 (a) and Rule U-100 thereof. All interested persons are referred to said application-declaration which is on file with this Commission for a full statement of the transactions therein proposed.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2963; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2799]

SOUTHWESTERN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

ORDER PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE WITH RESPECT TO ISSUANCE AND SALE OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

MARCH 10, 1952.

Southwestern Gas and Electric Company ("Southwestern"), a public utility subsidiary of Central and South West Corporation, a registered holding company, having filed a declaration, and amendments thereto, pursuant to section 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") with respect to the following proposed transaction:

Southwestern proposes to issue and sell pursuant to the competitive bidding requirements of Rule U-50, $6,000,000 principal amount of First Mortgage Bonds, Series E, due March 1, 1982. The interest rate to be borne by the bonds, the redemption premium applicable to the bonds, and the price at which the bonds will be issued and sold by Southwestern will be determined through competitive bidding. The bonds will be issued under an indenture dated February 1, 1940, between Southwestern and City National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago and Arthur T. Leonard, as Trustees, as modified by indentures supplemental thereto and by a supplemental indenture to be dated March 1, 1952, to be executed by Southwestern to said Trustees. The proceeds from the sale of the new bonds will be used to pay for a part of Southwestern's construction program for the period January 1, 1952, to December 31, 1953, estimated to cost approximately $19,000,000.

Southwestern has requested that the Commission shorten the ten-day period for inviting bids pursuant to Rule U-50 to six days. The issuance and sale of the proposed bonds by Southwestern were approved by the Arkansas Public Service Commission and the Corporation Commission of the State of Oklahoma by orders dated February 26, 1952, and February 28, 1952, respectively. Fees and expenses to be incurred by Southwestern in connection with the proposed transaction are estimated at $39,000, including the amounts of $6,000 payable to Middle West Service Company, $3,650 payable to the Trustees, and $7,500 for printing. The fees of independent counsel for the underwriters are stated to be in the amount of $5,000 payable to Isham, Lincoln & Beale, Chicago, Illinois, and will be paid by the successful bidder.

Due notice having been given of the filing of the declaration, and a hearing not having been requested of or ordered by the Commission; and the Commission finding that the applicable provisions of the act and rules promulgated thereunder are satisfied and that no adverse findings are necessary, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and the interest of investors and consumers that said declaration, as amended, be permitted to become effective:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of said act, that said declaration, as amended, be, and hereby is, permitted to become effective forthwith, subject to the terms

and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24 and subject to the further condition that the proposed sale of bonds shall not be consummated until the results of competitive bidding shall have been made a matter of record in this proceeding and a further order shall have been entered by this Commission in the light of the record so completed, which order may contain such further terms and conditions as may then be deemed appropriate.

It is further ordered, That the ten-day period for inviting sealed bids pursuant to Rule U-50 with respect to said bonds be, and hereby is, shortened to six days.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-2964; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2789]

NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC CO.

ORDER AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE AND SALE OF SERIES C BONDS

MARCH 10, 1952.

The Narragansett Electric Company ("the Company"), an electric utility subsidiary of New England Electric System, a registered holding company, having filed an application and amendments thereto pursuant to section 6 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("the act") and Rules U-23 and U-50 thereunder with respect to the following proposed transaction:

The Company proposes to issue and sell, subject to the competitive bidding requirements of Rule U-50, $7,500,000 principal amount of Series C Bonds, to be dated March 1, 1952, to mature on March 1, 1982, and to be secured, equally and ratably with the presently outstanding Series A and Series B bonds, by the Company's First Mortgage Indenture and Deed of Trust dated September 1, 1944, as supplemented by its First Supplemental Indenture dated as of May 1, 1948, and by its Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of March 1, 1952. The terms and conditions relating to bids provide that each bid shall specify the coupon rate (to be a multiple of ⅛ of 1 percent) to be borne by the Bonds, and the price (exclusive of accrued interest) to be paid to the Company therefor, which shall be not less than the principal amount nor more than 102¾ percent thereof.

