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Washington, Thursday, June 19, 1952

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10364

EXEMPTION OF JOHN J. DEVINY FROM COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FOR AGE

WHEREAS John J. Deviny, the Public Printer, will, during the month of June, 1952, become subject to compulsory retirement for age under the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, unless exempted therefrom by Executive order; and

WHEREAS, in my judgment, the public interest requires that the said person be exempted from such compulsory retirement as provided below:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 204 of the act of June 30, 1932, 47 Stat. 404 (5 U. S. C. 715a), I hereby exempt the said John J. Deviny from compulsory retirement for age for an indefinite period of time.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 17, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6798; Filed, June 18, 1952; 11:52 a. m.]

TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

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

Subchapter C—Loans, Purchases, and Other Operations

[1952 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1, Supp. 1, Soybeans]

PART 601—GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

SUBPART—1952-CROP SOYBEANS LOAN AND PURCHASE AGREEMENT PROGRAM

A price support program has been announced for the 1952 crop of soybeans. The 1952 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1 (17 F. R. 3521), issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation and containing the general requirements with respect to price support operations for grains and related commodities produced in 1952, is supplemented as follows:

Sec.
601.2051 Purpose.
601.2052 Availability of price support.
601.2053 Eligible soybeans.
601.2054 Warehouse receipts.
601.2055 Determination of quantity.
601.2056 Determination of quality.
601.2057 Maturity of loans.
601.2058 Support rates.
601.2059 Warehouse charges.
601.2060 Settlement.

AUTHORITY: §§ 601.2051 to 601.2060 issued under sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072; secs. 301, 401, 63 Stat. 1053; 15 U. S. C. Sup. 714c, 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1447, 1421.

§ 601.2051 *Purpose.* Sections 601.2051 to 601.2060 state additional specific requirements which, together with the general requirements contained in the 1952 C. C. C. Grain Price Support Bulletin 1 (17 F. R. 3521) apply to loans and purchase agreements under the 1952-Crop Soybean Price Support Program.

§601.2052 *Availability of price support—(a) Method of support.* Price support will be made available through farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and through purchase agreements.

(b) *Area.* Farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and purchase agreements will be available wherever soybeans are grown in the continental United States, except that farm-storage loans will not be available in areas where the PMA State committee determines that soybeans cannot be safely stored on the farms.

(c) *Where to apply.* Application for price support should be made at the office of the PMA county committee which keeps the farm-program records for the farm.

(d) *When to apply.* Loans and purchase agreements will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1953, and the applicable documents must be signed by the producer and delivered to the county committee not later than such final date.

(e) *Eligible producer.* An eligible producer shall be an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other legal entity producing soybeans in 1952 as landowner, landlord, tenant or sharecropper.

(Continued on p. 5495)

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THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL REGISTER

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CODIFICATION GUIDE

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

§ 601.2053 *Eligible soybeans.* At the time the soybeans are placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement, they must meet the following requirements:

(a) The soybeans must have been produced in the continental United States in 1952 by an eligible producer.

(b) The beneficial interest in the soybeans must be in the producer tendering the soybeans for loan or for delivery under a purchase agreement, and must always have been in him, or must have been in him and a former producer whom he succeeded before the soybeans were harvested.

(c) The soybeans must be soybeans of any class, grading No. 4 or better and containing not in excess of 14 percent moisture.

(d) The soybeans must not grade Garlicky or Weevily.

(e) If offered as security for a farm-storage loan, the soybeans must have been stored in the granary at least 30 days prior to inspection for measurement, sampling, and sealing unless otherwise approved by the PMA State committee.

§ 601.2054 *Warehouse receipts.* Warehouse receipts representing soybeans in approved warehouse storage to be placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement, must meet the following requirements:

(a) Warehouse receipts must be issued in the name of the producer, must be properly endorsed in blank so as to vest title in the holder, and must be receipts issued on a warehouse approved by CCC under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement which indicate that the soybeans are insured, or must be receipts issued on warehouses operated by Eastern common carriers under tariffs approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission for which custodian agreements are in effect.

(b) Each warehouse receipt or the warehouseman's supplemental certificate (in duplicate), properly identified with the warehouse receipt, must show: (1) Gross weight or bushels, (2) class, (3) grade, (4) test weight, (5) moisture, and (6) any other grading factor(s) when such factor(s), and not test weight or moisture determine the grade. For soybeans grading No. 3 or 4, the percentage of splits, damage, and foreign material, if any, must also be shown. In the case of warehouse receipts issued for soybeans delivered by rail or barge, the grading factors on the warehouse receipt or the warehouseman's supplemental certificate must agree with the inbound inspection certificate for the car or barge, when such certificate is issued.

(c) A separate warehouse receipt must be submitted for each grade and class of soybeans.

(d) The warehouse receipt may be subject to liens for warehouse charges only to the extent indicated in § 601.2059.

§ 601.2055 *Determination of quantity.* (a) The quantity of soybeans placed under farm-storage loan may be determined either by weight or by measurement. The quantity of soybeans placed under a warehouse-storage loan or delivered under a farm-storage loan or under a purchase agreement shall be determined by weight.

(b) When the quantity is determined by weight, a bushel shall be 60 pounds of soybeans free of foreign material in excess of 3 percent. In determining the quantity of sacked soybeans by weight, a deduction of ¾ of a pound for each sack shall be made.

(c) When the quantity of soybeans is determined by measurement, a bushel shall be 1.25 cubic feet of soybeans testing 60 pounds per bushel. The quantity determined shall be the following percentages of the quantity determined for 60-pound soybeans.

For soybeans testing	*Percent*
60 pounds or over	100
59 pounds or over, but less than 60	98
58 pounds or over, but less than 59	97
57 pounds or over, but less than 58	95
56 pounds or over, but less than 57	93
55 pounds or over, but less than 56	92
54 pounds or over, but less than 55	90
53 pounds or over, but less than 54	88
52 pounds or over, but less than 53	87
51 pounds or over, but less than 52	85
50 pounds or over, but less than 51	83
49 pounds or over, but less than 50	82

§ 601.2056 *Determination of quality.* The class, grade, grading factors, percentage of foreign material, and all other quality factors shall be determined in accordance with the method set forth in the Official Grain Standards of the United States for Soybeans, whether or not such determinations are made on the basis of an official inspection. Foreign material which totals 3 percent or less shall not be deducted from the gross weight of the soybeans. If the total weight of foreign material is in excess of 3 percent, the excess shall be deducted from the total weight of soybeans in the determination of the net number of bushels of soybeans. For the purposes of this determination, foreign material shall be computed in tenths of 1 percent.

§ 601.2057 *Maturity of loans.* Loans mature on demand but not later than May 31, 1953.

§ 601.2058 *Support rates*—(a) *County rates.* (1) Loans will be made, and soybeans delivered under purchase agreements will be purchased, at the support rates set forth in this section. Both farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans will be made at the support rate established for the county in which the soybeans are stored. County support rates per bushel for soybeans of the classes Green Soybeans and Yellow Soybeans grading No. 2, or better, and containing from 13.8 to 14.0 percent moisture, are set forth below:

	Rate per bushel
ALABAMA	
All counties	$2.50
ARKANSAS	
All counties	$2.54
DELAWARE	
All counties	$2.50
FLORIDA	
All counties	$2.50
GEORGIA	
All counties	$2.50

ILLINOIS

County	*Rate per bushel*	*County*	*Rate per bushel*
Adams	$2.59	De Witt	$2.60
Alexander	2.55	Douglas	2.60
Bond	2.58	Du Page	2.62
Boone	2.60	Edgar	2.59
Brown	2.59	Edwards	2.57
Bureau	2.59	Effingham	2.59
Calhoun	2.58	Fayette	2.59
Carroll	2.59	Ford	2.60
Cass	2.59	Franklin	2.56
Champaign	2.60	Fulton	2.59
Christian	2.60	Gallatin	2.56
Clark	2.58	Greene	2.59
Clay	2.58	Grundy	2.61
Clinton	2.58	Hamilton	2.57
Coles	2.59	Hancock	2.59
Cook	2.62	Hardin	2.56
Crawford	2.58	Henderson	2.59
Cumberland	2.59	Henry	2.59
De Kalb	2.61	Iroquois	2.60

ILLINOIS—Continued

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Jackson	$2.56	Ogle	$2.59
Jasper	2.59	Peoria	2.59
Jefferson	2.57	Perry	2.56
Jersey	2.58	Piatt	2.60
Jo Daviess	2.59	Pike	2.59
Johnson	2.55	Pope	2.56
Kane	2.61	Pulaski	2.55
Kankakee	2.61	Putnam	2.59
Kendall	2.62	Randolph	2.56
Knox	2.59	Richland	2.58
Lake	2.62	Rock Island	2.59
La Salle	2.61	St. Clair	2.57
Lawrence	2.57	Saline	2.56
Lee	2.59	Sangamon	2.60
Livingston	2.60	Schuyler	2.59
Logan	2.60	Scott	2.59
McDonough	2.59	Shelby	2.60
McHenry	2.61	Stark	2.59
McLean	2.60	Stephenson	2.59
Macon	2.60	Tazewell	2.59
Macoupin	2.59	Union	2.55
Madison	2.58	Vermilion	2.60
Marion	2.58	Wabash	2.57
Marshall	2.59	Warren	2.59
Mason	2.59	Washington	2.57
Massac	2.56	Wayne	2.57
Menard	2.59	White	2.56
Mercer	2.59	Whiteside	2.59
Monroe	2.56	Will	2.62
Montgomery	2.59	Williamson	2.56
Morgan	2.59	Winnebago	2.59
Moultrie	2.60	Woodford	2.59

INDIANA

Adams	$2.55	Lawrence	$2.55
Allen	2.56	Madison	2.54
Bartholomew	2.54	Marion	2.55
Benton	2.59	Marshall	2.56
Blackford	2.54	Martin	2.55
Boone	2.56	Miami	2.54
Brown	2.54	Monroe	2.55
Carroll	2.56	Montgomery	2.57
Cass	2.55	Morgan	2.55
Clark	2.53	Newton	2.59
Clay	2.56	Noble	2.56
Clinton	2.56	Ohio	2.53
Crawford	2.53	Orange	2.54
Daviess	2.55	Owen	2.55
Dearborn	2.53	Parke	2.57
Decatur	2.54	Perry	2.53
De Kalb	2.56	Pike	2.55
Delaware	2.54	Porter	2.59
Dubois	2.54	Posey	2.55
Elkhart	2.55	Pulaski	2.57
Fayette	2.54	Putnam	2.56
Floyd	2.53	Randolph	2.54
Fountain	2.58	Ripley	2.53
Franklin	2.54	Rush	2.54
Fulton	2.55	St. Joseph	2.56
Gibson	2.56	Scott	2.53
Grant	2.54	Shelby	2.54
Greene	2.56	Spencer	2.53
Hamilton	2.55	Starke	2.57
Hancock	2.54	Steuben	2.56
Harrison	2.53	Sullivan	2.57
Hendricks	2.55	Switzerland	2.53
Henry	2.54	Tippecanoe	2.57
Howard	2.55	Tipton	2.55
Huntington	2.55	Union	2.54
Jackson	2.54	Vanderburgh	2.55
Jasper	2.58	Vermillion	2.58
Jay	2.54	Vigo	2.57
Jefferson	2.53	Wabash	2.54
Jennings	2.53	Warren	2.58
Johnson	2.54	Warrick	2.54
Knox	2.58	Washington	2.53
Kosciusko	2.55	Wayne	2.54
Lagrange	2.56	Wells	2.55
Lake	2.60	White	2.57
La Porte	2.57	Whitley	2.56

IOWA

Adair	$2.57	Black Hawk	$2.59
Adams	2.57	Boone	2.58
Allamakee	2.58	Bremer	2.58
Appanoose	2.57	Buchanan	2.59
Audubon	2.57	Buena Vista	2.57
Benton	2.59	Butler	2.58

IOWA—Continued

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Calhoun	$2.57	Linn	$2.59
Carroll	2.57	Louisa	2.58
Cass	2.57	Lucas	2.57
Cedar	2.59	Lyon	2.56
Cerro Gordo	2.57	Madison	2.57
Cherokee	2.56	Mahaska	2.58
Chicasaw	2.57	Marion	2.58
Clarke	2.57	Marshall	2.59
Clay	2.57	Mills	2.56
Clayton	2.58	Mitchell	2.57
Clinton	2.59	Monona	2.58
Crawford	2.57	Monroe	2.57
Dallas	2.58	Montgomery	2.57
Davis	2.58	Muscatine	2.59
Decatur	2.57	O'Brien	2.56
Delaware	2.59	Osceola	2.56
Des Moines	2.58	Page	2.56
Dickinson	2.56	Palo Alto	2.57
Dubuque	2.59	Plymouth	2.56
Emmet	2.56	Pocahontas	2.57
Fayette	2.58	Polk	2.58
Floyd	2.57	Pottawattamie	2.56
Franklin	2.58	Poweshiek	2.59
Fremont	2.56	Ringgold	2.57
Greene	2.57	Sac	2.57
Grundy	2.59	Scott	2.59
Guthrie	2.57	Shelby	2.57
Hamilton	2.58	Sioux	2.56
Hancock	2.57	Story	2.59
Hardin	2.59	Tama	2.59
Harrison	2.56	Taylor	2.56
Henry	2.58	Union	2.57
Howard	2.57	Van Buren	2.58
Humboldt	2.57	Wapello	2.58
Ida	2.56	Warren	2.58
Iowa	2.59	Washington	2.58
Jackson	2.59	Wayne	2.57
Jasper	2.59	Webster	2.58
Jefferson	2.58	Winnebago	2.57
Johnson	2.59	Winneshiek	2.57
Jones	2.59	Woodbury	2.56
Keokuk	2.58	Worth	2.57
Kossuth	2.57	Wright	2.58
Lee	2.58		

KANSAS

Allen	$2.55	Lyon	$2.54
Anderson	2.56	McPherson	2.52
Atchison	2.56	Marion	2.53
Bourbon	2.55	Marshall	2.54
Brown	2.55	Miami	2.56
Butler	2.53	Mitchell	2.52
Chase	2.53	Montgomery	2.52
Chautauqua	2.52	Morris	2.54
Cherokee	2.54	Nemaha	2.55
Clay	2.54	Neosho	2.54
Cloud	2.53	Osage	2.55
Coffey	2.55	Osborne	2.51
Cowley	2.52	Ottawa	2.53
Crawford	2.54	Pottawatomie	2.54
Dickinson	2.53	Pratt	2.50
Doniphan	2.56	Reno	2.51
Douglas	2.56	Republic	2.53
Elk	2.53	Rice	2.51
Ellsworth	2.51	Riley	2.54
Franklin	2.56	Russell	2.51
Geary	2.54	Saline	2.52
Greenwood	2.54	Sedgwick	2.52
Harper	2.51	Shawnee	2.56
Harvey	2.52	Smith	2.51
Jackson	2.55	Sumner	2.51
Jefferson	2.56	Wabaunsee	2.55
Jewell	2.52	Washington	2.54
Johnson	2.56	Wilson	2.53
Kingman	2.51	Woodson	2.54
Labette	2.53	Wyandotte	2.56
Leavenworth	2.56	All other counties	2.50
Lincoln	2.52		
Linn	2.56		

KENTUCKY

All counties $2.54

LOUISIANA

All counties $2.54

MARYLAND

All counties $2.50

MICHIGAN

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Allegan	$2.52	Lapeer	$2.52
Arenac	2.50	Lenawee	2.56
Barry	2.52	Livingston	2.54
Bay	2.50	Macomb	2.54
Berrien	2.55	Mecosta	2.50
Branch	2.55	Midland	2.50
Calhoun	2.54	Monroe	2.56
Cass	2.54	Montcalm	2.51
Clare	2.50	Muskegon	2.50
Clinton	2.52	Newaygo	2.50
Eaton	2.53	Oakland	2.54
Genesee	2.52	Oceana	2.50
Gladwin	2.50	Ottawa	2.51
Gratiot	2.51	Saginaw	2.51
Hillsdale	2.56	St. Clair	2.53
Huron	2.50	St. Joseph	2.54
Ingham	2.54	Sanilac	2.51
Ionia	2.52	Shiawassee	2.52
Isabella	2.50	Tuscola	2.51
Jackson	2.55	Van Buren	2.53
Kalamazoo	2.53	Washtenaw	2.55
Kent	2.51	Wayne	2.55

MINNESOTA

Anoka	$2.54	Mower	$2.57
Becker	2.49	Murray	2.55
Benton	2.53	Nicollet	2.55
Big Stone	2.52	Nobles	2.55
Blue Earth	2.56	Norman	2.49
Brown	2.55	Olmstead	2.56
Carver	2.55	Otter Tail	2.50
Chippewa	2.53	Pine	2.52
Chisago	2.54	Pipestone	2.54
Clay	2.49	Polk	2.49
Cottonwood	2.55	Pope	2.52
Crow Wing	2.50	Ramsey	2.55
Dakota	2.56	Redwood	2.54
Dodge	2.56	Renville	2.54
Douglas	2.51	Rice	2.50
Faribault	2.57	Rock	2.55
Fillmore	2.57	Scott	2.56
Freeborn	2.57	Sherburne	2.53
Goodhue	2.56	Sibley	2.55
Grant	2.51	Stearns	2.52
Hennepin	2.56	Steele	2.56
Houston	2.57	Stevens	2.52
Isanti	2.53	Swift	2.53
Jackson	2.55	Todd	2.50
Kanabec	2.52	Traverse	2.51
Kandiyohi	2.53	Wabasha	2.56
Lac qui Parle	2.53	Wadena	2.50
Le Sueur	2.56	Waseca	2.56
Lincoln	2.54	Washington	2.55
Lyon	2.54	Watonwan	2.56
McLeod	2.55	Wilkin	2.50
Mahnomen	2.49	Winona	2.56
Martin	2.56	Wright	2.54
Meeker	2.53	Yellow Medicine	2.53
Mille Lacs	2.51		
Morrison	2.51		

MISSISSIPPI

All counties $2.54

MISSOURI

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Adair	$2.57	Chariton	$2.57
Andrew	2.57	Christian	2.54
Atchison	2.56	Clark	2.58
Audrain	2.58	Clay	2.57
Barry	2.54	Clinton	2.57
Barton	2.54	Cole	2.56
Bates	2.56	Cooper	2.57
Benton	2.56	Crawford	2.55
Bollinger	2.54	Dade	2.54
Boone	2.57	Dallas	2.55
Buchanan	2.57	Daviess	2.56
Butler	2.55	DeKalb	2.57
Caldwell	2.57	Dent	2.54
Callaway	2.57	Douglas	2.54
Camden	2.55	Dunklin	2.55
Cape Girardeau	2.55	Franklin	2.56
Carroll	2.57	Gasconade	2.56
Carter	2.54	Gentry	2.56
Cass	2.56	Greene	2.54
Cedar	2.54	Grundy	2.56
		Harrison	2.59