The Company states that the proceeds of the sale, exclusive of accrued interest and expenses of issuance, will be applied to the payment of short-term notes payable to five banks evidencing borrowings made for construction, which aggregated $7,200,000 on January 22, 1952. The Company anticipates that short-term note indebtedness incurred in connection with construction presently in progress will be increased to $7,900,000 prior to the issuance of the Series C Bonds.

The Company estimates that its expenses in connection with the issuance and distribution of said Bonds, except underwriting discounts and commissions, will aggregate $75,000, of which approximately one-half will consist of stamp taxes, registration and recording fees, and printing, engraving, and advertising costs, and the balance will consist of fees charged for the services rendered by the system service company and the Trustee and for legal, engineering and accounting services.

By amendment of its application the Company has requested that the ten-day waiting period prescribed in Rule U-50 be shortened to not less than six days.

Due notice having been given of the filing of said application, and no hearing having been requested of or ordered by the Commission; and

It appearing to the Commission that the issue and sale of said Bonds are solely for the purpose of financing the Company's business; that sucff issue and sale have been expressly authorized by the Public Utility Administrator, Department of Business Regulation, of the State of Rhode Island, the regulatory agency of the State in which the Company is organized and doing business; and

The Commission finding with respect to said application as amended that the applicable provisions of the act and rules thereunder are satisfied and that no adverse findings are necessary, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interests of investors and consumers that said application as amended be granted, subject only to the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, and that the order granting same become effective forthwith:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act, that said application as amended be, and the same hereby is, granted and permitted to become effective forthwith, and that for the purposes of this proceeding the ten-day period for the invitation of bids as prescribed by Rule U-50 be, and it hereby is, shortened to a period of not less than six days, all subject, however, to the provisions of Rule U-24 and to the following terms and conditions:

1. That the sale of said Bonds shall not be consummated until the results of competitive bidding pursuant to Rule U-50 shall have been made a matter of record in this proceeding and a further order entered by this Commission in the light of the record so completed, which order may contain such further terms and conditions as may then be deemed appropriate;

2. That jurisdiction be and hereby is reserved with respect to all fees for service rendered by the system service company and the Trustee, and for legal, engineering and accounting services, including the fees of independent counsel to the underwriters.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-2965; Filed, Mar. 13, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

[Region II, Redelegation of Authority No. 27]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION II

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 8 OF SR 1 OF CPR 7

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization No. II, pursuant to delegation of authority No. 54 (17 F. R. 1831), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Albany, New York and the Newark and Trenton, New Jersey Offices of Price Stabilization to act under section 8 of Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

This redelegation of authority is effective March 11, 1952.

JAMES G. LYONS, *Director of Regional Office No. II.*

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2990; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 3:00 p. m.]

[Region III, Redelegation of Authority No. 25]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION III

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT ON PRICING AND REPORTS UNDER CPR 34

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. III, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 28, Amendment 1 (16 F. R. 11703; 17 F. R. 330), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to each of the District Directors of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region III to adjust ceiling prices under the provisions of section 20 (a) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of February 21, 1952.

JOSEPH J. MCBRYAN, *Director of Regional Office No. III.*

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2987; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 3:00 p. m.]

[Region III, Redelegation of Authority No. 26]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION III

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH OR ADJUST CEILING PRICES UNDER CPR 93

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. III, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 44 (16 F. R. 12802), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to each of the District Directors of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region III to authorize, establish, adjust, revise, or disapprove ceiling prices, ceiling fees, ceiling markups and rates or request further information in connection therewith, or otherwise act to administer individual reporting or adjustment provisions of CPR 93, in accordance with the specific provisions thereof.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of February 21, 1952.

JOSEPH J. MCBRYAN,
Director of Regional Office No. III.

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2988; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 3:00 p. m.]