MISSOURI—Continued

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Henry	$2.56	Perry	$2.55
Hickory	2.55	Pettis	2.57
Holt	2.57	Phelps	2.55
Howard	2.57	Pike	2.58
Howell	2.54	Platte	2.57
Iron	2.54	Polk	2.55
Jackson	2.57	Pulaski	2.55
Jasper	2.54	Putnam	2.56
Jefferson	2.56	Ralls	2.58
Johnson	2.57	Randolph	2.57
Knox	2.58	Ray	2.57
Laclede	2.55	Reynolds	2.54
Lafayette	2.57	Ripley	2.54
Lawrence	2.54	St. Charles	2.57
Lewis	2.58	St. Clair	2.55
Lincoln	2.57	St. Francois	2.55
Linn	2.56	St. Louis	2.57
Livingston	2.57	Ste. Genevieve	2.55
McDonald	2.54	Saline	2.57
Macon	2.57	Schuyler	2.57
Madison	2.54	Scotland	2.58
Maries	2.55	Scott	2.55
Marion	2.58	Shannon	2.54
Mercer	2.56	Shelby	2.58
Miller	2.55	Stoddard	2.55
Mississippi	2.55	Stone	2.54
Moniteau	2.56	Sullivan	2.56
Monroe	2.58	Taney	2.54
Montgomery	2.57	Texas	2.54
Morgan	2.56	Vernon	2.55
New Madrid	2.55	Warren	2.57
Newton	2.54	Washington	2.55
Nodaway	2.56	Wayne	2.54
Oregon	2.54	Webster	2.54
Osage	2.56	Worth	2.56
Ozark	2.54	Wright	2.54
Pemiscot	2.55		

NEBRASKA

Adams	$2.51	Lancaster	$2.55
Antelope	2.52	Madison	2.52
Boone	2.52	Merrick	2.52
Buffalo	2.50	Nance	2.52
Burt	2.55	Nemaha	2.55
Butler	2.54	Nuckolls	2.52
Cass	2.55	Otoe	2.55
Cedar	2.53	Pawnee	2.55
Clay	2.52	Pierce	2.52
Colfax	2.54	Platte	2.53
Cuming	2.54	Polk	2.53
Dakota	2.54	Richardson	2.55
Dixon	2.54	Saline	2.54
Dodge	2.55	Sarpy	2.55
Douglas	2.55	Saunders	2.55
Fillmore	2.53	Seward	2.54
Franklin	2.50	Stanton	2.53
Gage	2.54	Thayer	2.53
Hall	2.51	Thurston	2.54
Hamilton	2.52	Washington	2.55
Jefferson	2.54	Wayne	2.53
Johnson	2.55	Webster	2.51
Kearney	2.50	York	2.53
Knox	2.52		

NEW JERSEY

All counties $2.52

NEW YORK

All counties $2.51

NORTH CAROLINA

All counties $2.50

NORTH DAKOTA

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Barnes	$2.47	Ransom	$2.48
Cass	2.49	Richland	2.49
Grand Forks	2.48	Sargent	2.48
Griggs	2.47	Steele	2.48
Nelson	2.47	Traill	2.49

OHIO

Adams	$2.53	Ashland	$2.55
Allen	2.56	Ashtabula	2.56

OHIO—Continued

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Athens	$2.54	Lorain	$2.56
Auglaize	2.55	Lucas	2.57
Belmont	2.54	Madison	2.54
Brown	2.53	Mahoning	2.55
Butler	2.53	Marion	2.56
Carroll	2.55	Medina	2.56
Champaign	2.54	Meigs	2.53
Clark	2.53	Mercer	2.55
Clermont	2.53	Miami	2.54
Clinton	2.53	Monroe	2.53
Columbiana	2.55	Montgomery	2.53
Coshocton	2.55	Morgan	2.54
Crawford	2.56	Morrow	2.56
Cuyahoga	2.56	Muskingum	2.55
Darke	2.54	Noble	2.54
Defiance	2.57	Ottawa	2.57
Delaware	2.55	Paulding	2.57
Erie	2.57	Perry	2.55
Fairfield	2.55	Pickaway	2.54
Fayette	2.53	Pike	2.53
Franklin	2.55	Portage	2.56
Fulton	2.57	Preble	2.53
Gallia	2.53	Putnam	2.57
Geauga	2.56	Richland	2.56
Greene	2.53	Ross	2.53
Guernsey	2.55	Sandusky	2.57
Hamilton	2.53	Scioto	2.53
Hancock	2.56	Seneca	2.57
Hardin	2.55	Shelby	2.55
Harrison	2.55	Stark	2.55
Henry	2.57	Summit	2.56
Highland	2.53	Trumbull	2.56
Hocking	2.54	Tuscarawas	2.55
Holmes	2.55	Union	2.55
Huron	2.56	Van Wert	2.56
Jackson	2.53	Vinton	2.54
Jefferson	2.55	Warren	2.53
Knox	2.55	Washington	2.53
Lake	2.56	Wayne	2.55
Lawrence	2.53	Williams	2.57
Licking	2.55	Wood	2.57
Logan	2.55	Wyandot	2.56

OKLAHOMA

All counties $2.50

PENNSYLVANIA

All counties $2.51

SOUTH CAROLINA

All counties $2.50

SOUTH DAKOTA

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Bon Homme	$2.52	Lake	$2.52
Brookings	2.52	Lincoln	2.54
Clark	2.49	McCook	2.52
Clay	2.53	Marshall	2.49
Codington	2.50	Miner	2.51
Day	2.49	Minnehaha	2.53
Deuel	2.51	Moody	2.52
Grant	2.51	Roberts	2.50
Hamlin	2.50	Turner	2.53
Hanson	2.51	Union	2.54
Hutchinson	2.52	Yankton	2.53
Kingsbury	2.51		

TENNESSEE

All counties $2.54

TEXAS

All counties $2.50

VIRGINIA

All counties $2.50

WEST VIRGINIA

All counties $2.50

WISCONSIN

County	Rate per bushel	County	Rate per bushel
Adams	$2.56	Milwaukee	$2.59
Barron	2.54	Monroe	2.56
Brown	2.55	Oconto	2.54
Buffalo	2.56	Outagamie	2.55
Burnett	2.53	Ozaukee	2.58
Calumet	2.56	Pepin	2.56
Chippewa	2.54	Pierce	2.56
Clark	2.54	Polk	2.54
Columbia	2.57	Portage	2.55
Crawford	2.58	Price	2.52
Dane	2.58	Racine	2.60
Dodge	2.58	Richland	2.57
Dunn	2.55	Rock	2.59
Eau Claire	2.55	Rusk	2.53
Fond du Lac	2.57	St. Croix	2.55
Grant	2.58	Sauk	2.57
Green	2.58	Shawano	2.54
Green Lake	2.56	Sheboygan	2.57
Iowa	2.58	Taylor	2.53
Jackson	2.55	Trempealeau	2.56
Jefferson	2.59	Vernon	2.57
Juneau	2.56	Walworth	2.60
Kenosha	2.60	Washburn	2.53
LaCrosse	2.56	Washington	2.58
Lafayette	2.58	Waukesha	2.59
Lincoln	2.53	Waupaca	2.55
Manitowoc	2.56	Waushara	2.56
Marathon	2.54	Winnebago	2.56
Marquette	2.56	Wood	2.55

(2) Where the State Committee determines that State or district weed control laws affect the soybean crop, the support rate will be 10 cents below the applicable county support rate as set forth in the schedule in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph. If upon delivery of the soybeans to CCC, the producer supplies a certificate indicating that the soybeans comply with the weed control laws, the producer will be credited with the amount of the differential in determining the settlement value.

(b) *Discounts and premiums.* The county support rates set forth in paragraph (a) of this section shall be adjusted by the following cumulative discounts and premiums to determine the support rates for soybeans of other classes and other eligible qualities:

(1) *Classification discount.* The support rates for soybeans of the classes Black Soybeans, Brown Soybeans, and Mixed Soybeans shall be 25 cents per bushel less than the support rates for the classes Green Soybeans and Yellow Soybeans.

(2) *Discounts for test weight per bushel, splits, and damaged kernels.* The following discounts are applicable to all classes of soybeans:

Test weight per bushel (pounds) [1]	Discount	Splits (percent) [1]	Discount	Damaged kernels (percent) [1]	Discount
	Cents per bushel		Cents per bushel		Cents per bushel
53.0–53.9	½	20.1–25.0	½	3.1–4.0	½
52.0–52.9	1	25.1–30.0	1	4.1–5.0	1
51.0–51.9	1½	30.1–35.0	1½	5.1–6.0	1½
50.0–50.9	2	35.1–40.0	2	6.1–7.0	2
49.0–49.9	2½			7.1–8.0	2½

[1] The figures in these columns are inclusive.

(3) *Premiums for low moisture content.* The following premiums are applicable to all classes of soybeans.

Moisture (percent):	Premium (cents per bushel)
11.2 or less	6
11.3–11.7, inclusive	5
11.8–12.2, inclusive	4
12.3–12.7, inclusive	3
12.8–13.2, inclusive	2
13.3–13.7, inclusive	1
13.8–14.0, inclusive	0

§ 601.2059 *Warehouse charges.* (a) Warehouse receipts and the soybeans represented thereby stored in approved warehouses operating under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement may be subject to liens for warehouse handling and storage charges at not to exceed the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement rates from the date the soybeans are deposited in the warehouse for storage. Where the date of deposit (the date of the warehouse receipt if the date of deposit is not shown) on warehouse receipts representing soybeans stored in warehouses operating under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement is on or before May 31, 1953, the storage charges per bushel specified in the following table shall be deducted in computing the amount of the loan or the purchase price.

Amount of deduction (cents per bushel)	Area I [1] Date of deposit (all dates inclusive)	Area II [2] Date of deposit (all dates inclusive)	Area III [3] Date of deposit (all dates inclusive)	Area IV [4] Date of deposit (all dates inclusive)
15				Prior to June 11, 1952.
14	Prior to May 22, 1952	Prior to June 11, 1952	Prior to June 26, 1952	June 11–July 10.
13	May 22–June 20	June 11–July 10	June 26–July 25	July 11–Aug. 9.
12	June 21–July 20	July 11–Aug. 9	July 26–Aug. 24	Aug. 10–Sept. 8.
11	July 21–Aug. 19	Aug. 10–Sept. 8	Aug. 25–Sept. 23	Sept. 9–Oct. 8.
10	Aug. 20–Sept. 18	Sept. 9–Oct. 8	Sept. 24–Oct. 23	Oct. 9–Nov. 7.
9	Sept. 19–Oct. 18	Oct. 9–Nov. 7	Oct. 24–Nov. 22	Nov. 8–Dec. 2.
8	Oct. 19–Nov. 17	Nov. 8–Dec. 7	Nov. 23–Dec. 22	Dec. 3–Dec. 22.
7	Nov. 18–Dec. 17	Dec. 8, 1952–Jan. 6, 1953	Dec. 23, 1952–Jan. 11, 1953	Dec. 23, 1952–Jan. 11, 1953.
6	Dec. 18, 1952–Jan. 16, 1953	Jan. 7–Jan. 31	Jan. 12–Jan. 31	Jan. 12–Jan. 31.
5	Jan. 17–Feb. 15	Feb. 1–Feb. 20	Feb. 1–Feb. 20	Feb. 1–Feb. 20.
4	Feb. 16–Mar. 12	Feb. 21–Mar. 12	Feb. 21–Mar. 12	Feb. 21–Mar. 12.
3	Mar. 13–Apr. 1	Mar. 13–Apr. 1	Mar. 13–Apr. 1	Mar. 13–Apr. 1.
2	Apr. 2–Apr. 21	Apr. 2–Apr. 21	Apr. 2–Apr. 21	Apr. 2–Apr. 21.
1	Apr. 22–May 11	Apr. 22–May 11	Apr. 22–May 11	Apr. 22–May 11.
0	May 12–May 31	May 12–May 31	May 12–May 31	May 12–May 31.

[1] Area I includes: Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington.
[2] Area II includes: Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, also Superior, Wisconsin.
[3] Area III includes: Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming, Wisconsin, except Superior.
[4] Area IV includes all states not listed in Areas I, II, and III above.

(b) Warehouse receipts and the soybeans represented thereby stored in approved warehouses operated by Eastern common carriers may be subject to liens for warehouse elevation (receiving and delivering) and storage charges from the date of deposit at rates approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(c) For soybeans stored in approved warehouses operated by Eastern common carriers, there shall be deducted in computing the loan or purchase price, except as provided in paragraph (c) (2) of § 601.2060, the amount of the approved tariff rate for storage (not including elevation), which will accumulate from the date of deposit through May 31, 1953. The county committee shall request the PMA commodity office to determine the amount of such charges. Where the producer presents evidence showing that the elevation has been prepaid, the amount of the storage charges to be deducted shall be reduced by the amount of the elevation charge prepaid by the producer.

§ 601.2060 *Settlement* — (a) *Farm-storage loans.* (1) In the case of soybeans delivered to CCC from farm-storage under the loan program, settlement shall be made at the applicable support rate for the approved point of delivery. The support rate shall be applied to the grade and quality of the total quantity of soybeans delivered.

(2) If the soybeans under farm-storage loan are, upon delivery, of a grade and/or quality for which no support rate has been established, the settlement value shall be the support rate established for the grade and/or quality of the soybeans placed under loan, less the difference, if any, at the time of delivery, between the market price for the grade and/or quality placed under loan and the market price of the soybeans delivered, as determined by CCC.

(3) If farm-stored soybeans are delivered to CCC prior to May 31, 1953, upon request of the producer and with the approval of CCC, the loan settlement shall be reduced by the applicable rate of storage charges per bushel as set forth in § 601.2059.

(b) *Warehouse-storage loans.* (1) In the case of warehouse receipts issued on a warehouse approved under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, if the warehouse loan is not redeemed and the warehouse receipt or the accompanying supplemental certificate contains a statement in substantially the following form "Full storage charges, not including receiving charges, paid through May 31, 1953, $_____," a refund in the amount of the smaller of (i) the storage charges prepaid by the producer, or (ii) the amount of the storage charges deducted at the time the loan was completed, will be made to the producer by the PMA county office.

(2) For soybeans stored in approved warehouses operated by Eastern common carriers, if the warehouse loan is not redeemed and the supplemental certificate and delivery order contains a statement in substantially the following form "Full storage charges paid through May 31, 1953, $_____," a refund will be made to the producer by the PMA county office of the amount of storage deducted at the time the loan was completed plus any elevation charge which was prepaid by the producer.

(c) *Purchase agreement.* (1) Soybeans delivered to CCC under a purchase agreement must meet the requirements of soybeans eligible for loan. The purchase rate per bushel of eligible soybeans shall be the support rate established for the approved point of delivery, subject to deduction of warehouse charges in accordance with § 601.2059, except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

In the case of warehouse receipts issued on a warehouse approved under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, if the warehouse receipt or the accompanying supplemental certificate representing soybeans stored in the warehouse contains a statement in substantially the following form "Full storage charges, not including receiving charges, paid through May 31, 1953, $_____," the producer shall be given credit for the smaller of (i) the storage charges prepaid by the producer, or (ii) the amount of the warehouse storage charges determined according to the time of deposit as provided in § 601.2059 at the time the settlement value of the commodity delivered is determined.

(2) For soybeans stored in approved warehouses operated by Eastern common carriers, if the supplemental certificate and delivery order representing soybeans stored in the warehouse contains a statement in substantially the following form "Full storage charges paid through May 31, 1953, $_____," no deduction for storage shall be made from the support rate at the time the settlement value of the commodity delivered is determined. The producer shall be given credit for the amount of any elevation charge prepaid at the time the settlement value of the commodity delivered is determined, if he presents evidence showing such prepayment.

(d) *Track-loading.* A track-loading payment of 2 cents per bushel will be made to the producer on soybeans delivered to CCC on track at a country point.

Issued this 16th day of June 1952.

[SEAL] W. E. UNDERHILL,
Acting Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

Approved:

HAROLD K. HILL,
Acting President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6730; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

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

[Lemon Regulation 439, Amdt. 1]

PART 953—LEMONS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENTS

(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 53, as amended (7 CFR Part

953), regulating the handling of lemons grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and upon the basis of the recommendation and information submitted by the Lemon Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of the quantity of such lemons which may be handled, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice and engage in public rule-making procedure (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this amendment is based became available and the time when this amendment must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, is insufficient, and this amendment relieves restriction on the handling of lemons grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona.

(b) *Order, as amended.* The provisions in paragraph (b) (1) (ii) of § 953.546 (Lemon Regulation 439, 17 F. R. 5387) are hereby amended to read as follows:

(ii) District 2, 850 carloads.

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

Done at Washington, D. C., this 17th day of June 1952.

[SEAL] M. W. BAKER,
Acting Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6737; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

TITLE 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter II—Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce

[Amdt. 30]

PART 608—DANGER AREAS

ALTERATIONS

The danger area alteration appearing hereinafter has been coordinated with the civil operators involved, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, through the Air Coordinating Committee, Airspace Subcommittee, and is adopted to become effective when indicated in order to promote safety of the flying public. Since a military function of the United States is involved, compliance with the notice, procedures, and effective date provisions of Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act is not required.

Part 608 is amended as follows:

In § 608.58, a Camp Guernsey, Wyoming, temporary area is added to read:

Name and location (chart)	Description by geographical coordinates	Designated altitudes	Time of designation	Using agency
CAMP GUERNSEY (Casper Chart).	N boundary: lat. 42°30'00" N; S boundary: lat. 42°25'00" N; E boundary: long. 104°38'00" W; W boundary: long. 104°43'00" W.	Surface to 12,500 feet m. s. l.	0700 to 1700 daily, m. s. t., June 19, 1952, through June 27, 1952.	Commanding Officer, 115th Armored Cavalry Regiment (L), Wyoming National Guard, Camp Guernsey, Wyo.

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

This amendment shall become effective on June 19, 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6779; Filed, June 19, 1952; 8:57 a. m.]

[Amdt. 14]

PART 610—MINIMUM EN ROUTE INSTRUMENT ALTITUDES

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

The minimum en route IFR altitudes appearing hereinafter have been coordinated with interested members of the industry in the regions concerned insofar as practicable. The altitudes are adopted without delay in order to provide for safety in air commerce. Therefore, compliance with the notice, procedures, and effective date provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act would be impracticable.

Part 610 is amended as follows:

1. The footnote to § 610.5 *Minimum en route IFR altitudes along particular routes* is amended as follows:

a. The Brems intersection is eliminated.

b. The Georgetown intersection is altered to read:

Georgetown intersection: The intersection of the Lexington, Kentucky, 350° true radial and the Louisville, Kentucky, 078° true radial.

c. The Mentone intersection is altered to read:

Mentone intersection: The intersection of the Fort Wayne, Indiana, 286° true radial and the Goshen, Indiana, 180° true radial.

d. The Thomaston intersection is altered to read:

Thomaston intersection: The intersection of the Goshen, Indiana, 255° true radial and the Chicago Heights, Illinois, 104° true radial.

2. Section 610.6004 *VOR civil airway No. 4* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Rock River, Wyo. (VOR).	Laramie, Wyo. (VOR).[1]	11,000

[1] 10,000'—minimum crossing altitude at Laramie (VOR), east-bound.

3. Section 610.6004 *VOR civil airway No. 4* is amended by adding:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Portland (Manor), Oreg. (VOR).	The Dalles, Oreg. (VOR).	8,000
St. Louis, Mo. (VOR), S. alternate.	Evansville, Ind. (VOR), S. alternate	4,400

4. Section 610.6006 *VOR civil airway No. 6* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Chicago Heights, Ill. (VOR).	Goshen, Ind. (VOR)...	2,100
Chicago Heights, Ill. (VOR), S. alternate.	Thomaston (INT), Ind. S. alternate.	2,000
Thomaston (INT), Ind. S. alternate.	Goshen, Ind. (VOR), S. alternate.	2,100
Goshen, Ind. (VOR), Dir. or N. alternate.	Toledo, Ohio (VOR), Dir. or N. alternate.	3,000
Youngstown, Ohio (VOR).	Mercer (INT), Pa....	2,600

5. Section 610.6006 *VOR civil airway No. 6* is amended by adding:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Oakland, Calif. (VOR).	Sacramento, Calif. (VOR).	4,000
Bay Point, Calif. (FM)	Sacramento, Calif. (VOR) (eastbound only).	2,000
Sacramento, Calif. (VOR).[1]	Int. Sacramento, Calif. 40° true rad. and Reno, Nev. 298° true rad.	11,000
Int. Sacramento, Calif. 40° true rad. and Reno, Nev., 298° true rad.	Reno, Nev. (VOR)....	12,000
Blue Canyon, Calif. (FM).	Sacramento, Calif. (VOR) (southwest-bound only).	7,000
Auburn, Calif. (FM)...	Sacramento, Calif. (VOR) (southwest-bound only).	3,500
Reno, Nev. (VOR).....	Lovelock, Nev. (VOR).	11,000
Lovelock, Nev. (VOR).	Battle Mountain, Nev. (VOR).	12,000
Battle Mountain, Nev. (VOR).	Wells, Nev. (VOR)...	12,000

[1] 3,000'—minimum crossing altitude at Sacramento (VOR), northeast-bound.

6. Section 610.6007 *VOR civil airway No. 7* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Lafayette, Ind. (VOR) Dir. & E. or W. alternate.	Chicago Heights, Ill. (VOR), Dir. & E. or W. alternate.	2,000

7. Section 610.6008 *VOR civil airway No. 8* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
South Bend, Ind. (VOR).	Goshen, Ind. (VOR).	2,300
Goshen, Ind. (VOR)	Findlay, Ohio (VOR).	2,300
Imperial, Nebr. (VOR) Dir. of N. alternate.	Lexington, Nebr. (VOR), Dir. or N. alternate.	4,500

8. Section 610.6012 *VOR civil airway No. 12* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Columbus, Ohio (VOR).	Newark (INT), Ohio.	2,300
Newark (INT), Ohio..	Pittsburgh, Pa. (VOR).	3,400
Columbus, Ohio (VOR), S. alternate.	Pittsburgh, Pa. (VOR), S. alternate.	3,400
St. Louis, Mo. (VOR), Dir. or N. alternate.	Vandalia, Ill. (VOR), Dir. or N. alternate.	2,000
Vandalia, Ill. (VOR), Dir. or N. alternate.	Terre Haute, Ind. (VOR), Dir. or N. alternate.	2,000

9. Section 610.6014 *VOR civil airway No. 14* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Perry (INT), Ohio.....	Kingsville (INT), Pa.	2,300
Kingsville (INT), Pa....	Erie, Pa. (VOR).....	2,000
St. Louis, Mo. (VOR), Dir. or N. alternate.	Vandalia, Ill. (VOR), Dir. or N. alternate.	2,000
Vandalia, Ill. (VOR), Dir. or N. alternate.	Terre Haute, Ind. (VOR, Dir. or N. alternate.	2,000

10. Section 610.6015 *VOR civil airway No. 15* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Huron, S. Dak. (VOR), Dir. or W. alternate.	Aberdeen, S. Dak. (VOR), Dir. or W. alternate.	2,500

11. Section 610.6019 *VOR civil airway No. 19* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Crazy Woman, Wyo. (VOR):	Sheridan, Wyo. (VOR):[1]	
Direct.....	Direct [1].....	9,500
E. alternate.....	E. alternate.....	7,500

[1] 8,500'—minimum crossing altitude at Sheridan (VOR), southeast-bound on direct radial.

12. Section 610.6023 *VOR civil airway No. 23* is amended by adding:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Fresno, Calif. (VOR)..	Modesto, Calif. (VOR).	2,000
Modesto, Calif. (VOR).	Sacramento, Calif. (VOR).	2,000
Sacramento, Calif. (VOR).	Red Bluff, Calif. (VOR).	4,000
Medford, Oreg. (VOR)..	Eugene, Oreg. (VOR).	8,000
Eugene, Oreg. (VOR)..	Portland (Manor), Oreg. (VOR).	4,000
Eugene, Oreg. (VOR), W. alternate.	Newberg, Oreg. (VOR), W. alternate.	6,100
Newberg, Oreg. (VOR).	Portland (Manor), Oreg. (VOR).	4,000
Portland (Manor), Oreg. (VOR).	Seattle, Wash. (VOR).	6,000
Seattle, Wash. (VOR)..	Bellingham, Wash. (VOR).	5,000

13. Section 610.6024 *VOR civil airway No. 24* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Aberdeen, S. Dak. (VOR), Dir. or N. alternate.	Watertown, S. Dak. (VOR), Dir or N. alternate.	3,000

14. Section 610.6025 *VOR civil airway No. 25* is added to read:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Oakland, Calif. (VOR).	Sacramento, Calif. (VOR).	4,000
Sacramento, Calif. (VOR).	Red Bluff, Calif. (VOR).	4,000

15. Section 610.6027 *VOR civil airway No. 27* is added to read:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
San Francisco, Calif. (VOR).	Oakland, Calif. (VOR).	3,000

16. Section 610.3028 *VOR civil airway No. 28* is added to read:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Oakland, Calif. (VOR).	Modesto, Calif. (VOR).	5,000

17. Section 610.6030 *VOR civil airway No. 30* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Monroeville (INT), Ohio.	Wellington, Ohio (VAR), Via W. crs.	2,000
Youngstown, Ohio (VOR).	Mercer (INT), Pa....	2,600

18. Section 610.6032 *VOR civil airway No. 32* is added to read:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Wells, Nev. (VOR).....	Wendover, Utah (VOR).	12,000
Wendover, Utah (VOR).	Salt Lake City, Utah (VOR).	11,000
Salt Lake City, Utah (VOR).[1]	Fort Bridger, Wyo. (VOR).	13,000

[1] 12,000'—minimum crossing altitude at Salt Lake City (VOR), east-bound.

19. Section 610.6038 *VOR civil airway No. 38* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Chicago Heights, Ill. (VOR).	Thomaston (INT), Ind.	2,000
Thomaston (INT), Ind..	Mentone (INT), Ind..	3,000

20. Section 610.6040 *VOR civil airway No. 40* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Int. Lansing, Mich. (VOR), rad. 71° true and Detroit Mich. (VOR), rad. 343° true.	Detroit, Mich. (VOR).	2,300
Clarksfield (INT), Ohio.	Wellington, Ohio (VAR).	2,000

21. Section 610.6042 *VOR civil airway No. 42* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Detroit, Mich. (VOR).	Int. Detroit, Mich., rad. 95° true and Cleveland, Ohio, rad. 321° true.	2,300
Int. Detroit, Mich., rad. 95° true and Cleveland, Ohio, rad. 321° true.	Cleveland, Ohio (VOR).	1,900

22. Section 610.6047 *VOR civil airway No. 47* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Louisville, Ky. (VOR).	Nabb (INT), Ind.....	2,100
Nabb (INT), Ind.....	Cincinnati, Ohio (VOR).	2,400

23. Section 610.6048 *VOR civil airway No. 48* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Burlington, Iowa (VOR).	Pontiac, Ill. (VOR)....	2,000
Pontiac Ill. (VOR), Dir. or S. alternate.	Chicago Heights, Ill. (VOR), Dir. or S. alternate.	2,000

24. Section 610.6052 *VOR civil airway No. 52* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Des Moines, Iowa (VOR): Direct	Ottumwa, Iowa (VOR): Direct	2,200
S. alternate	S. alternate	2,500

25. Section 610.6055 *VOR civil airway No. 55* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Fort Wayne, Ind. (VOR)	Goshen, Ind. (VOR)	2,300
Goshen, Ind. (VOR)	South Bend, Ind. (VOR).	2,300

26. Section 610.6059 *VOR civil airway No. 59* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Evansville, Ind. (VOR), Dir. or E. alternate.	Vandalia, Ill. (VOR), Dir. or E. alternate.	1,700

27. Section 610.6084 *VOR civil airway No. 84* amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Lansing, Mich. (VOR)	Int. Lansing, Mich., rad. 671° true and Detroit, Mich., rad. 343° true.	2,300

28. Section 610.6085 *VOR civil airway No. 85* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Rock River, Wyo. (VOR), Dir. or E. alternate.	Casper, Wyo. (VOR),[1] Dir. or E. alternate.	11,000

[1] 9,500'—minimum crossing altitude at Casper (VOR), south-bound.

29. Section 610.6090 *VOR civil airway No. 90* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Lansing, Mich. (VOR)	Milford (INT), Mich.	4,000
Milford (INT), Mich.	Detroit, Mich. (VOR).	2,300

30. Section 610.6110 *VOR civil airway No. 110* is added to read:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Int. San Francisco, Calif. (VOR), rad. 218° true and a line bearing 319° true from Salinas, Calif. (VHF/VAR).	San Francisco, Calif. (VOR).	5,000
San Francisco, Calif. (VOR).	Modesto, Calif. (VOR)	5,000

31. Section 610.14 *Green civil airway No. 4* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Columbia, Mo. (LFR)	St. Peters (INT), Mo.	2,300

32. Section 610.201 *Red civil airway No. 1* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Denver, Colo. (LFR)	Int. S. crs. Akron, Colo. (LFR), and 267° mag. bearing from Goodland, Kans. (LF/RBN).	6,900
Int. S crs. Akron, Colo. (LFR), and 267° mag. bearing from Goodland, Kans. (LF/RBN).	Goodland, Kans. (LF/RBN).	6,000

33. Section 610.637 *Blue civil airway No. 37* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Medicine Bow (INT), Wyo.	Casper, Wyo. (LF...)	11,000

[1] 10,000'—minimum crossing altitude at Casper (LFR), south-bound.

34. Section 610.675 *Blue civil airway No. 76* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Casper, Wyo. (LFR)[1]	Sinclair, Wyo. (LFR)	11,000

[1] 10,000'—minimum crossing altitude at Casper (LFR), southwest-bound.

35. Section 610.669 *Blue civil airway No. 69* is amended to read in part:

From—	To—	Minimum altitude
Ottumwa, Iowa (LF/RBN).	Des Moines, Iowa (LFR).	2,200

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

These rules shall become effective June 17, 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6603; Filed, June 17, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 17—COMMODITY AND SECURITIES EXCHANGES

Chapter II—Securities and Exchange Commission

PART 240—GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS, SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS FROM SECTION 16 (b)

The Securities and Exchange Commission today announced that it had adopted a new rule exempting from the operation of section 16 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act certain acquisitions and dispositions of securities pursuant to mergers or consolidations. Section 16 (b) provides, in general, that where any director, officer or principal holder of a registered equity security has realized a profit from any purchase and sale (or sale and purchase) of any equity security of the company of which he is an officer, director, or stockholder within any period of less than six months, such profit inures to the issuer. The section authorizes the Commission to exempt therefrom any transactions not comprehended within it.

The new rule is designed to exempt from the operation of section 16 (b) certain purchases and sale which take place in the course of mergers and consolidations. The rule applies to both technical mergers and consolidations and sales of assets in return for securities which result in a company that, in practical effect, is a combination of two or more other companies. The exemption is granted whenever a merger or consolidation does not result in any significant change in the character or structure of the company. The text of the Commission action is as follows:

The Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to authority vested in it by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, particularly sections 3 (a) (12), 16 (b) and 23 (a) thereof, and deeming such action necessary and appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors, and necessary to carry out the provisions of the act, hereby adopts the following rule:

§ 240.16b-7 *Exemption from section 16 (b) of certain acquisitions and dispositions of securities pursuant to mergers or consolidations.* (a) The following transactions shall be exempt from the

provisions of section 16 (b) as not comprehended within the purpose of said subsection:

(1) The acquisition of a security of a company, pursuant to a merger or consolidation, in exchange for a security of a company which, prior to said merger or consolidation, owned 95 percent or more of the equity securities of all other companies involved in the merger or consolidation except, in the case of consolidation, the resulting company;

(2) The disposition of a security, pursuant to a merger or consolidation of a company which, prior to said merger or consolidation, owned 95 percent or more of the equity securities of all other companies involved in the merger or consolidation except, in the case of consolidations, the resulting company;

(3) The acquisition of a security of a company, pursuant to a merger or consolidation, in exchange for a security of a company which, prior to said merger or consolidation, held over 95 percent of the combined assets of all the companies undergoing merger or consolidation, computed according to their book values prior to the merger or consolidation as determined by reference to their most recent available financial statements for a twelve month period prior to the merger or consolidation.

(4) The disposition of a security, pursuant to a merger or consolidation, of a company which, prior to said merger or consolidation, held over 95 percent of the combined assets of all the companies undergoing merger or consolidation, computed according to their book values prior to the merger or consolidation, as determined by reference to their most recent available financial statements for a twelve month period prior to the merger or consolidation.

(b) A merger within the meaning of this rule shall include the sale or purchase of substantially all the assets of one company by another in exchange for stock which is then distributed to the security holders of the company which sold its assets.

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, if an officer, director or stockholder shall make any purchase (other than a purchase exempted by this rule) of a security in any company involved in the merger or consolidation and any sale (other than a sale exempted by this rule) of a security in any other company involved in the merger or consolidation within any period of less than six months during which the merger or consolidation took place the exemption provided by this rule shall be unavailable to such officer, director or stockholder.

Accordingly, the foregoing action shall be effective June 9, 1952.

(Sec. 23, 48 Stat. 901, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 78w. Interprets or applies sec. 16, 48 Stat. 896; 15 U. S. C. 78p)

By the Commission.

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

JUNE 9, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6700; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE

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

Subchapter C—Miscellaneous Excise Taxes

[T. D. 5912; Reg. 15]

PART 190—RECTIFICATION OF SPIRITS AND WINES

PRODUCTION OF VODKA

1. Section 2800 (a) (5) of the Internal Revenue Code was amended by Public Law 355 (82d Cong.), effective July 1, 1952, by deleting the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "or to vodka produced from pure spirits in the manner authorized at registered distilleries." The section now reads:

SEC. 2800. TAX.
(a) *Rate*—
(1) * * *
* * * * *

(5) *Rectified spirits and wines.* In addition to the tax imposed by this chapter on distilled spirits and wines, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, a tax of 30 cents on each proof gallon and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof gallon on all distilled spirits or wines rectified, purified, or refined in such manner, and on all mixtures produced in such manner, that the person so rectifying, purifying, refining, or mixing the same is a rectifier within the meaning of section 3254 (g): *Provided*, That this tax shall not apply to gin produced by the redistillation of a pure spirit over juniper berries and other aromatics or to vodka produced from pure spirits in the manner authorized at registered distilleries.

* * * * * *

2. In order to conform Regulations 15 (26 CFR Part 190) to such amendment, the regulations are hereby amended as follows:

(a) Section 190.122 is amended; and

(b) Sections 190.468a, 190.468b, 190.468c, 190.468d, 190.468e, 190.468f and 190.468g are added.

SUBPART I—EQUIPMENT

§ 190.122. *Receiving tanks.* Where rectified products are produced by redistillation, such as gin or cordials, or where spirits are redistilled, or where vodka is produced, the rectifier must provide a requisite number of receiving tanks. Each tank shall be constructed of metal or other suitable material and equipped with a suitable device whereby the contents can be accurately determined. Manheads, inlets, and outlets of such tanks must be provided with facilities for locking with Government locks. Each tank shall have plainly and legibly painted thereon words indicating its use, as "Gin receiving tank," "Cordial receiving tank," "Heads and tails receiving tank," "Vodka receiving tank," etc., followed by its serial number and capacity in gallons. Receiving tanks must be located in the rectifying room.

(53 Stat. 300 as amended, 318, 375; 26 U. S. C. 2801, 2829, 3176)

SUBPART Y—RECTIFICATION

TAX-EXEMPT VODKA

§ 190.468a *Production.* Vodka may be produced exempt from the rectification tax in accordance with the procedure prescribed by § 190.468b. Vodka so produced must be run into a receiving tank from which it must be promptly (a) drawn into metal, porcelain or glass containers or paraffin-lined containers, gauged, stamped, and removed to the finished products room or (b) transferred to a bottling tank, gauged, and bottled and removed to the finished products room or conveyed by pipeline to a contiguous tax-paid bottling house or rectifying plant for bottling. (See §§ 190.615 to 190.672.)

(53 Stat. 298 as amended, 300 as amended, 375; 26 U. S. C. 2800, 2801, 3176)

§ 190.468b *Methods of production.* Vodka may be produced, exempt from the rectification tax, from pure spirits which are reduced to not more than 110 degrees of proof and not less than 80 degrees of proof and which, after such reduction in proof, are so treated by one of the following methods as to be without distinctive character, aroma, or taste:

(a) By causing the spirits to flow continuously through a tank or a series of tanks containing at least 1½ pounds of charcoal for each gallon of spirits contained therein at any one time so that the spirits are in intimate contact with the charcoal for a period of not less than 8 hours, not less than 10 percent of the charcoal being replaced by new charcoal at the expiration of each 40 hours of operation, at a rate which will replace at least 6 pounds of charcoal for every 100 gallons of spirits treated;

(b) By keeping the spirits in constant movement by mechanical means in contact for not less than 8 hours with at least 6 pounds of new charcoal for every 100 gallons of spirits;

(c) By purifying or refining the spirits by any other method which the Deputy Commissioner finds will result in a product equally without distinctive character, aroma, or taste, and which method has been approved by him.

(53 Stat. 298 as amended, 300 as amended, 375; 26 U. S. C. 2800, 2801, 3176)

§ 190.468c *Definition of pure spirit.* The term "pure spirit" as used in § 190.468b is held to mean alcohol or neutral spirits, distilled at or above 190 degrees of proof (whether or not such proof is subsequently reduced), and free from impurities.

(53 Stat. 300 as amended, 375; 26 U. S. C. 2801, 3176)

§ 190.468d *Mixing with other spirits or materials prohibited.* Vodka produced in accordance with § 190.468b, under exemption from the rectification tax cannot be mixed with other spirits or treated by the addition or abstraction of any substance or material other than pure water after production, nor can any substance or material other than pure water and that specified in § 190.468b be added to the spirits prior to or during production.

(53 Stat. 298 as amended, 300 as amended, 375, 391; 26 U. S. C. 2800, 2801, 3176, 3254)

§ 190.468e *Reduction and filtering.* Vodka exempt from the rectification tax may be reduced with water in the re-

ceiving or bottling tanks and may be filtered when necessary to remove materials held in suspension. The subsequent use of filters or filter-aids which change the composition and character of the vodka will subject the product to the rectification tax. Whether such subsequent filtering changes the composition of the vodka is a question of fact determinable by chemical analysis of samples of the vodka before and after filtration.

(53 Stat. 298 as amended, 300 as amended, 375, 391; 26 U. S. C. 2800, 2801, 3176, 3254)

TAXABLE VODKA

§ 190.468f *Production.* Vodka produced at a rectifying plant in any manner or by any means, other than that specified in § 190.468b, is subject to the rectification tax.

(53 Stat. 298 as amended, 300 as amended, 375, 391; 26 U. S. C. 2800, 2801, 3176, 3254)

§ 190.468g *Treatment of vodka.* The treatment of vodka, after its production in accordance with § 190.468b, with any materials or process which changes its composition, subjects the product to the rectification tax. Such treatment includes the flavoring of vodka in any manner, and the manipulation of vodka by a physical or chemical process, such as redistillation, filtration, or treatment with activated carbon or other materials, which changes its composition or character.

(53 Stat. 298 as amended, 300 as amended, 375, 391; 26 U. S. C. 2800, 2801, 3176, 3254)

3. The purpose of these amendments is to give effect to the Public Law 355, 82d Congress, which amends section 2800 (a) (5) of the Internal Revenue Code, to relieve from the rectification tax of 30 cents a proof gallon imposed by that section vodka produced by rectifiers by treating pure spirits in the same manner as such spirits are authorized to be treated in producing vodka at registered distilleries.