[Region III, Redelegation of Authority No. 27]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION III

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO MAKE ADJUSTMENTS UNDER SR 39 TO THE GENERAL CEILING PRICE REGULATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. III, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 25 (16 F. R. 11406), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to each of the District Directors of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region III to deny applications for adjustments of ceiling rates or charges made in accordance with the provisions of Supplementary Regulation 39 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation relating to intrastate operations;

2. Authority is hereby redelegated to each of the District Directors of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region III to make adjustments of ceiling rates or charges in accordance with the provisions of Supplementary Regulation 39 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation relating to intrastate operations.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of February 21, 1952.

JOSEPH J. MCBRYAN,
Director of Regional Office No. III.

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2989; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 3:00 p. m.]

[Region VI, Redelegation of Authority No. 15, Amdt. 1]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VI

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER CPR 101, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization No. VI, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 38, Amendment 1 (16 F. R. 12299; 17 F. R. 1784) this Amendment 1 to Redelegation of Authority 15 (16 F. R. 12745), is hereby issued.

Redelegation of Authority 15 is amended by redesignating the present paragraph 1 as paragraph 2 and inserting a new paragraph 1 to read as follows:

1. Authority to act under section 12 of CPR 101, as amended. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Louisville, Kentucky; and Toledo, Ohio, District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization to act under section 12 of CPR 101, as amended.

This Amendment 1 to Redelegation of Authority No. 15 shall take effect as of March 7, 1952.

SYDNEY A. HESSE,
Director of Regional Office No. VI.

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2991; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 3:00 p. m.]

[Region VII, Redelegation of Authority No. 25]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VII

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY UNDER CPR 101, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region VII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 38, dated December 4, 1951 (16 F. R. 12299), as amended by Amendment No. 1, dated February 27, 1952 (17 F. R. 1784), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued:

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the District Directors of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region VII to act under sections 7, 21 (a), 21 (b), 42 (a), 42 (h), 46 (c), and 49 (a) of Ceiling Price Regulation 101.

2. Authority is hereby redelegated to the District Directors of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region VII to act under section 12 of Ceiling Price Regulation 101, as amended.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect March 11, 1952.

MICHAEL J. HOWLETT,
Director of Regional Office No. VII.

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2992; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 3:00 p. m.]

[Region VII, Redelegation of Authority No. 26]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VII

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 8 OF SR 1 TO CPR 7

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region VII, pursuant to the provisions of Delegation of Authority No. 54, dated February 28, 1952 (17 F. R. 1831), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued:

Authority is hereby redelegated to the District Directors of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region VII to act under section 8 of Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect March 11, 1952.

MICHAEL J. HOWLETT,
Director of Regional Office No. VII.

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2993; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 3:00 p. m.]

[Region XII, Redelegation of Authority No. 32]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XII

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 8 OF SR 1 TO CPR 7

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization No. XII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 54 (17 F. R. 1831), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region XII, to act under section 8 of Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of March 9, 1952.

JOHN H. TOLAN, Jr.,
Director of Regional Office No. XII.

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2994; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 3:00 p. m.]

[Region XIII, Redelegation of Authority No. 15]

DISTRICT DIRECTORS, REGION XIII

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 12 OF CPR 101, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization No. XIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 38, as amended (16 F. R. 12299, 17 F. R. 1784), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Boise, Portland, Seattle and Spokane District Offices of Price Stabilization, respectively, to act under section 12 of Ceiling Price Regulation 101, as amended.

This redelegation of authority shall become effective March 10, 1952.

JOHN L. SALTER,
Director of Regional Office No. XIII.

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2995; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 3:00 p. m.]

[Region XIII, Redelegation of Authority No. 16]

DISTRICT DIRECTORS, REGION XIII

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 8 OF SR 1 TO CPR 7

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization No. XIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 54 (17 F. R. 1831), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Boise, Portland, Seattle and Spokane District Offices of Price Stabilization, respectively, to act under section 8 of Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

This redelegation of authority shall become effective March 10, 1952.

JOHN L. SALTER,
Director of Regional Office No. XIII.

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2996; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 3:01 p. m.]