4. Because the amendments made by this Treasury decision merely conform Regulations 15 to the amendment of the Internal Revenue Code, 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 (5 U. S. C. 1001, et seq.), or subject to the effective date limitation of section 4 (c) of that act.

5. This Treasury decision shall be effective July 1, 1952, and shall apply only to vodka produced on or after such date.

(53 Stat. 298 as amended, 300 as amended, 318, 375, 391; 26 U. S. C. 2800, 2801, 2829, 3176, 3254)

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

Approved: June 17, 1952.

THOMAS J. LYNCH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6754; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:56 a. m.]

TITLE 29—LABOR

Chapter V—Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor

PART 522—EMPLOYMENT OF LEARNERS

KNITTED WEAR INDUSTRY; DEFINITION OF "LEARNER"

The definition of the term "experienced worker" contained in § 522.77 has previously been amended (16 F. R. 5895) so as to include among others, "any person employed in the manufacture of men's and boys' underwear from any woven fabric who has been employed within the previous two years in the Single Pants, Shirts and Allied Garments, Women's Apparel, Sportswear and Other Odd Outerwear, Rainwear, Robes, and Leather and Sheep-lined Garments Divisions of the Apparel Industry, as defined in § 522.161, for 320 hours or more in the occupations of machine stitcher or presser." For purposes of clarification, it is desirable to add a corresponding provision to the definition of the term "learner" contained in § 522.76.

Accordingly, pursuant to authority under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, § 522.76 is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 522.76 *Definition of "learner."* Only learners may be employed at a subminimum wage under certificates issued. In §§ 522.68 to 522.79 the term learner means a person who has been employed within the previous 2 years in the knitted wear industry for less than 480 hours in the occupation of machine knitter, or 320 hours in the occupations of machine stitcher or presser, or 240 hours in the occupations of winder, dyeing machine operator, brush machine operator, or dryer operator. In the men's and boys' woven underwear division of the knitted wear industry a learner also means a person who has been employed within the previous 2 years for less than 320 hours in the occupations of machine stitcher or presser in the single pants, shirts and allied garments, women's apparel, sportswear and other odd outerwear, rainwear, robes, and leather and sheeplined garments divisions of the apparel industry.

(Sec. 14, 52 Stat. 1068; 29 U. S. C. 214)

In view of the fact that this amendment is merely made for purposes of clarification and makes no substantive change in the regulations contained in this part, it is unnecessary to comply with the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act. This amendment shall become effective on the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of June, 1952.

WM. R. McCOMB,
Administrator,
Wage and Hour Division.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6691; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter V—Department of the Army

Subchapter G—Procurement

ARMY PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

The following amendments to subchapter G are issued:

PART 590—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Part 590 is amended as indicated below:

1. Section 590.604–4 is amended by striking out the words "until June 30, 1951", wherever they appear therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "until June 30, 1952".

2. Section 590.606–8 (c) is amended to read as follows:

§ 590.606–8 *Distribution of procurement contracts to the Army Audit Agency.* * * *

(c) Distribution of the above indicated contractual documents and supplemental information will be made by the procuring office to the audit regional office of the area in which the performance will be accomplished. Special arrangements may be made by agreement between a procuring office and the audit agency. The addresses and jurisdictional areas of the regional offices are as follows:

Name and Address of Regional Office and Regional Jurisdiction

New York Regional Office, Army Audit Agency, 180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.: First Army Area, Second Army Area, State of Michigan and Military District of Washington.

Atlanta Regional Office, Army Audit Agency, 830–836 West Peachtree Street NW., Atlanta, Ga.: Third Army Area.

Chicago Regional Office, Army Audit Agency, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.: Fourth Army Area and Fifth Army Area (less State of Michigan).

San Francisco Regional Office, Army Audit Agency, Fort Mason, San Francisco, Calif.: Sixth Army Area.

* * * * *

3. Section 590.809 (d) is amended by rescinding subparagraph (3) thereof.

PART 591—PROCUREMENT BY FORMAL ADVERTISING

Part 591 is amended as indicated below:

1. Section 591.102 (b) is amended by changing the reference "§ 590.303 (d) of this chapter", appearing therein, to read "§ 590.303–4 of this chapter".

2. Section 591.406–4 (c) is added as follows:

§ 591.406–4 *Equal bids.* * * *

(c) The policy provided in § 401.406–4 of this title relating to the award of contracts in a "distressed employment area" shall be deemed to apply to both Group IV "Area of Labor Surplus," appearing in the "Bimonthly Summary of Labor Market Developments in Major Areas," as published by the Labor Department, and labor surplus areas as may

be certified by the Director of Defense Mobilization.

PART 594—INTERDEPARTMENTAL PROCUREMENT

Part 594 is amended by adding item "429" and Description "3⅝ by 6½ inches, white, open side, window (for DD Form 446)" to the list of envelopes authorized for supply to the military service contained in § 594.254 (b).

PART 596—CONTRACT CLAUSES AND FORMS

Part 596 is amended by changing paragraph (b) (3) (i) of § 596.103-12 to read as follows:

§ 596.103-12 *Disputes.* * * *

(b) *Procedure for handling disputes.* * * *

(3) *Findings of fact and decisions.* (i) In rendering a decision on any dispute involving a question of fact, the Contracting Officer or the Head of a Procuring Activity, as the case may be, will prepare and sign findings of fact, a true copy of which with his written decision will be promptly furnished the contractor. The Contracting Officer will include in his decision the following paragraph:

If in your opinion the findings and decision hereinbefore set forth involve a dispute concerning a question of fact, you are hereby notified that in accordance with the provisions of Clause _____, "Disputes" of the above-numbered contract you may appeal from these findings and decision to the Secretary of the Army. If properly filed, your appeal will be heard by the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals, the duly authorized representative of the Secretary. The Rules of the Board provide that an appeal may take the form of the notice of appeal. It may be in the form of a letter or any other form which presents the necessary information, including specific facts and argument, complete in reasonable detail, in support of the appeal. A notice of appeal must be addressed to the Secretary of the Army and must be mailed to, or filed with, the undersigned Contracting Officer within 30 days after receipt of these findings and decision. A notice of appeal should indicate that an appeal is intended and should identify the contract (by number), the decision from which the appeal is taken, the date of the decision, the contractual provision concerned in the dispute, the nature of the dispute, and the relief sought by the appeal. The Rules further provide that the notice of appeal should be signed personally by the Contractor taking the appeal or by an officer of the appellant corporation or member of the appellant firm or by the Contractor's duly authorized representative. Three copies of the notice of appeal should be furnished.

PART 597—TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS

SUBPART G—FORMS

1. The heading for Part 597 is revised to read as set forth above.

2. Section 597.704 is amended to read as follows:

§ 597.704 *Termination clause for research and development contracts.* The following clause shall be inserted in all research and development contracts amounting to more than $1,000:

TERMINATION FOR CONVENIENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT

(a) The performance of work under this contract may be terminated by the Government in accordance with this clause in whole, or from time to time in part, whenever the Contracting Officer shall determine that such termination is in the best interest of the Government. Any such termination shall be effected by delivery to the Contractor of a Notice of Termination specifying the extent to which performance of work under the contract is terminated, and the date upon which such termination becomes effective.

(b) After receipt of a Notice of Termination, and except as otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor shall (1) stop work under the contract on the date and to the extent specified in the Notice of Termination; (2) place no further orders or subcontracts for materials, services or facilities except as may be necessary for completion of such portion of the work under the contract as is not terminated; (3) terminate all orders and subcontracts to the extent that they relate to the performance of work terminated by the Notice of Termination; (4) assign to the Government, in the manner, at the times, and to the extent directed by the Contracting Officer, all of the right, title, and interest of the Contractor under the orders and subcontracts so terminated; (5) settle all claims arising out of such termination of orders and subcontracts, subject to the approval or ratification of the Contracting Officer, which approval or ratification shall be final for all the purposes of this clause; (6) transfer title and deliver to the Government, in the manner, at the times, and to the extent, if any, directed by the Contracting Officer, (i) the fabricated or unfabricated parts, work in process, completed work, supplies, and other material produced as a part of, or acquired in connection with the performance of, the work terminated by the Notice of Termination, and (ii) the completed or partially completed reports, plans, drawings, information, and other property which, if the contract had been completed, would have been required to be furnished to the Government; (7) use its best efforts to sell, in the manner, at the times, to the extent and at the price or prices directed or authorized by the Contracting Officer, any property of the types referred to in provision (6) of this paragraph: *Provided, however,* That the Contractor (i) shall not be required to extend credit to any purchaser, and (ii) may keep any such property at a price or prices approved by the Contracting Officer; and provided further that the proceeds of any such transfer or disposition shall be applied in reduction of any payments to be made by the Government to the Contractor under this contract or shall otherwise be credited to the price or cost of the work covered by this contract or paid in such other manner as the Contracting Officer may direct; (8) complete performance of such part of the work as shall not have been terminated by the Notice of Termination; and (9) take such action as may be necessary, or as the Contracting Officer may direct, for the protection and preservation of the property related to this contract which is in the possession of the Contractor and in which the Government has or may acquire an interest.

(c) After receipt of a Notice of Termination, the Contractor shall submit to the Contracting Officer its termination claim, in the form prescribed by the Contracting Officer. Such claim shall be submitted promptly but in no event later than one year from the effective date of termination, unless one or more extensions in writing are granted by the Contracting Officer upon request of the Contractor made in writing within such one year period or authorized extension thereof. Upon failure of the Contractor to submit its termination claim within the time allowed, the Contracting Officer shall determine, on the basis of information available to him, the amount, if any, due to the Contractor by reason of the termination.

(d) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (c), the Contractor and the Contracting Officer may agree upon the whole or any part of the amount or amounts to be paid to the Contractor by reason of the total or partial termination of work pursuant to this clause. The contract shall be amended accordingly, and the Contractor shall be paid the agreed amount. Such amendment shall be final and conclusive upon the Contractor and the Government.

(e) In the event of the failure of the Contractor and the Contracting Officer to agree as provided in paragraph (d) upon the whole amount to be paid to the Contractor by reason of the termination of work pursuant to this clause, the Government, but without duplication of any amounts agreed upon in accordance with paragraph (d), shall pay to the contractor the total amount of its costs allocable to the contract up to the time of termination and reasonable costs of settlement including accounting, legal, clerical, and other expenses reasonably necessary for the preparation of settlement claims and supporting data together with reasonable storage, transportation, and other costs incurred in connection with the protection or disposition of termination inventory.

(f) Any determination of costs under paragraph (c) or (e) hereof shall be governed by the Cost Principles set forth in Section XV of the Armed Services Procurement Regulation, as in effect on the date of this contract.

(g) The Contractor shall have the right of appeal, under the clause of this contract entitled "Disputes," from any determination of the amount due to the Contractor made by the Contracting Officer under paragraphs (c) or (e) above, except that if the Contractor has failed to submit its claim within the time provided in paragraph (c) above and has failed to request extension of such time, he shall have no such right of appeal. In any case where the Contracting Officer has made a determination of the amount due under paragraph (c) or (e) above, the Government shall pay to the Contractor the following: (i) if there is no right of appeal hereunder or if no timely appeal has been taken, the amount so determined by the Contracting Officer, or (ii) if an appeal has been taken, the amount finally determined on such appeal; any such determination being final and conclusive upon the Contractor and the Government.

(h) In arriving at the amount due the Contractor under this clause there shall be deducted (1) all unliquidated advance or other unliquidated payments on account theretofore made to the Contractor, (2) any claim which the Government may have against the Contractor in connection with this contract, and (3) the agreed price for, or the proceeds of sale of, any materials, supplies, or other things kept by the Contractor or sold, pursuant to the provisions of this clause, and not otherwise recovered or credited to the Government.

(i) Unless otherwise provided for in this contract, or by applicable statute, the Contractor, from the effective date of termination and for a period of three years after final settlement under this contract, shall preserve and make available to the Government at all reasonable times at the office of the Contractor but without expense to the Government, all its books, records, documents, and other evidence on the cost and expenses of the Contractor under this contract and relating to the work terminated hereunder, or, to the extent approved by the

Contracting Officer, photographs, microphotographs, or other authentic reproductions thereof.

PART 601—LABOR

Part 601 is amended by adding a new Subpart J, including §§ 601.1001, 601.1050–601.1054, as follows:

SUBPART J—WAGE STABILIZATION

§ 601.1001 *Basic considerations.* Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), as amended, authorizes the President to issue regulations and orders to stabilize wages. Part IV, Executive Order No. 10161, September 9, 1950, delegated this authority to the Economic Stabilization Administrator, who has established three agencies for the promulgation of wage stabilization policies and procedures. These agencies are the Wage Stabilization Board, the Salary Stabilization Board, and the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission. In certain respects, regulations and procedures issued by these agencies affect Procuring Activities. In order to achieve effective coordination and to insure consistency of actions within the Department of the Army, policy and procedures are hereby established to govern the relationship of the Department of the Army with those agencies, principally the Wage Stabilization Board, with regard to problems involving employees of military contractors or suppliers. (The policy and procedures set forth below are not applicable to civilian personnel employed within the Department of the Army.)

§ 601.1050 *Applicability.* Except for the specifically exempted areas and categories listed below, geographical coverage with respect to wage and salary stabilization extends throughout all States, Territories and Possessions of the United States (including the District of Columbia). Currently exempted areas and categories are as follows: (a) Puerto Rico, (b) Virgin Islands, (c) Panama Canal Zone, and (d) American employees employed in foreign countries.

§ 601.1051 *Enforcement of wage and salary regulations*—(a) *General.* The current wage and salary stabilization program is implemented by the issuance of regulations and orders applicable to certain practices of employee remuneration. The Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, provided that agencies of the Government, in determining the costs or expenses of contractors, may be required to disregard any wage, salary, or other compensation payment made in contravention of wage or salary stabilization regulation or orders.

(b) *Determination of unlawful payments.* Primary responsibility for determining violations of wage and salary regulations rests with the wage and salary stabilization agencies. Enforcement commissions of those agencies will undertake necessary reviews and investigations to insure compliance with stabilization regulations. Insofar as Army contractors are determined to have made wage, salary, or other compensation payments in contravention of regulations, certifications with respect thereto will be submitted to the Under Secretary of the Army.

(c) *Responsibility of the Department of the Army.* Upon appropriate certification by a stabilization agency to the effect that an Army contractor has made payments of wages, salaries or other compensation in contravention of existing regulations, the Army is charged with the responsibility of disallowing such payments.

(d) *Responsibility of procuring activities.* The aforementioned certifications, which will specify the amount to be disallowed and the military contracts to which such amount is applicable, will be forwarded by the Under Secretary of the Army to Heads of Procuring Activities, through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G–4. It is the responsibility of the Heads of Procuring Activities to institute action whereby the amounts specified in said certifications as having been paid in contravention of regulations will be disallowed in determining payments to a contractor under the contract of the Army. Heads of Procuring Activities will notify the Under Secretary of the Army (Attn: Office of Labor Adviser) through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G–4, when action has been completed pursuant to the certification.

(e) *Violations discovered by procuring activities.* Whenever, in the course of routine auditing or examination of the records of an Army contractor, or in the course of any other routine dealing with such an employer, representatives of the Procuring Activities come into possession of information indicating that wage, salary, or other compensation payments may have been made by such an employer in contravention of stabilization regulations, the Procuring Activity concerned will transmit to the Under Secretary of the Army (Attn: Office of Labor Adviser), through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G–4, notice of that fact, together with as much information regarding the possible violation or violations as is available. This requirement is not intended to increase the regular responsibility of any Procuring Activity in making any such audit, examination or in any other way dealing with such an employer.

(f) *Reporting.* Reporting required by subparagraphs (d) and (e) above is exempt from Reports Control in accordance with paragraph 4c, AR 305–15.

§ 601.1052 *Procedures pertaining to applications filed on grounds of present or imminent manpower shortages*—(a) *Basic considerations.* It is the policy of the Government that wage adjustments should ordinarily be used for purposes of attracting or retaining labor. The Wage Stabilization Board will not consider requests for approval of increases in wages and other compensation greater in amount than might otherwise be authorized, except in rare and unusual cases involving manpower shortages in essential defense activities, or activities essential to the national health, safety, and interest. In those cases the Wage Stabilization Board will consider such requests only if governmental agencies concerned with the production and manpower problems certify to the Board that a concerted program has been undertaken to remedy the manpower shortages by means other than wage adjustments.

(b) *Implementing procedures established by the Wage Stabilization Board.* An employer seeking relief from manpower shortages through wage increases must file nine copies of his petition with the local office of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. Wage and Hour offices will forward several copies to the regional office of the Wage Stabilization Board, which will determine to what extent wage increases may be granted under current regulations other than for manpower purposes. Other copies of the petition will be transmitted through the national office of the Wage Stabilization Board to the Defense Manpower Administration. If, upon a preliminary check, the latter agency finds that the petition is worthy of the Wage Stabilization Board's consideration and if the regional office of the Wage Stabilization Board did not grant a wage increase in the amount requested by the employer, the Defense Manpower Administration will proceed to obtain production information from the procurement agencies concerned. The Wage Stabilization Board, in turn, will then consider the case on the basis of all pertinent data submitted to it by the Defense Manpower Administration, including the production data supplied by procurement agencies.

(c) *Responsibility of procuring activities.* In connection with the procedure spelled out in paragraph (b) of this section, Procuring Activities, upon specific request will submit to the Under Secretary of the Army (Attn: Office of Labor Adviser), through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G–4, information which will provide the basis for transmitting to the Wage Stabilization Board, the following facts:

(1) The relative importance of the product or service in the achievement of essential defense or civilian production or procurement goals.

(2) The extent to which the product or service is or will be behind schedule and the consequence of failure to remedy such situations.

(3) The extent to which factors other than manpower will result in failure to meet production or procurement schedules.

§ 601.1053 *General relationship with the Wage Stabilization Board*—(a) *Basic policy.* Under current policy of the Department of Defense, agencies of the Department of the Army are precluded from making statements to the Wage Stabilization Board recommending approval or disapproval of any application submitted to the Board. However, Procuring Activities are authorized to maintain liaison with the Board for the purpose of expediting consideration of pending applications, exchanging and obtaining information, supplying background, material on specific cases, or furnishing statements of fact relating to the importance of the product or service to the procurement program.

(b) *Coordination.* Should a Procuring Activity wish to obtain a formal interpretation, clarification of policy, a revision of procedure or other action having implications for more than one

Procuring Activity, its proposed request will be coordinated with the Office of the Under Secretary of the Army (Attn: Office of Labor Adviser), through the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, prior to submission to the Wage Stabilization Board.

§ 601.1054 *Sources of information on Wage Stabilization matters.* In view of the considerable complexities involved in wage stabilization problems and the complex regulations issued by the Wage Stabilization Board, Procuring Activities should avoid the responsibility of independently advising contractors, either definitively or informally, with respect to interpretations of regulations, orders or procedures. The evaluation of interpretative, informational, and procedural questions is the function of Wage and Hour field offices and regional Wage Stabilization Boards. Specifically these two agencies have been delegated the following functions:

Wage and Hour Field Offices: (1) To answer questions pertaining to interpretations of regulations or orders and pertaining to procedures; (2) to receive applications and petitions; and (3) to make pro forma rulings on relatively simple issues.

Regional Wage Stabilization Boards: (1) To make final decisions on certain questions; (2) to refer questions of policy to the national office of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Representatives of Procuring Activities should submit their questions and those referred to them by contractors to applicable offices of said organizations. It is noted that questions pertaining to interpretation of regulations and to general information should be directed to Wage and Hour field offices.

(R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22. Interpret or apply 62 Stat. 21; 41 U. S. C. Sup., 151–161) [C6, 10 Mar. 1952, C7, 1 Apr. 1952, Proc. Cir. 10, 2 Apr. 1952, and C8, 1 May 1952]

[SEAL] WM. E. BERGIN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6687; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

Chapter VII—Department of the Air Force

Subchapter G—Personnel

PART 878—DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

INDIVIDUAL DECORATIONS; SERVICE AWARDS, MEDALS, RIBBONS, AND DEVICES; CERTIFICATES AND LAPEL BUTTONS

1. Section 878.24 is changed to read as follows:

§ 878.24 *Medal of Freedom.* (a) The Medal of Freedom is a circular bronze medallion bearing the head of the goddess of freedom with a ribbon of red silk centering four white lines. A gold palm spray clasped to the ribbon denotes the highest of four degrees of this award. Silver and bronze palm sprays and the plain ribbon are the other degrees in descending order.

(b) The Medal of Freedom, established by Executive Order, may be awarded to any person not hereinafter specifically excluded, who, on or after December 7, 1941, has performed a meritorious act or service which has:

(1) Aided the United States in the prosecution of a war against an enemy or enemies,

(2) Aided any nation engaged with the United States in the prosecution of a war against a common enemy or enemies,

(3) Furthered the interests of the security of the United States or of any nation allied or associated with the United States during any period of national emergency declared by the President or the Congress, and for which act or service the award of any other United States medal or decoration is considered inappropriate.

NOTE: In special circumstances and without regard to the existence of a state of war or national emergency, the Medal of Freedom may also be awarded by, or at the direction of, the President to any person, not hereinafter specifically excluded, for performance of a meritorious act or service in the interests of the security of the United States.

(c) The Medal of Freedom will not be awarded to a citizen of the United States for any act or service performed within the continental limits of the United States; neither will it be awarded to a member of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(d) The Medal of Freedom, in four degrees, is awarded to civilians, not citizens of the United States, who have otherwise qualified for this award under the conditions prescribed in this section. The degrees are similar to the degrees of the Legion of Merit (see § 878.13) and mark the order of merit of the achievement or service. Awards to citizens of the United States will be without degree.

(E. O. 9586, July 6, 1945, 10 F. R. 8523; 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., as amended by E. O. 10336, April 3, 1952, 17 F. R. 2957) [AFR 30-14B]

2. A new section 878.54a is added to §§ 878.41 to 878.70:

§ 878.54a *United Nations Service Medal.* (a) The United Nations Service Medal, established by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 483 (V), December 12, 1950, is a metal disk 1¼ inches in diameter bearing in front the emblem of the United Nations (a polar projection map of the world, taken from the North Pole, embraced in twin olive branches). On the reverse side of the medal, within a rim, is the inscription "For Service in Defence of the Principles of the Charter of the United Nations." The medal is suspended from a silk ribbon two inches in length and 1.33 inches in width, consisting of 17 stripes, nine of United Nations blue and eight of white, alternating, each stripe 0.08 inch in width. A bar 1.5 inches in length and 0.25 inch in width, bearing the word "Korea," constitutes a part of the suspension of the medal from the ribbon.

(b) The United Nations Service Medal may be awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States dispatched to Korea or adjacent areas of military operations specifically for service on behalf of the United Nations in the Korean Theater between June 27, 1950, and a terminal date to be announced later. Other personnel dispatched to Korean or adjacent areas as members of para-military and quasi-military units designated by the United States Government for service in support of the United Nations action in Korea and certified by the United Nations Commander-in-Chief as having directly supported military operations may be awarded the United Nations Service Medal. The term "Korean Theater" as used in this section is defined as those areas which encompass North and South Korea, Korean waters, and the air over North and South Korean or over Korean waters. To qualify for the United Nations Service Medal, the service must have been performed either:

(1) While serving with any designated combat or service unit as specified hereunder:

(i) While on permanent assignment to such unit, or

(ii) While attached to such unit for a period of 30 consecutive or nonconsecutive days.

(2) While in active combat against the enemy under conditions other than those conditions prescribed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and was awarded a combat decoration or furnished a certificate by the commanding general of a division, comparable or higher unit, commanding officer of a ship, comparable or higher unit, or commanding officer of an Air Force group, comparable or higher unit, that the person actually participated in combat.

(c) Not more than one award of the United Nations Service Medal will be made to any one person regardless of the number of times that person may qualify for an award. The United Nations Service Medal may be awarded posthumously.

(d) The United Nations Service Medal or service ribbon, when worn, will be placed on the left breast immediately following any foreign decorations or immediately after all United States service medals and World War II Philippine service awards, should the person concerned not have any foreign decorations.

(e) Commanders having custody of the person's official records may award the United Nations Service Medal. If eligibility cannot be established from official records, requests for determination of eligibility may be forwarded individually to the Director of Military Personnel, Headquarters United States Air Force, Attention: Personnel Services Division, Washington 25, D. C.

(f) Members of the Air Force on active duty and members of Air Force Reserve components may obtain the United Nations Service Medal and ribbon bar through their immediate commanding officers. Persons not on active duty or not members of the Reserve Forces may address their applications to the Air Force Liaison Unit, Demobilized Personnel Records Branch, Records Administration Center, 4300 Goodfellow Boulevard, St. Louis 20, Missouri. Only the ribbon representing the medal will be issued in the Korean Theater.

(g) Personnel of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, or of any national government service other than as prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, and International Red Cross personnel engaged for service under the

United Nations Commander-in-Chief with any United Nations relief team in Korea will not be eligible for the award of the United Nations Service Medal.

(R. S. 161, sec. 202, 61 Stat. 500, as amended; 5 U. S. C. 22, 171a) [AFR 35-50D]

3. Section 878.55 is changed to read as follows:

§ 878.55 *Armed Forces Reserve Medal* — (a) *Description.* The Armed Forces Reserve Medal consists of a ribbon and medal. The ribbon suspension is buff bordered with blue and buff stripes and the center section of buff is intersected by a blue line followed by blue and buff stripes.

(b) *To whom awarded.* The Armed Forces Reserve Medal may be awarded to members or former members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States listed in subparagraphs (1) through (16) of this paragraph (see sec. 306 (c), 62 Stat. 1089; 10 U. S. C. 1036e), who complete or have completed a total of 10 years of honorable and satisfactory service as defined in Pub. Law 810, 80th Cong. (sec. 306, 62 Stat. 1089; 10 U. S. C. 1036e) not necessarily consecutive, provided that such service was performed within a period of 12 consecutive years:

(1) The National Guard of the United States.

(2) The National Guard while in the service of the United States.

(3) The federally recognized National Guard prior to 1933.

(4) A federally recognized status in the National Guard.

(5) The Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps prior to the enactment of Pub. Law 460, 80th Cong., March 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 87; 10 U. S. C. 361, 422; 32 U. S. C. 62, 143, 154; 5 U. S. C. 626k).

(6) The Organized Reserve Corps.

(7) The Army of the United States without component.

(8) The Naval Reserve and the Naval Reserve Force, excluding those members of the Fleet Reserve and the Fleet Naval Reserve transferred thereto after completion of 16 or more years of active naval service.

(9) The Marine Corps Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve Force, excluding those members of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve transferred thereto after completion of 16 or more years of active naval service.

(10) The Limited Service Marine Corps Reserve.

(11) The Naval Militia who have conformed to the standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

(12) The National Naval Volunteers.

(13) The Air National Guard.

(14) The Air Force Reserve (Officers or Enlisted Sections).

(15) The Air Force of the United States without component.

(16) The Coast Guard Reserve.

(c) *Service in Reserve components.* Each year of active or inactive honorable service as a member of any of the Reserve components listed in paragraph (b) of this section meeting the definition of satisfactory Federal service as defined in Pub. Law 810, 80th Cong., may be credited toward award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal Until July 1, 1948. After July 1, 1948, satisfactory service as defined in Pub. Law 810, 80th Cong., in any of the components listed in paragraph (b) of this section is creditable, except that those persons in the Army of the United States or Air Force of the United States must compute time as listed in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) *Service in Army of United States or Air Force of United States.* Service in the Army of the United States or Air Force of the United States as indicated in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph will be creditable:

(1) Active or inactive service prior to July 1, 1948 is creditable for those Army of the United States or Air Force of the United States officers appointed under the act of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728; 10 U. S. C. 484 note). After July 1, 1948, only active duty under such Army of the United States or Air Force of the United States appointments will be creditable.

(2) Active or inactive service prior to July 1, 1949 will be creditable for those Army of the United States or Air Force of the United States officers appointed under section 127a, of the National Defense Act (sec. 51, 41 Stat. 785, as amended; 10 U. S. C. 513), or section 515 (e) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (sec. 515 (e), 61 Stat. 907; 10 U. S. C. 506d (e)).

(3) For the purpose of computing eligibility for the Armed Forces Reserve Medal, all Army of the United States or Air Force of the United States appointments will be considered as having been made under the act of September 22, 1941 (55 Stat. 728; 10 U. S. C. 484 note) unless otherwise indicated on official records.

(e) *Regular service.* Service as a Regular officer, warrant officer, or Regular enlisted person in the Armed Forces, including the Coast Guard, and service for which the Naval Reserve Medal, the Organized Marine Corps Reserve Medal, or the Marine Corps Reserve Ribbon has been or may be awarded will not be credited toward award of this medal. The time during which a person holds a commission in a Reserve component of the Armed Forces will not count toward award of this medal if the person in enlisted or serving as a warrant officer in the Regular service during the same period of time. Service in the Honorary Reserve and/or Honorary Retired List is not credited.

(f) *Number of awards.* Not more than one award of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal will be made to any one person.

(g) *Hour-glass device.* One hour-glass device with a Roman numeral "X" superimposed may be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the Armed Forces Reserve Medal to denote service for each 10-year period in addition to and under the same conditions as prescribed for the award of the medal. The medal or service ribbon, when worn, will be placed on the left breast immediately after all United States decorations and service medals.

(h) *By whom awarded.* Commanders having custody of the person's official records may award the Armed Forces Reserve Medal. If eligibility cannot be established from official records, requests for determination of eligibility may be forwarded individually to the Director of Military Personnel, Headquarters United States Air Force, Attention: Personnel Services Division, Washington 25, D. C.

(E. O. 10163, September 25, 1950, 15 F. R. 6489; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.) [AFR 35-50C]

4. Paragraph (b) of § 878.70 is amended as follows:

§ 878.70 *Miscellaneous.* * * *

(b) United States service medals and ribbons are worn following all United States decorations.

(1) The Good Conduct Medal is worn immediatley following all United States decorations.

(2) All other United States service medals follow in the order in which earned, except the Armed Forces Reserve Medal which is always worn after all other United States service medals.

(3) Philippine service medals and ribbons are worn after all United States service medals.

* * * * *

(R. S. 161, sec. 202, 61 Stat. 500, as amended; 5 U. S. C. 22, 171a) [AFR 35-50C]

5. Section 878.88 is changed to read as follows:

§ 878.88 *Gold Star Lapel Button.* (a) The Gold Star Lapel Button, with pin or clutch, is a gold star one-quarter inch in diameter on a purple disc three-quarters inch in diameter, with a wreath of gold laurel leaves five-eighths inch in diameter. On the reverse is the inscription, "United States of America, Act of Congress, August 1947," with space for engraving the initials of the recipient.

(b) The Gold Star Lapel Button is awarded to widows, parents, and certain next of kin of members of the Armed Forces of the United States who lost or who lose their lives in the armed services of the United States during World War I (April 6, 1917 to March 3, 1921), World War II (September 8, 1939 to July 25, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon), or during any subsequent war or period of armed hostilities in which the United States may be engaged. One Gold Star Lapel Button is furnished, without cost, to the widow or widower (remarried or not), and to each of the parents (includes the mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, mother through adoption, father through adoption, and foster parents who stood in loco parentis). One Gold Star Lapel Button is furnished, at cost, to each child, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, stepchild, and children through adoption. Replacements for Gold Star Lapel Buttons that have been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the persons to whom they were furnished, may be obtained at cost.

(c) Gold Star Lapel Buttons may be obtained by writing direct to the Air Force Liaison Unit, Demobilized Personnel Records Branch, Records Administration Center, 4300 Goodfellow Boulevard, St. Louis 20, Missouri.

(d) Section 4 of the act of August 1, 1947, as amended (sec. 4, 61 Stat. 710, as amended by Pub. Law 121, 82d Cong., 36 U. S. C. 182d) provides that: "Who-

ever shall (1) wear, display, on his person, or otherwise use as an insignia, any gold star lapel button issued to another person under the provisions of this act; (2) falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or aid in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any lapel button authorized by this act; or (3) sell or bring into the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, from any foreign place, or have in his possession, any such false, forged, or counterfeited lapel button, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

(Secs. 2, 3, 61 Stat. 710, as amended by Pub. Law 121, 82d Cong., 36 U. S. C. 182b, 182c) [AFR 30-9A]

6. Section 878.91 is changed to read as follows:

§ 878.91 *Accolade.* An accolade signed by the President of the United States is presented to the next of kin on record of members of the Armed Forces of the United States who died in the line of duty during military operations and to the next of kin of civilians who died overseas or as a result of injury or disease contracted while serving in a civilian capacity with the Armed Forces during periods of military operations.

(R. S. 161, sec. 202, 61 Stat. 500, as amended; 5 U. S. C. 22, 171a) [AFR 30-9A]

[SEAL] K. E. THIEBAUD,
Colonel, U. S. Air Force,
Air Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6688; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Ceiling Price Regulation 6, Collation 2]

CPR 6—FATS AND OILS

COLL. 2—INCLUDING AMENDMENTS 1-14

Ceiling Price Regulation 6 is republished to incorporate the text of Amendments 1 through 14. Ceiling Price Regulation 6 was issued February 14, 1951 (16 F. R. 1501). Statements of considerations to Ceiling Price Regulation 6 and to Amendments 1 through 14, inclusive, as previously published are applicable to this republication. The effective dates of the original regulation and amendments are shown in a note preceding the first section of the regulation.

In the republication of Ceiling Price Regulation 6, the content of the regulation has been rearranged as indicated in the following table:

CPR 6 as republished	CPR 6 before republication
ARTICLE I—SCOPE OF REGULATION	
Sec.	Sec.
1. What this regulation does	1.
2. Applicability	2 (a).
3. Exceptions	2 (d).
ARTICLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS	
11. Prohibitions	2 (c).
12. Evasion	6.
13. Enforcement	7.
14. Records	8.
15. Petitions for amendment	9.
16. Definitions	10, 16, 11 (n).
ARTICLE III—CEILING PRICES	
21. Sellers of cottonseed oil	3.
22. Sellers of soybean oil	4.
23. Sellers of corn oil	5.
24. Processors of shortening and salad and cooking oils.	11, except paragraph (n).
25. Sellers of tallows and greases	12.
26. Imported tallows and greases	13.
27. Exported tallows and greases	14.
28. Fat-bearing and oil-bearing animal waste materials.	15.
29. Vegetable oil soap stocks	17.
30. Sellers of fish oils	18.
31. Ceiling prices for processors of lard.	
32. Suspension as to certain commodities.	

The substance of Ceiling Price Regulation 6 as amended has not been changed or revised by this republication.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 32 issued under Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

DERIVATION: Sections 1 to 32 contained in Ceiling Price Regulation 6, February 14, 1951, 16 F. R. 1501, except as otherwise noted in brackets following text affected.

EFFECTIVE DATES:

CPR 6 (as originally provided in section 2 (b)), February 14, 1951, 16 F. R. 1501.
Amendment 1, March 12, 1951, 16 F. R. 2146.
Amendment 2, March 12, 1951, 16 F. R. 2224.
Amendment 3, March 26, 1951, 16 F. R. 2681.
Amendment 4, April 12, 1951, 16 F. R. 3157.
Amendment 5, May 5, 1951, 16 F. R. 3720.
Amendment 6, May 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 4104.
Amendment 7, May 19, 1951, 16 F. R. 4611.
Amendment 8, June 11, 1951, 16 F. R. 5398.
Amendment 9, June 16, 1951, 16 F. R. 5534.
Amendment 10, as corrected, August 26, 1951, 16 F. R. 8588.
Amendment 11, January 14, 1952, 17 F. R. 279.
Amendment 12, January 29, 1952, 17 F. R. 753.
Amendment 13, April 28, 1952, 17 F. R. 3728.
Amendment 14, May 19, 1952, 17 F. R. 4616.

ARTICLE I—SCOPE OF REGULATION

SECTION 1. *What this regulation does.* The purpose of this regulation is to establish specific ceiling prices for certain fats and oils. These ceiling prices supersede those established for such fats and oils by the General Ceiling Price Regulation. The regulation also allows written contracts for the sale of such fats and oils legally entered into prior to the effective date of this regulation to be carried out at the contract price.

SEC. 2. *Applicability.* The provisions of this regulation are applicable in the 48 states of the United States and in the District of Columbia.

[Sec. 2 amended by Amdt. 12]

SEC. 3. *Exceptions.* If prior to March 12, 1951, as to commodities covered in sections 21 to 28 inclusive, you entered, consistently with any outstanding ceiling price regulation, into a written contract for the sale of fats and oils for which ceiling prices are provided by this regulation, you may carry out the contract according to its terms.

[Sec. 3 substituted by Amdt. 2]

ARTICLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 11. *Prohibitions.* After the date of this regulation you shall not sell, and you shall not buy in the regular course of business or trade, at a price exceeding the ceiling price established by this regulation, any fats or oils for which a ceiling price or a method for computing a ceiling price is set forth in this regulation.

SEC. 12. *Evasion.* You shall not evade or circumvent the provisions of this regulation by direct or indirect methods in connection with the purchase, sale, delivery, or transfer of fats or oils, or by way of premium, commission, service, transportation, or other charge, or by tying-agreement, trade understanding, or otherwise.

SEC. 13. *Enforcement.* If you violate any provision of this regulation, you are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, and suits for damages provided for by the Defense Production Act of 1950.

SEC. 14. *Records.* If you sell fats or oils for which ceiling prices are established by this regulation, you must preserve and keep available for examination by the Director of Price Stabilization for a period of two years, accurate records of each sale. These records must include:

(a) The date of the sale;
(b) The name of the purchaser;
(c) The price paid or received;
(d) The grade, quality, and amount sold.

SEC. 15. *Petitions for amendment.* If you wish to have this regulation amended, you may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the Provisions of Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised, 16 F. R. 4974.

SEC. 16. *Definitions.* Terms used in this regulation shall, unless defined herein, or unless the context requires a different meaning, have the same meaning as when used in the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

Fats and oils. The term "fats and oils" as used in this regulation means oil of the raw, crude, and refined fats and oils, their byproducts and derivatives, and greases, except "essential oils," mineral oils, butter, cocoa butter and poultry fat.

Fats and oils products in the finished form. The term "fats and oils products in the finished form" as used in this regulation means those products the whole or a substantial part of which are manufactured from fats and oils, which are sold for use or consumption without further processing and the manufacturing process of which includes more than filtering, refining, deodorizing, splitting, or dividing into component parts. Examples of such fats and oils products in the finished form are: shortening, margarine, salad dressing, and mayonnaise.

[Definition of "fats and oils products in the finished form" added by Amdt. 10, as corrected]

Hydrogenated shortening. The term "hydrogenated shortening" means a shortening which is (1) made from vegetable oils or (2) made from a mixture of vegetable oils and animal fats, each of which has been hydrogenated

to some extent. It must conform with the following specifications:

No free oils: The shortening must contain no free oils.

Suspended matter: The shortening must be free from any appreciable amount of suspended matter.

Taste and odor: The shortening must be free from rancidity, foreign odor, and sourness.