[Region XIV Redelegation of Authority No. 10, Revision 1]

TERRITORIAL DIRECTORS, REGION XIV

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER CPR 120

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Acting Director of Region XIV, Office of Price Stabilization, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 7, Revised (16 F. R. 10752), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under CPR 120.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Territorial Directors of the Office of Price Stabilization in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, respectively,

(a) To exercise the authority granted under section 12 of CPR 120;

(b) To approve applications for permission to institute an entertainment or cover charge for such entertainment under section 7 (b) of CPR 120;

(c) To approve or disapprove applications of non-profit clubs for exemption under section 14 (e) of CPR 120.

This redelegation of authority is effective March 11, 1952.

EDWIN S. VILLMOARE,
Acting Director of Region No. XIV.

MARCH 10, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-2997; Filed, Mar. 11, 1952; 3:01 p. m.]

[Region VIII, Redelegation of Authority No. 15, Amdt 1]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES REGION VIII

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER CPR 101, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, pursuant to Amendment 1 to Delegation of Authority 38, dated February 27, 1952 (17 F. R. 1784), this Amendment 1 to Redelegation of Authority No. 15 (17 F. R. 262) is hereby issued.

Redelegation of Authority No. 15 is amended by adding a new paragraph 2 to read as follows:

2. Authority is hereby redelegated to the District Directors, Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, to act under section 12 of CPR 101, as amended.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of March 5, 1952.

LOUIS G. DENAYER,
Acting Regional Director, Region VIII.

MARCH 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3053; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 4:35 p. m.]

[Region VIII, Redelegation of Authority No. 27]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION VIII

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTION 8 OF SR 1 TO CPR 7

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 54, dated February 28, 1952 (17 F. R. 1831), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the District Directors, Office of Price Stabilization, Region VIII, to act under section 8 of Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of March 5, 1952.

LOUIS G. DENAYER,
Acting Regional Director, Region VIII.

MARCH 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3054; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 4:35 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 398, Amdt. 2]

LANDERS, FRARY AND CLARK

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

Statement of considerations. Special Order 398 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail and wholesale ceiling prices for electric blankets, food mixers, choppers, juicers, percolators, heating pads, table stoves, irons, toasters, blenders, combination sandwich grill and waffle makers; vacuum bottles, food jars, lunch kits, vacuum bottle fillers, vacuum pitchers, outing sets, motor luncheon sets, sportsmen's sets, ice cube jars, leather carrying cases, jugs, cork packages, health scales, minute timers, corn mills manufactured by Landers, Frary and Clark and having the brand names "Universal," "Landers" and "Stanley."

This amendment establishes new retail and wholesale ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail and wholesale ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended applications dated January 7, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 398 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, after the words "in its application dated May 21, 1951," insert the words "as supplemented and amended by its applications dated January 7, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental applications dated January 7, 1952, shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than March 27, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 12, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3057; Filed, March 12, 1952; 4:36 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43, Special Order 807, Amdt. 1]

AMERICAN METAL SPECIALTIES CORP.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL

Statement of considerations. Special Order 807 under section 43, Ceiling Price Regulation 7, established retail ceiling prices for doll furniture manufactured by American Metal Specialties Corporation and having the brand name "Amsco."

This amendment establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded articles. It appears that the ceiling prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7. The retail ceiling prices are established by incorporating into the special order the amended applications dated February 5, 1952, February 11, 1952, and February 18, 1952.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 807 under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7 is amended in the following respects:

1. In paragraph 1, insert after the date "January 2, 1952," the following dates "February 5, 1952, February 11, 1952, and February 18, 1952."

2. Insert following paragraph 1 now appearing in the special order the following:

The prices listed in the manufacturer's supplemental applications dated February 5, 1952, February 11, 1952, and February 18, 1952 shall become effective on receipt of a copy of the notice for such articles, but in no event later than April 3, 1952.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective March 12, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

MARCH 12, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-3058; Filed, Mar. 12, 1952; 4:36 p. m.]