Moisture: The moisture must not exceed 0.3 percent (Vacuum Oven Method, Official Agricultural Chemists Association, 6th ed., 1940, p. 423).

Smoke point: The shortening must withstand a temperature of 400 degrees F. without smoking except that shortening containing mono and diglycerides shall be exempted from this specification.

Stability: The stability of the shortening must be not less than three hours (Active Oxygen Method, King, Roschen and Irwin; Oil and Soap, 10, 105, June 1933).

Plasticity: The shortening must remain solid and be plastic and workable at a temperature within the range from 70 degrees F. to 90 degrees F.

F. F. A.: The F. F. A. must not exceed 0.12 percent (Method, Official Agricultural Chemists Association, 6th ed., 1940, p. 436).

Iodine number: The iodine number must not exceed 80 (Hanus Method, Official Agricultural Chemists Association, 6th ed., 1940, p. 429).

[Definition of "hydrogenated shortening" added by Amdt. 1]

Inedible greases. The term "inedible greases" as used in this regulation means those greases obtained by rendering fats from hogs. Also, the lower grades of rendered fats, such as those obtained from catch basin skimmings, are termed "greases" regardless of whether the source of the original raw material was from cattle, sheep, or hogs. In general, tallows are firmer in texture than greases, ranging in titre or hardness from 40° to 45° C., while greases range from 34° to 39.9° titre.

[Definition of "inedible greases" added by Amdt. 2]

Inedible tallows. The term "inedible tallows" as used in this regulation means those tallows obtained from the rendering of fats from animals, such as cattle and sheep, as are not considered suitable for human consumption.

[Definition of "inedible tallows" added by Amdt. 2]

North. The term "North" includes the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming.

[Definition of "North" added by Amdt. 1]

Oil-bearing raw materials and waste animal fat. The term "oil-bearing raw materials and waste animal fat" means those materials whose principal use is in the rendering of inedible tallow and greases. It includes, but is not limited to, butcher shop fats; suet and trimmings; breast fats or rattles; offal; bones, except packer steamed dry bones, prairie bones or dry imported bones; cooked grease, clear, rough or mixed; and interceptor or trap grease.

[Definition of "oil-bearing raw materials and waste animal fat" added by Amdt. 9]

Pacific Coast. The term "Pacific Coast" includes the following States: Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona.

[Definition of "Pacific Coast" added by Amdt. 1]

Refined fats and oils. The term "refined fats and oils" as used in this regulation means those fats and oils which have been cleaned, deodorized, or purified by settling, straining, filtering, distilling, treating with chemicals, or by any other means, and which at the conclusion of the refining process do not contain any added substance other than is necessary as a preservative.

Rendering. "Rendering" as used in this regulation means the process of separating the oil content from the solid materials in fatty animal tissues.

[Definition of "rendering" added by Amdt. 2.]

South. The term "South" includes the following States: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico.

[Definition of "South" added by Amdt. 1.]

Standard shortening. The term "standard shortening" means a shortening which is (1) made from hardened vegetable oil or (2) made from a mixture of vegetable oil and animal fat and/or hardened marine animal oils. It must conform with the following specifications:

Suspended matter: The shortening must be free from any appreciable amount of suspended matter.

Taste and odor: The shortening must be free from rancidity, foreign odor, and sourness.

Moisture: The moisture must not exceed 0.3 percent (Vacuum Oven Method, Official Agricultural Chemists Association, 6th ed., 1940, p. 423).

Smoke point: The shortening must withstand a temperature of 400 degrees F. without smoking.

Stability: The stability of the shortening must be not less than three hours (Active Oxygen Method; King, Roschen and Irwin; Oil and Soap, 10, 105, June 1933).

Plasticity: The shortening must remain solid, and be plastic and workable at a temperature within the range from 70 degrees F. to 90 degrees F.

F. F. A.: The F. F. A. must not exceed 0.3 percent (Method, Official Agricultural Chemists Association, 6th ed., 1940, p. 436).

[Definition of "standard shortening" added by Amdt. 1.]

ARTICLE III—CEILING PRICES

SEC. 21. *Sellers of cottonseed oil.* Your ceiling price for sale of cottonseed oil shall be as follows:

(a) *Crude cottonseed oil.* In tank cars, in cents per pound as follows:

	F. o. b. mill
Arizona (except Graham County)	23⅞
Illinois; North Carolina; South Carolina; Tennessee; Crittenden and Mississippi Counties, Ark.; New Madrid, Dunklin, and Scott Counties, Mo.; Morgan County, Ala.	23⅝
Alabama (except Morgan County); Arkansas (except Crittenden and Mississippi Counties); Florida; Georgia; Louisiana; Mississippi; Missouri (except New Madrid, Dunklin, and Scott Counties); Graham County, Ariz.; Bowie County, Tex.	23½
Oklahoma; El Paso County, Tex.; New Mexico	23⅜
Texas (except El Paso County)	23¼
California (except Los Angeles County)	24
Los Angeles County, Calif.	24¼

[Paragraph (a) amended by Amdts. 1, 3 and 13; reinstated by Amdt. 14]

(1) These crude cottonseed oil ceiling prices shall be adjusted on a 9 percent settlement basis as provided in Rule 142 of the 1951–52 Rules of the National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc.

[Subparagraph (1) amended by Amdt. 13]

(2) Where (i) crude cottonseed oil is sold and delivered to a buyer to whom it may be shipped for no more than a switching charge, and (ii) where prior to January 1, 1951, it was customarily for such oil to take a premium when sold by a seller in that locality to a buyer located within that locality's switching limits, the ceiling prices shall be the prices set forth above, plus the premium that customarily prevailed in that locality on such sales prior to January 1, 1951.

(b) *Refined cottonseed oil.* In cents per pound, delivered as follows:

	Bleachable prime summer yellow oil (in tank cars)	Cooking or deodorized and bleached summer oil (in tank cars)	Salad or winterized oil (in tank cars)	Hydrogenated or margarine oil (in tank cars)	High titre hydrogenated undeodorized oil (in bags)
Atlanta, Ga.	25.97	27.72	27.97	28.22	29.62
Baltimore, Md.	26.32	28.07	28.32	28.57	29.97
Birmingham, Ala.	25.97	27.72	27.97	28.22	29.62
Boston, Mass.	26.47	28.22	28.47	28.72	30.12
Charlotte, N. C.	26.11	27.86	28.11	28.36	29.76
Chattanooga, Tenn.	26.06	27.81	28.06	28.31	29.71
Chicago, Ill.	26.12	27.87	28.12	28.37	29.77
Cincinnati, Ohio	26.13	27.88	28.13	28.38	29.78
Columbus, Ohio	26.22	27.97	28.22	28.47	29.87
Dallas, Tex.	25.54	27.29	27.54	27.79	29.19
Denison, Tex.	25.54	27.29	27.54	27.79	29.19
Denver, Colo.	26.25	28.00	28.25	28.50	29.90
Detroit, Mich.	26.25	28.00	28.25	28.50	29.90
Elgin, Ill.	26.12	27.87	28.12	28.37	29.77
Ft. Worth, Tex.	25.54	27.29	27.54	27.79	29.19
Greenville, S. C.	26.08	27.83	28.08	28.33	29.73
Houston, Tex.	25.54	27.29	27.54	27.79	29.19
Indianapolis, Ind.	26.12	27.87	28.12	28.37	29.77
Kansas City, Mo.	26.07	27.82	28.07	28.32	29.72
Los Angeles, Calif.	26.40	28.15	28.40	28.65	30.05
Louisville, Ky.	26.09	27.84	28.09	28.34	29.74
Macon, Ga.	25.97	27.72	27.97	28.22	29.62
Memphis, Tenn.	25.85	27.60	27.85	28.10	29.50
New Orleans, La.	25.95	27.70	27.95	28.20	29.60
New York, N. Y.	26.40	28.15	28.40	28.65	30.05
Norwalk, Ohio	26.21	27.96	28.21	28.46	29.86
Oklahoma City, Okla.	25.86	27.61	27.76	28.01	29.41
Omaha, Nebr.	26.25	28.00	28.25	28.50	29.90
Opelousas, La.	25.85	27.60	27.85	28.10	29.50
Osceola, Ark.	25.95	27.70	27.95	28.20	29.60
Philadelphia, Pa.	26.36	28.11	28.36	28.61	30.01
Pittsburgh, Pa.	26.25	28.00	28.25	28.50	29.90
Portland, Oreg.	26.40	28.15	28.40	28.65	30.05
Portsmouth, Va.	26.27	28.02	28.27	28.52	29.92
San Antonio, Tex.	25.54	27.29	27.54	27.79	29.19
San Francisco, Calif.	26.30	28.05	28.30	28.55	29.95
Savannah, Ga.	26.05	27.80	28.05	28.30	29.70
Seattle, Wash.	26.40	28.15	28.40	28.65	30.05
Sherman, Tex.	25.54	27.29	27.54	27.79	29.19
St. Louis, Mo.	25.97	27.72	27.97	28.22	29.62
Suffolk, Va.	26.27	28.02	28.27	28.52	29.92
Terre Haute, Ind.	26.12	27.87	28.12	28.37	29.77
Thomasville, Ga.	26.12	27.87	28.12	28.37	29.77
Washington, D. C.	26.32	28.07	28.32	28.57	29.97

[Paragraph (b) amended by Amdt. 1]

(1) *Differentials for other delivery points.* The customary differentials above or below these delivered prices shall apply to all other destinations.

(2) *Differentials for other types of bulk containers.* The customary differentials for other types of bulk containers, including tank wagons or drums when shipped on a refining-in-transit rate, shall apply.

[Subparagraph (2) substituted by Amdt. 1]

(3) *Differentials for other grades.* The customary differentials for grade above or below these prices for basic grades shall continue to apply.

(4) *Adjustments for premium quality.* If you have customarily charged a premium over the market price for a grade of refined cottonseed oil, you may apply in writing to the Director of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., for an adjustment in your ceiling price for such premium quality oil. This application shall contain all pertinent information describing the quality characteristics of the particular grade of oil and documentary evidence that you have customarily charged the premium. After March 1, 1951, you may not charge the premium price without the written approval of the Director of Price Stabilization. Until March 1, 1951, you may charge your customary premium over the applicable ceiling prices in section 21 (b) of this regulation.

(5) *Alternative method of pricing bleachable prime summer yellow.* Any refiner shall have the alternative privilege of selling bleachable prime summer yellow f. o. b. his refinery, and his ceiling price shall be determined by adding two cents per pound to the ceiling price of crude cottonseed oil, as determined by section 21 (a) of this regulation, plus the amount of freight paid on the crude oil in bringing such oil to the refinery, such amount of freight to be supported by inbound freight bill on the crude oil, surrendered for the purpose of determining the balance of outbound freight to final destination for the refined oil.

[Subparagraph (5) added by Amdt. 3]

(c) *Cottonseed oil futures contracts.* The ceiling prices for cottonseed oil futures contracts traded on the New York Produce Exchange and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange shall be 26.40 cents per pound and 25.95 cents per pound, respectively.

SEC. 22. *Sellers of soybean oil.* Your ceiling price for sale of soybean oil shall be as follows:

(a) *Crude soybean oil.* In tank cars, in cents per pound, as follows:

	F. o. b. mill
California, Oregon, Washington	21⅝
Arizona	21⅛
Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas	20½
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	20⅜
Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin	[1] 20½

[1] Plus freight from Decatur, Ill., to New York, N. Y., minus freight from point of sale to New York, N. Y.; provided that in no case shall your ceiling be less than 20½ cents.

[Paragraph (a) amended by Amdts. 1 and 13; reinstated by Amdt. 14]

(1) These crude soybean oil ceiling prices shall be adjusted on a 7 percent refining loss basis as provided in Rule 102 of 1951–52 Rules of the National Soybean Processors Association.

[Subparagraph (1) amended by Amdt. 13]

(2) Where (i) crude soybean oil is sold and delivered to a buyer to whom it may be shipped for no more than a switching charge, and (ii) where prior to January 1, 1951, it was customary for such oil to take a premium when sold by a seller in that locality to a buyer located within that locality's switching limits, the ceiling price shall be the prices set forth above, plus the premium that customarily prevailed in that locality on such sales prior to January 1, 1951.

(b) *Crude soybean oil futures.* The ceiling price for crude soybean oil futures contracts traded on the New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade shall be 20.50 cents per pound.

[Paragraph (b) amended by Amdt. 13; reinstated by Amdt. 14]

(c) *Refined soybean oil.* Your ceiling price for sales of refined soybean oil shall be, in cents per pound, as follows:

For sales f. o. b. Decatur, Ill.	
Refined unbleached and undeodorized soybean oil for edible use	22.00
Once refined industrial soybean oil for inedible use	22.25
Once refined bleached industrial soybean oil for inedible use	22.75
Deodorized and bleached soybean oil	23.45
Soybean salad oil	23.55
Hydrogenated margarine soybean oil	24.20
High titre undeodorized hydrogenated soybean oil in bags	25.60

For sales at any other place. Wherever refining-in-transit freight rates apply from Decatur, Ill., through refinery location to final destination, your ceiling price shall be the f. o. b. Decatur, Ill., price plus refining-in-transit freight from Decatur, Ill., through refinery location to final destination.

Wherever refining-in-transit rates do not apply from Decatur, Ill., through refinery location to final destination, your ceiling price shall be the f. o. b. Decatur, Ill., price plus inbound freight from Decatur, Ill., and actual outbound freight from refinery location to final destination.

(1) *Differentials for other grades.* The customary differentials for grades above or below these prices for basic grades shall continue to apply.

(2) *Differentials for other types of bulk containers.* The customary differentials for other types of bulk containers, including tank wagons or drums when shipped on a refining-in-transit rate, shall continue to apply.

(3) *Adjustments for premium quality.* If you are an individual seller of refined soybean oil and have customarily charged a premium over the market price for a grade of such oil, you may apply in writing to the Director of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., for an adjustment in your ceiling price for such premium quality oil. This application shall contain all pertinent information describing the quality characteristics of the particular grade of oil and documentary evidence that you have customarily charged the premium. After March 1, 1951, you may not charge the premium price without the written approval of the Director of Price Stabilization. Until March 1, 1951, you may charge your customary premium over the applicable ceiling prices in Section 21 (b) of this regulation.

[Paragraph c amended by Amdt. 1]

[Title of Sec. 22 amended by Amdt. 13]

SEC. 23. *Sellers of corn oil.* Your ceiling price for sale of corn oil shall be as follows:

(a) *Crude corn oil.* In tank cars, in cents per pound, as follows:

F. o. b. all mills in U. S., except Geneva, N. Y., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa	24½
F. o. b. Geneva, N. Y., and Wilkes-Barre, Pa	25

[Paragraph (a) amended by Amdt. 13; reinstated by Amdt. 14]

(b) *Refined corn oil.* In tank cars, in cents per pound, as follows:

Corn salad oil, basis f. o. b. Midwestern Refineries	27½

(1) *Differentials for other types of bulk containers.* The customary differentials for other types of bulk containers shall continue to prevail.

(2) *Differentials for other grades.* The customary differentials for grade above or below these prices for basis grades shall continue to apply.

[Sec. 23 amended by Amdt. 1]

SEC. 24. *Processors of shortening and salad and cooking oils.*—(a) *Standard shortening.* The delivered ceiling prices of Armour and Co.'s "Star" and "Domino", Capital City Products Co.'s "Famous", Cotton Products Co.'s "Lou-Ana", The Cudahy Packing Co.'s "White Ribbon", The Glidden Co.'s (Durkee Famous Foods) "Snowflake", The Humko Co.'s "Humko", Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc.'s "Mrs. Tucker's" and "Southern Queen", The Procter and Gamble Co.'s "Fluffo" and "Flakewhite", Swift and Co.'s "Jewel" and "Sanco", Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Sales Co.'s "Crustene" and "Scoco", Wilson and Co.'s "Advance" and "Royal Aster", all other brands of standard shortening manufactured or distributed by the processors of these brands and all other brands of standard shortening manufactured or distributed by processors not named above but customarily sold in the same price range as the brands mentioned, shall be the following prices:

	North and South	Pacific Coast
	Cents	*Cents*
Drums (per pound)	30.00	31.00
110-pound tins (per pound)	30.00	31.00
50-pound cubes (per pound)	29.75	30.75
50-pound tins (per pound)	30.50	31.50
	Dollars	*Dollars*
16/3-pound cartons (per case)	14.85	15.35
48/1-pound cartons (per case)	15.00	15.50
6/8-pound pails (per case)	15.40	15.90
12/3-pound tins (per case)	12.15	12.50
36/1-pound tins (per case)	12.87	13.22

[Paragraph (a) amended by Amdt. 3]

(b) *Hydrogenated shortening (without mono- and di-glyceride).* The delivered ceiling prices of Armour and Co.'s "Kre-mit," Capital City Products Co.'s "B. B. S.", The Glidden Co.'s (Durkee Famous Foods) "Creamtex" and "Malvo", the Humko Co's "Kopald", Lever Bros. Co's "Covo", "Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc.'s "Velvet", The Procter and Gamble Co's "Primex", Swift and Co's "Vream", Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Sales Co.'s "MFB", Wilson and Co's "Bakerite," all other brands of hydrogenated shortening (without mono- and di-glycerides) manufactured or distributed by the processors of these brands, and all other brands of hydrogenated shortening (without mono- and di-glycerides) manufactured or distributed by processors not named above but customarily sold in the same price range as the brands mentioned, shall be the following prices:

	North and South	Pacific Coast
	Cents	*Cents*
Drums (per pound)	31.75	32.75
110-pound tins (per pound)	31.75	32.75
50-pound cubes (per pound)	31.50	32.50
50-pound tins (per pound)	32.25	33.25

[Paragraph (b) amended by Amdt. 3]

(c) *Hydrogenated shortening (with mono- and di-glycerides).* The delivered ceiling prices of Armour and Co.'s "Kremor", Capital City Products Co.'s "Hymo", The Glidden Co.'s (Durkee Famous Foods) "Betr Kake", The Humko Co.'s "Kopald Richmix", Lever Bros. Co.'s "Gilt Edge", Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc.'s "Gleam", The Procter and Gamble Co.'s "Sweetex", Swift and Co.'s "Vreamay", Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Sales Co.'s "Quick Blend", Wilson and Co.'s "Bakerite 140", all other brands of hydrogenated shortening (with mono- and di-glycerides manufactured or distributed by the processors of these brands, and all other brands of hydrogenated shortening (with mono- and di-glycerides) manufactured or distributed by processors not named above but customarily sold in the same price range as the brands mentioned, shall be the following prices:

	North and South	Pacific Coast
	Cents	*Cents*
Drums (per pound)	32.75	33.75
110-pound tins (per pound)	32.75	33.75
50-pound cubes (per pound)	32.50	33.50
50-pound tins (per pound)	33.25	34.25

[Paragraph (c) amended by Amdt. 3]

(d) *Household consumer hydrogenated shortening (with mono- and di-glycerides).* (1) The delivered ceiling prices of Lever Bros. Co.'s "Spry", The Procter and Gamble Co.'s "Crisco" and Swift and Co.'s "Swiftning" shall be the following prices:

[Prior to any discount being deducted, but subject to a 2 percent cash discount]

North, South and Pacific Coast

	(*Dollars*)
6/6-pound tins (per case)	12.87
12/3-pound tins (per case)	12.87
36/1-pound tins (per case)	13.59
24/1-pound tins (per case	9.06

(2) The delivered ceiling price of Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Sales Co.'s "Snowdrift" shall be the following prices:

[Prior to any discount being deducted, but subject to a 1 percent cash discount]

North, South, and Pacific Coast

	(*Dollars*)
6/6-pound tins (per case)	12.74
12/3-pound tins (per case)	12.74
36/1-pound tins (per case)	13.45
24/1-pound tins (per case)	8.97

(e) *Salad and cooking oil (made from cottonseed or corn oil).* The delivered ceiling prices of Armour and Co.'s "Star", Capital City Products Co.'s "Winco" and "Corn-O-May", Clinton Foods, Inc.'s "Clinton", The Corn Products Refining Co.'s "Argo", Cotton Products Co.'s "Lou Ana", Cudahy Packing Co.'s "Margherita", The Glidden Co.'s (Durkee Famous Foods) "Nonpareil" and "Contadina", The Humko Co.'s "Humko", Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc.'s "Mrs. Tucker's", Penick and Ford, Ltd., Inc.'s "Penick", The Procter and Gamble Co.'s "Fluffo" and "Puritan", The Quaker Oats Co.'s "Aunt Jemima", C. F. Simonin's Sons, Inc.'s "Yolanda" and "Liberty Maize", A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.'s "Staley", Swift and Co.'s "Jewel", Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Sales Co.'s "77" and "Blue Plate", Wilson and Co.'s "Certified", all other brands of salad and cooking oil (made from cottonseed or corn oil) manufactured or distributed by the processors of these brands, and all other brands of salad and cooking oil (made from cottonseed or corn oil) manufactured or distributed by processors not named above but customarily sold in the same price range as the brands mentioned, shall be the following prices:

	North	South	Pacific Coast
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*
Drums (per pound)	32.25	32.25	32.25
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
5 gallon (per case)	12.90	12.90	13.05
6/1 gallons (per case)	15.70	15.70	15.80
4/1 gallons (per case)	10.50	10.50	10.55
12/quarts (per case)	8.75	8.35	8.60
24/pints (per case)	9.00	8.55	8.80

[Paragraph (e) amended by Amdt. 3]

(f) *Household consumer salad and cooking oil (made from cottonseed or corn oil).* (1) The delivered ceiling prices of Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Sales Co.'s "Wesson Oil", shall be the following prices:

[Prior to cash discount, but after trade discount]

	North	South	Pacific Coast
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
6/1 gallons (per case)	16.50	16.50	16.85
12/quarts (per case)	9.15	8.75	8.95
24/pints (per case)	9.40	8.95	9.15

The above prices shall also apply to Corn Products Refining Co.'s "Mazola" where trade discount is not customary.

(2) The delivered ceiling prices of Corn Produots Refining Co.'s "Mazola" where trade discount is customary, shall be the following prices:

[Prior to cash discount and prior to 3% trade discount]

	North	South	Pacific Coast
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
6/1 gallons (per case)	17.12	17.13	17.37
12/quarts (per case)	9.54	9.02	9.23
24/pints (per case)	9.77	9.23	9.43

(g) *Salad or cooking oil (made from soybean oil).* The delivered ceiling prices of The Glidden Co.'s (Durkee Famous Foods) "Capitano", The Procter and Gamble Co.'s "Atlas", C. F. Simonin's Sons, Inc.'s "Sayola", A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.'s "Edsoy", Swift and Co.'s "Imperial", Spencer Kellog and Sons, Inc.'s "Spensoy", all other brands of salad and cooking oil (made from soybean oil) manufactured or distributed by the processors of these brands and all other brands of salad and cooking oil (made from soybean oil) manufactured or distributed by processors not named above but customarily sold in the same price range as the brands mentioned, shall be the following prices:

	North and South	Pacific Coast
	Cents	*Cents*
Drums (per pound)	28.25	28.25
	Dollars	*Dollars*
1/5 gallons (per case)	11.35	11.50
6/1 gallons (per case)	13.85	13.95

(h) *Differentials*—(1) *Quantity differentials for shortenings.* The delivered ceiling prices of hydrogenated and standard shortenings are the prices for hydrogenated and standard shortenings when shipped in quantity to which the lowest price is applied in the processor's published price lists. For other quantities, the customary differentials shall apply.

(2) *Quantity differentials for salad and cooking oils.* The delivered ceiling prices of salad and cooking oils are the prices when shipped in the quantities named in the processor's published price lists. When salad and cooking oils are shipped in carload lots on which a refining-in-transit privilege is applicable, the customary discount (if any) from the delivered ceiling prices established in this section shall continue to apply. For other quantities the customary differentials shall apply.

(3) *Container.* When hydrogenated and standard shortening and salad and cooking oils are sold in containers of different sizes from the container sizes

named in this section, the customary differentials for size of container shall apply.

(4) *Cash discounts.* The delivered ceiling prices of hydrogenated and standard shortenings and salad and cooking oils established in this section are the delivered ceiling prices before cash discounts. The customary discount for receipt of payment within the period specified in the processor's published price lists shall apply.

(5) *Area.* The delivered ceiling prices of hydrogenated and standard shortenings and salad and cooking oils established are base prices for the three areas named (North, South, and Pacific Coast). The customary differentials which have applied over base prices to some points within as well as to Territories and Possessions of the United States shall apply.

(i) *Ceiling prices for defense agencies.* A processor selling to a Defense Agency of the United States Government, or its agent, may charge a premium of not more than 2 cents per pound over the ceiling prices established by this section for shortening containing 100% cottonseed oil.

(j) *Branch houses and car routes for sales of shortening.* Where a processor sells standard or hydrogenated shortenings through a branch house or car route owned by the processor or owned by a corporation more than 50 percent of whose stock is owned or controlled by the processor, to a purchaser other than (1) a jobber, or (2) a wholesaler, or (3) a purchaser who buys a carload lot or that quantity to which the lowest price is applied in the processor's published price lists, the processor's delivered ceiling price on such sales shall be 106 percent of the delivered ceiling price permitted him in this section.

(k) *Branch houses and car routes for salad and cooking oil.* Where the processor sells salad or cooking oil through a branch house or car route owned by the processor or owned by a corporation more than 50 percent of whose stock is owned or controlled by the processor, to a purchaser other than (1) a jobber, or (2) a wholesaler, or (3) a purchaser who buys a carload lot or that quantity to which the lowest price is applied in the processor's published price lists, the processor's delivered ceiling price on such sales shall be 110 percent of the delivered ceiling price permitted him in this section.

(l) *Delivered ceiling prices of other brands.* The delivered ceiling price of a band of standard or hydrogenated shortening or of salad or cooking oil, the delivered ceiling price of which is not established in paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section shall be determined by applying the customary differential above or below the price of one of the brands named.

(m) *Applications for adjustment.* If the processor of a brand of shortening, or of a brand of salad and cooking oil has no ceiling price because there is no customary differential, or feels that his ceiling price is unduly low, he may file an application for adjustment with the Office of Price Stabilization. Such application should set forth in detail the reasons why the applicant believes his brand should be permitted to sell at the delivered ceiling price requested by the applicant in his application, or why there is no customary price relationship between the applicant's brand and one of the brands named.

[Sec. 24 added by Amdt. 1]

SEC. 25. *Sellers of tallows and greases.* The ceiling prices of inedible tallows and greases shall be as follows:

Tallows and greases. F. o. b., loaded on cars or trucks, at point of shipment:

	(1) Titre minimum	(2) F. F. A. maximum	(3) M. I. U. basis	(4) F. A. C. maximum untreated and unbleached	(5) Cents per pound
TALLOWS	° C.	*Percent*	*Percent*		
Edible	41.5	1	1	5	11¾
Industrial fancy and/or acidless tallow	42.0	3	1	5	10¾
Fancy	41.5	4	1	7	10½
Bleachable fancy	41.5	4	1	See (b) below	10½
Choice	41	5	1	9	10¼
Bleachable choice	41	4	1	See (b) below	10¼
Prime, renderers' prime, prime packers, or extra	40.5	6	1	13 or 11B	10¼
Special	40.5	10	1	19 or 11C	9¾
No. 1	40.5	15	2	33	9¼
No. 3	40.5	20	2	37	8¾
No. 2	40	35	2	No color	8
Naphtha extracted bone	40	50	3	do	7½
GREASES					
Choice white	37	4	1	11	10¼
A, white	37	8	1	15	10¼
B, white	36	10	2	19 or 11C	9¾
Yellow	36	15	2	37	9¼
House	37.5	20	2	39	8¾
Brown	38	50	2	No color	7½
Fleshing and/or glue grease No. 1	36	15	1	15	9¼
Fleshing and/or glue grease No. 2	36	40	2	21	8½
No. 1 Pig skin and Pigsfoot	34	2	1	9	10¾
Garbage grease	34	60	3	No color	6¼
No. 1 Horse oil [1]	[2]37	3	1	11B	10½
No. 2 Horse oil [1]	[2]37	15	2	37	8¾

[1] Iodine value shall not be less than 70.
[2] Maximum titre.

[Above Table amended by Amdt. 11]

(a) Materials of less than 40 titre shall be deemed greases and shall be priced only on the basis of the ceiling prices set forth above for greases; and materials of more than 39.9 titre shall be deemed tallows and shall be priced only on the basis of the ceiling prices set forth above for tallows:

(b) Prices indicated for bleachable fancy and bleachable choice in the price schedule above may be paid for tallows meeting specifications in the following table after refining and bleaching in accordance with the official American Oil Chemists' Society method performed by the buyer after receipt of material providing in the case of bleachable fancy the original tallow has a minimum 41.5° C titre, maximum 4% free fatty acid, basis of 1% M. I. U. and maximum original color of 10.5 red thru a 1" Lovibond column; and in the case of bleachable choice the original tallow has a minimum 41° C titre, maximum 5% free fatty acid, basis 1% M. I. U. and maximum original color of 10.5 red thru a 1" Lovibond column.

Table B

	(1) Minimum titre °C	(2) F. F. A. max. percent	(3) M. I. U. basis percent	(4) Max. original color thru 1" Lovibond column	(5) Max. color after bleach thru 5¼" Lovibond column	(6) Permissible settlement grade	Price cents per lb.
Original tallow	41.5	4	1	10.5R	2.0R	Bl. Fancy	10¾
Original tallow	41.0	5	1	10.5R	2.5R	Bl. Choice	10¾

[Paragraph (b) added by Amdt. 4; amended by Amdt. 11]

(c) Each type or grade of tallow or grease must be designated by the name customarily applied by to it by the trade, and must be priced on the basis of the specifications prescribed in this section for such type or grade.

(d) The usual or normal differentials for grades, with specifications other than those listed above, shall continue to apply.

(e) When any of the above-named tallows or greases are sold in drums, barrels, or tierces at buyer's request, the ceiling prices for such tallows or greases shall be the prices set forth above, plus the differentials hereinafter set forth for the type of container in which the tallows or greases are shipped:

Container	*Differentials to be added in cents per pound*
Returnable drums, barrels or tierces	¾
Nonreturnable drums, barrels or tierces	1½

[Paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) redesignated by Amdt. 4]

(f) When tallows and greases are shipped in less than carload lots, the usual or normal premium shall continue to apply.

[Paragraph (f) added by Amdt. 4]

(g) When edible tallow shown in the table of this section is sold in smaller size containers than drums, barrels and tierces, your customary differentials shall apply.

[Paragraph (g) added by Amdt. 4]
[Sec. 25 added by Amdt. 2]

SEC. 26. *Imported tallows and greases.* The ceiling prices of imported tallows and greases, with duties and taxes paid, f. o. b. port of entry, shall be the ceiling prices set forth in section 25 of this regulation.

[Sec. 26 added by Amdt. 2]

SEC. 27. *Ceiling prices for exports of fats and oils and fats and oils products in the finished form.* Ceiling Price Regulation 61 applies to sales for export of the "fats and oils" and "fats and oils products in the finished form" which are covered by this regulation.

[Sec. 27 added by Amdt. 2; amended by Amdt. 10, as corrected]

SEC. 28. *Fat-bearing and oil-bearing animal waste materials.* (a) Ceiling prices for fat-bearing or oil-bearing animal waste materials are the highest prices at which such materials were delivered to a purchaser of the same class during the period from June 20 to July 20, 1951, inclusive. If such materials were not delivered during this period, the ceiling price shall be the highest price at which such materials were offered for delivery during this period to a purchaser of the same class. This offer must have been in writing. If no such materials were offered for delivery or dealt in during the above period, the ceiling prices for such materials shall be those of the seller's most closely competitive seller of the same class selling the same materials to the same class of purchaser.

[Paragraph (a) amended by Amdt. 11]

(b) As an alternative to the method provided in paragraph (a) of this section, agencies of the United States Government, or any separate selling units of such agencies, who during the period from June 20 to July 20, 1951, inclusive, sold any of the waste materials covered by this section on the basis of fixed term contracts entered into with buyers of such materials prior to June 20, 1951, may determine their ceiling prices for future sales by adopting those of their most closely competitive seller.

[Paragraph (b) amended by Amdt. 11]
[Sec. 28 added by Amdt. 2; amended by Amdt. 8]

SEC. 29. *Vegetable oil soap stocks*—(a) *Ceiling prices of raw soap stocks.* The ceiling prices of the following raw soapstocks, delivered in tank cars or tank wagons, shall be the following prices:

RAW SOAPSTOCKS—BASIS 50 PERCENT T. F. A.

[Cents per pound]

	New York	Chicago and Cincinnati	Los Angeles and San Francisco
Domestic vegetable oil soapstock (foots) including but not necessarily limited to cottonseed, soya, corn, peanut or any mixture thereof..	6.125	6	6

(1) Where any of the above soapstocks (foots) are delivered to other destinations, the ceiling price shall be the price set forth above for the city nearest the point to which the soapstock is delivered, plus or minus the usual normal differential that prevailed prior to January 1, 1951, between the point to which the soapstock is delivered and the nearest city named in the above schedule.

(2) The usual or normal differentials for grade, above or below the listed grades, shall continue to apply.

(b) *Ceiling prices of acidulated soapstocks.* The ceiling prices of acidulated soapstocks, delivered in tank cars or tank wagons shall be the following prices:

ACIDULATED SOAPSTOCKS—BASIS 95 PERCENT T. F. A.

	New York	Chicago and Cincinnati	Los Angeles and San Francisco
Domestic vegetable oil acidulated soapstock including but not necessarily limited to cottonseed, soya, corn, peanut or any mixture thereof.....	12.625	12.5	12.5

(1) Where any of the above acidulated soapstocks are delivered to other destinations, the ceiling price shall be the price set forth above for the city nearest the point to which the acidulated soapstock is delivered, plus or minus the usual or normal differential that prevailed prior to price control between the point to which the acidulated soapstock is delivered and the nearest city named in the above schedule.

(2) The usual or normal differentials for grade, above or below the listed grades, shall continue to apply.

(3) The usual or normal differential for type of container shall continue to apply.

(4) The terms "domestic vegetable oil soapstock" and "domestic vegetable oil acidulated soapstock" means soapstocks derived from fats and oils not enumerated in section 14 of General Ceiling Price Regulation.

[Sec. 29 added by Amdt. 6]

SEC. 30. *Sellers of fish oils.* The ceiling prices of fish oils shall be as follows:

(a) Fish oils: Loaded on buyers' tank cars, tank trucks, or barge:

	Cents per pound
Menhaden oil, crude, f. o. b. producer's plant, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.....	16
Sardine oil, crude, f. o. b. producer's plant, Atlantic Coast.....	16
Sardine oil, crude, f. o. b. producer's plant, Pacific Coast.....	16
Pilchard oil, crude, f. o. b. producer's plant, Pacific Coast.....	16
Herring oil, crude, f. o. b., Seattle.....	16
Herring oil, crude, f. o. b. producer's plant, Atlantic Coast.....	16
Crude tuna oil, mackerel oil, red fish oil, seal oil, hairyback fish oil, bottom fish oil, or other fish body oils produced by the reduction of the whole fish or the offal of such fish, f. o. b. plant of production.....	16

(b) If you import any of the oils specified in paragraph (a) of this section, your ceiling prices for the sale of such fish oils shall be the above ceiling prices, f. o. b. port of entry. These ceiling prices include all import duties and taxes.

(c) The usual and customary differentials for grades above or below these prices for basic grades shall continue to apply.

(d) The usual or customary differentials for types of conveyance or container shall continue to apply.

(e) Sales contracts for the grade and type of fish oil to be delivered, after the effective date of this amendment may be performed only at a price that does not exceed the ceiling prices set forth in paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) If you are a seller of fish oils to be sold at any of the price differentials specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, you must file, within thirty days from the effective date of this order, with the Fats and Oils Branch, Food and Restaurant Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., a schedule of prices which will indicate the customary differentials from the ceiling price of crude oil which you intend to apply in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(g) If you have customarily charged a premium for sales of fish oil to be used as a carrying medium for vitamins, you may apply in writing to the Fats and Oils Branch, Food and Restaurant Division, OPS, Washington, D. C., for an adjustment in your ceiling price for such sales. This application must be filed in duplicate and contain all pertinent information indicating the name and address of the buyer; documentary evidence that you have customarily charged the premium; and the proposed selling price for which you are seeking adjustment.

[Sec. 30 added by Amdt. 7]

SEC. 31. *Ceiling prices for processors of lard*—(a) *Loose lard and standard commercial refined lard.* Your ceiling price for a sale of loose lard and base or standard commercial refined lard shall be:

(1) Delivered within the corporate limits of basing points, in cents per pound, as follows:

[Cents per pound]

	Kansas City	Chicago and East St. Louis	Multiple basing points
Loose lard.....	17.75	18.00	17.75
Base or standard commercial refined lard (in non-returnable drums or tierces, carlots).....	20.75	21.00	20.75

[Above Table amended by Amdt. 14]

(2) Delivered outside corporate limits of basing points, in cents per pound as follows:

	Kansas City basing point area	Chicago and East St. Louis basing point area	Multiple basing point area
Loose lard	Area basing point price plus the tank car freight rate per pound on loose lard, Federal transportation tax included, from area basing point to community of sale. No other charges may be added to this price.	Area basing point price plus tank car freight rate per pound on loose lard, Federal transportation tax included, from basing point in area nearest freight-wise to community of sale. No other charges may be added to this price.	Area basing point price plus tank car freight rate per pound on loose lard, Federal transportation tax included, from basing point in area nearest freight-wise to community of sale. No other charges may be added to this price.
Base of standard commercial refined lard (nonreturnable drums or tierces).	Area basing point price plus the packing house products freight rate per pound, including tare and Federal transportation tax, from area basing point to community of sale. No other charges may be added to this price.	Area basing point price plus packing house products freight rate per pound, including tare and Federal transportation tax, from basing point in area nearest freight-wise to community of sale. No other charges may be added to this price.	Area basing point price plus packing house products freight rate per pound, including tare and Federal transportation tax, from basing point in area nearest freight-wise to community of sale. No other charges may be added to this price.

(b) *Lard other than loose lard or base or standard commercial refined lard.* (1) Your ceiling price for lard other than loose lard or base or standard commercial refined lard is determined by applying the following differentials:

Over (+) or under (−) the ceiling price for base or standard commercial refined lard

In tierces or 400-pound drums:	*Cents per pound*
Prime steam lard	−1.25
Dry rendered lard	−1.25
Rendered pork fat	−1.75
Refined rendered pork fat	−.50
Special refined hardened lard (4 percent lard flakes)	+.25
Open kettle rendered lard	+.75
Neutral lard	+1.00
Edible lard oil	+1.50
In bags:	
Lard flakes	+.75
Rendered pork fat flakes	+.25

(2) Your ceiling prices for those types and grades of lard for which specific ceilings are not established by this section are determined by applying your customary differentials in effect for the calendar year 1950 to your ceiling price for base or standard commercial refined lard, provided that in the case of special refined hardened lard, you may add 0.0625 cents for each additional 1 percent of lard flakes over 4 percent but not to exceed a total allowance of 0.75 cents per pound.

(c) *Container differentials.* (1) Your ceiling price for lard sold in other than tierces or 400-pound drums is determined by adding the following differentials to your ceiling price of the particular type of lard involved.

Container	*Differential to be added in cents per pound*
120-pound non-returnable drums	None
65-pound hardwood tubs	0.50
56-pound wood or fibre export boxes	.25
50-pound tins	.50
50-pound fibre cubes	.25
37-pound tins	.50
25-pound tins	1.00
20-pound tins	1.50
16-pound tins	1.50
8-pound tins	1.50
4-pound tins	1.75
3-pound tins, key-opener style	2.00
8-pound cartons	.50
4-pound cartons	.50
3-pound cartons	.50
2-pound cartons	.50
1-pound cartons	.50

(2) *Sales of refined lard in tank cars.* Your ceiling price for sales of refined lard in tank cars is determined by subtracting 1.75 cents per pound from your ceiling price, in tierces or drums, of the particular type of refined lard involved.

(3) *Sales of refined lard in tank trucks.* Your ceiling price for sales of refined lard in tank trucks is determined by subtracting 1.50 cents per pound from your ceiling price, in tierces or drums, of the particular type of refined lard involved.

(4) *Sales in other than listed containers.* If you sell lard in a type or size of container not listed above your ceiling price for that lard is your ceiling price for the particular type of lard involved plus your customary differential in effect for the calendar year 1950 over or under the drum or tierce price.

(d) *Quantity differentials.* (1) Ceiling prices established by paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section are ceiling prices for carload sales where the carload is sold to one buyer and shipped in one shipment, single destination or in a stop-over joint car shipment, more than one destination.

(2) Your ceiling price for less than carload sales other than branch house and car route sales is determined by adding 0.50 cents per pound to your delivered ceiling price at the community of sale.

(e) *Branch house and car route sales of lard.* If you sell lard through a branch house or car route owned by you, or owned by a corporation more than 50 percent of whose stock is owned or controlled by you, to a purchaser other than (1) a jobber, or (2) a wholesaler, or (3) a purchaser who buys a carload lot or that quantity to which your lowest price is applicable, your delivered ceiling price on such sales is determined by adding 1.25 cents per pound to your delivered ceiling price otherwise fixed in this section.

(f) *Cash lard.* Your ceiling price for cash lard shall be 18.75 cents per pound, Chicago basis, and the ceiling price for lard futures contracts traded on the Chicago Board of Trade shall be 18.75 cents per pound.

[Paragraph (f) amended by Amdt. 14]

(g) *Loose prime steam lard sold to processors located in basing points.* If you sell and deliver loose prime steam lard to a processor who is located within the corporate limits of any of the basing points specified in paragraph (a) and the lard is delivered by you in tank cars from a plant located within the railroad switching limits of the same basing point, you may add to the ceiling prices set forth above the railroad switching charge incurred. However, where delivery is in tank trucks, you may add an amount per pound not greater than the sum that would be charged per pound by a railroad carrier for the most comparable switching movement of a tankcar containing 60,000 pounds.

(h) *Definitions.* (1) "Loose lard" means lard in tankcars conforming with paragraph 20, Section 17.8, Meat Inspection Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture, regardless of rendering method and not refined.

(2) "Prime steam lard" shall be considered the same as loose lard both as to definition and price consideration except that it shall be rendered in tanks by the direct application of steam.

(3) "Dry rendered lard" shall be considered the same as loose lard both as to definition and price consideration except that it shall be rendered in steam-jacketed tanks.

(4) "Cash lard" means prime steam or dry rendered lard in tierces or drums conforming with the requirements of Regulation 1480, page 149, Rules and Regulations of the Chicago Board of Trade, February 1, 1950.

(5) "Rendered pork fat" means those rendered edible pork fats, regardless of rendering method, not eligible for lard as such, in accordance with paragraph 20, Section 17.8, Meat Inspection Regulations, United States Department of Agriculture.

(6) "Refined rendered pork fat" means rendered pork fat as defined above, regardless of rendering method used in processing such pork fats and refined under standard commercial practice.

(7) "Base or standard commercial refined lard" means that kind of lard produced from loose lard, regardless of rendering method used in making the loose lard, and refined under standard commercial practice.

(8) "Special refined hardened lard" means lard which conforms to the requirements of base or standard commercial refined lard, as above defined, with the addition of a minimum of 4 percent lard flakes which have a minimum titre of 57°C.

(9) "Open kettle rendered lard" means that kind of lard produced from leaf fat or back fat, or a combination thereof, and which is kettle-rendered in a regular commercial manner.

(10) "Neutral lard" means that kind of lard from chilled leaf fat only rendered at a temperature not exceeding 130°F and which is bland in flavor.

(11) "Lard flakes" means hydrogenated lard which conforms with paragraph 20, Section 17.8, Meat Inspection Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture. The titre shall not be less than 57°C and free fatty acid shall not exceed 0.2 percent.

(12) "Rendered pork fat flakes" means hydrogenated rendered pork fat conforming with paragraph 20, Section 17.8,

Meat Inspection Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(13) "Edible lard oil" means the liquid or oil portion mechanically pressed from prime steam lard.

(14) "Community of sale" (i) Except as otherwise provided below, "community of sale" means that point at which the purchaser resells lard purchased from the processor, regardless of the point at which actual delivery of the lard from the processor to the purchaser takes place.

(ii) Where you sell and deliver lard to the warehouse of a purchaser who is the owner of four or more retail stores at which the lard will be resold by him, and he is unable to determine at time of delivery to his warehouse the particular retail store from which the lard will ultimately be resold, then in such case, and only in such case, "community of sale" means the place where the warehouse at which you make delivery is located.

(iii) Where lard is purchased from a processor for purpose other than reselling it as lard (such as, but not limited to, purchases for consumption, or for use in manufacturing another product), "community of sale," means the location of the buyer's premises at which the lard is consumed, or employed in manufacturing another product, or otherwise used.

(15) "Tare" means 15 percent of the packing house product freight rate, whether carload sale or less than carload sale and regardless of package or type of lard.

(16) "Packing house product freight rate" means the packing house product freight rate, published in public tariffs for minimum 30,000 pound weight packing house products (except canned meats) or if no rate for 30,000 pound minimum weight same class is available, the nearest minimum weight carload established for same class shall apply.

(17) "Chicago and East St. Louis basing points area" shall include that part of the Continental United States East of the Mississippi River and North of the Northern boundaries of Tennessee and North Carolina, (except Minnesota), and the following counties of Iowa: Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton and Scott.

(18) "Kansas City basing point area" shall include that part of the Continental United States East of the Mississippi River and South of the Southern boundaries of Kentucky and Virginia.

(19) "Multiple basing point area" shall include that part of the Continental United States West of the Mississippi River and all of the State of Minnesota, but excluding the following counties of Iowa:

Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton, and Scott.

Basing points shall be as follows:

Iowa: Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Marshalltown, Mason City, Ottumwa, Waterloo.

Minnesota: Albert Lea, Austin, Duluth, South St. Paul, St. Paul, Winona.

Missouri: Kansas City, South St. Joseph.

Nebraska: South Omaha, Omaha.

[Sec. 31 added by Amdt. 13]

SEC. 32. *Suspension as to certain commodities.* All provisions of this regulation are suspended on and after April 28, 1952, as to the following commodities:

1. Crude soybean oil
2. Crude cottonseed oil
3. Crude corn oil
4. Tallows and greases
5. Fat-bearing and oil-bearing animal waste materials
6. Lard when sold by processors
7. Vegetable oil soapstocks

You must, however, continue to comply with the requirements of section 14 of this regulation and section 16 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, to the extent each is applicable, as to all records you were required to have on April 27, 1952. This suspension will continue unless and until the Director of Price Stabilization terminates or modifies it. The suspension of this regulation does not operate to place any of the commodities affected under the General Ceiling Price Regulation or any other ceiling price regulation.

[Sec. 32 added by Amdt. 13]

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

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.
BY: JOSEPH L. DWYER,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6790; Filed, June 18, 1952; 11:33 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 15, Amendment 14, Correction]

CPR 15—CEILING PRICES OF CERTAIN FOODS SOLD AT RETAIL IN GROUP 3 AND GROUP 4 STORES

CORRECTION

Due to a clerical error Amendment 14 to this regulation excluded citrus juices in commodity group heading 11 and placed them in commodity group heading 12 in Table A under section 37 (a). Accordingly, Table A is corrected by deleting the words "and citrus juices" where they appear in commodity group heading 11 and commodity group heading 12. Citrus juices will continue to be under commodity group 11.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C., App. Sup. 2154)

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JUNE 18, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6791; Filed, June 18, 1952; 11:33 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 34, Supplementary Regulation 19]

CPR 34—SERVICES

SR 19—WHOLESALE LAUNDRIES IN THE NEW YORK CITY AREA

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Supplementary Regulation 19 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This Supplementary Regulation 19 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 permits an increase in ceiling prices for wholesale laundry services to retail hand laundries supplied by power laundries situated in the Counties of Bronx, New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk, in New York State.

A study of the operating costs and profit margins of a representative number of the power laundries supplying wholesale laundry services to retail hand laundries, which it is estimated amounted to five and one-half million dollars in 1951, reveals that increased labor and material costs have impaired the pre-Korean earnings of such power laundries. In addition in May, 1952, new wage contracts were negotiated granting substantial wage increases to all classes of workers. The wage increases are all within the formula of Wage Stabilization Board regulations or have received Wage Stabilization Board approval with the result that the earnings of these power laundries will be further impaired. The amount granted herein has been determined to be the minimum necessary to maintain the financial stability of these power laundries in order to assure a continued supply of these essential wholesale laundry services.

Under the provisions of this supplementary regulation the charges of these power laundries for their wholesale laundry services to retail hand laundries may be increased by 5 percent. This uniform increase was determined in accordance with the standards for individual adjustment under section 20 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34. Such an adjustment may be applied to the total amount of each invoice rendered to the customer, and identified as the "OPS permitted price increase." If this method is used to apply the amount of the increase, the seller need not make the supplementary filing required by section 18 (c) of CPR 34. At the option of the individual power laundry, however, the ceiling price for each item may be increased by not more than 5 percent. Adjusted flat prices must within ten days after their determination be filed with the appropriate Office of Price Stabilization district office.

In the future, power laundries subject to this supplementary regulation may not obtain an adjustment of their ceiling prices for their wholesale laundry services under section 20 of CPR 34.

In addition, the ceiling prices established by this supplementary regulation apply to all such power laundries' wholesale laundry services to their retail hand laundries, irrespective of any adjustment of ceiling prices heretofore granted under the provisions of CPR 34. Consequently, any adjustments granted under that regulation are automatically revoked as of the effective date of this supplementary regulation.

In the formulation of this supplementary regulation the Director has con-

sulted insofar as practicable with representative suppliers of these services, including representatives of trade associations, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the increases permitted by this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes to Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. Purpose.
2. Relationship to Ceiling Price Regulation 34.
3. Ceiling prices.
4. Application of section 20 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34.
5. Definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 5 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101–2110, E. O., 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR 1950 Sup.

SECTION 1. *Purpose.* This supplementary regulation permits power laundries in the counties of Bronx, New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Suffolk and Nassau, State of New York to increase the ceiling prices of their wholesale laundry services by 5 percent. This supplementary regulation shall not apply to any other services supplied by such power laundries.

SEC. 2. *Relationship to Ceiling Price Regulation 34.* All provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended, unless changed by the provisions of section 3 and 4 of this regulation, shall remain in effect.

SEC. 3. *Adjustment of ceiling prices.* You may, to the extent you as a power laundry supply wholesale laundry services from plants located in the following counties of New York State: Bronx, New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Westchester and Nassau, increase your ceiling prices established under section 5 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, by 5 percent for such wholesale laundry services by either of the following methods:

(a) You may apply such increase to the total amount of each invoice rendered to the customer, provided you shall clearly write or stamp on each such invoice the words "OPS permitted price increase". If you use this method of applying your price increase you need not make the supplementary filing required by section 18 (c) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34.

(b) You may in lieu of the method provided in paragraph (a) of this section, increase by 5 percent the ceiling prices of each wholesale laundry services item you supply. Within ten days after your prices are established under this subparagraph, you must prepare and file with your district office of the Office of Price Stabilization a supplemental statement as required under section 18 (c) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34. You may not use paragraph (a) of this section once you have elected to adjust ceiling prices under this subparagraph.

(c) If the increase computed in paragraph (a) or (b) above results in a fraction of a cent, the price must be decreased to the next lower cent if the fractional cent is less than one-half cent or may be increased to the next higher cent if the fraction is one-half cent or more.

SEC. 4. *Application of section 20 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34.* (a) A supplier who is a power laundry subject to this supplementary regulation may not, after the effective date of this supplementary regulation, apply for an adjustment of any of his ceiling prices for wholesale laundry services under section 20 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.

(b) The adjustment of ceiling prices granted by section 3 of this supplementary regulation shall be the maximum adjustment permitted any such supplier of wholesale laundry services in lieu of, and irrespective of, any adjustment heretofore granted any such supplier under the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended. Any order adjusting the ceiling prices of any such supplier's wholesale laundry services under section 20 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended, is hereby revoked as of the effective date of this supplementary regulation.

SEC. 5. *Definitions.* (a) "Wholesale laundry services" as used in this regulation means laundry services sold or offered for sale by power laundries to retail hand laundries.

(b) "Power laundry" or "power laundries" as used in this regulation are laundries which in the laundry trade are customarily known and designated as such, and do not include hand laundries, launderettes, or laundries using home-type laundry equipment to supply laundry services.

(c) "Retail hand laundry" or "retail hand laundries" as used in this regulation are retail laundry establishments receiving and distributing laundry, generally finishing some wearing apparel by hand ironing done on the premises, giving only limited, if any delivery services.

Effective date. This Supplementary Regulation 19 to CPR 34 shall become effective June 18, 1952.

NOTE: The record-keeping and reporting requirement of the regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JUNE 18, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6792; Filed, June 18, 1952; 11:33 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 34, Supplementary Regulation 20]

CPR 34—SERVICES

SR 20—POWER LAUNDRIES IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Supplementary Regulation to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This Supplementary Regulation to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 permits an increase in ceiling prices for certain services supplied by power laundries situated in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. This supplementary regulation does not permit the increase to be applied to the diaper supply, linen supply and dry cleaning services of such laundries.

A study of the operating costs and profit margins of a representative number of the power laundries in the City of St. Louis, which provide 90 percent of the total sales of services furnished by these laundries amounting to an estimated seven and one-half million dollars in 1951, reveals that increased labor and material costs have impaired the pre-Korean earnings of such laundries. In addition, in December 1951, new two-year wage contracts were entered into with labor unions representing the employees of these laundries which resulted in substantial wage increases to all classes of workers. These wage increases are all within the formula of Wage Stabilization Board regulations or have received Wage Stabilization Board approval, with the result that earnings of these laundries will be further impaired. The price increase granted herein has been determined to be the minimum necessary to maintain the financial stability of these laundries in order to assure a continued supply of these essential services. The uniform increase has been determined in accordance with the standards for individual adjustments under section 20 of CPR 34.

Under the provisions of this supplementary regulation, ceiling prices of such power laundries may be increased by 7 percent, such adjustment to be applied to the total amount of each invoice rendered to the customer and identified as the "OPS permitted price increase." If this method is used to apply the amount of the increase, the seller need not make the supplementary filing required by section 18 (c) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34. At the option of the individual laundry, however, the flat ceiling price for each article may be increased by 7 percent. Adjusted flat ceiling prices must, within ten days after their determination, be filed with the appropriate Office of Price Stabilization district office as required by section 18 (c) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34.

In the future, power laundries subject to this supplementary regulation may not obtain an adjustment of their ceiling prices for power laundry services under section 20 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34. Any adjustment of ceiling prices under section 20 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34 heretofore granted is automatically revoked as of the effective date of this supplementary regulation.

In the formulation of this supplementary regulation, the Director has consulted insofar as practicable with representative suppliers of these services, including representatives of trade associations, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the increases permitted by this supplementary regulation are necessary

to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. Purpose.
2. Relationship to Ceiling Price Regulation 34.
3. Ceiling Prices.
4. Application of section 20 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34.
5. Definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 5 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101–2110. E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105, 3 CFR 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. *Purpose.* This supplementary regulation permits power laundries whose plants are located in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, to increase their ceiling charges for power laundry services by 7 percent. This supplementary regulation does not apply to the diaper supply, linen supply and dry cleaning services of power laundries.

SEC. 2. *Relationship to Ceiling Price Regulation 34.* All provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, except as affected by the provisions of this supplementary regulation, shall remain in effect.

SEC. 3. *Adjustment of ceiling prices.* You may, to the extent you supply power laundry services from plants located in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, increase your ceiling prices by 7 percent for power laundry services, except diaper supply, linen supply and dry cleaning services, thus supplied by either of the following methods:

(a) You may apply such an adjustment to the total amount of each invoice rendered to the customer for services covered by this supplementary regulation, provided you clearly write or stamp on each such invoice the words "OPS permitted price increase." If you use this method of applying your ceiling price increase, you need not make the supplementary filing required by section 18 (c) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34.

(b) You may, in lieu of the method provided in paragraph (a) of this section, increase by 7 percent the ceiling prices of each power laundry services article, except a diaper supply, linen supply and dry cleaning services article. Within ten days after your ceiling prices are established under this paragraph, you must prepare and file with your district office of the Office of Price Stabilization a supplemental statement as required under section 18 (c) of Ceiling Price Regulation 34. You may not use paragraph (a) of this section once you have elected to adjust ceiling prices under this subparagraph.

(c) If the increase computed under paragraphs (a) or (b) above, results in a fraction of a cent, the price must be decreased to the next lower cent if the fractional cent is less than one-half cent, or may be increased to the next higher cent if the fraction is one-half cent or more.

SEC. 4. *Application of section 20 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34.* (a) A seller subject to this supplementary regulation may not, after the effective date of this supplementary regulation, apply for an adjustment of any of his ceiling prices for power laundry services except diaper supply, linen supply and dry cleaning services under section 20 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended.

(b) The adjustment of ceiling prices granted by section 3 of this supplementary regulation shall be the maximum adjustment permitted any such supplier of power laundry services in lieu of, and irrespective of, any adjustment heretofore granted any such supplier under the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended. Any order adjusting the ceiling prices of any such supplier's power laundry services under section 20 of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended, is hereby revoked as of the effective date of this supplementary regulation.

SEC. 5. *Definitions.* (a) "Power laundry" or "power laundries" as used in this regulation are laundries which in the laundry trade are customarily known and designated as such, and do not include hand laundries, launderettes or laundries using home-type laundry equipment to supply laundry services.

Effective date. This Supplementary Regulation 20 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34 shall become effective June 23, 1952.

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

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JUNE 18, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6796; Filed, June 18, 1952; 4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 74, Amdt. 7]

CPR 74—CEILING PRICES OF PORK SOLD AT WHOLESALE

HAMS—REGULAR, BONE-IN, OVER 20 POUNDS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, Economic Stabilization Agency General Order 2, delegation of authority by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Economic Stabilization Agency with respect to meat, as amended, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order 5, Revision, this Amendment 7 to Ceiling Price Regulation 74 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation (CPR) 74 adds two items to Schedule I of section 20 and establishes ceiling prices therefor:

(1) Hams—Regular, bone-in, weighing 20 to 28 pounds and

(2) Hams—Regular, bone-in, weighing over 28 pounds.

This will not affect adversely the cut standardization prescribed by CPR 74 nor interfere with the effective administration of that amendment.

In formulating this amendment, the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted so far as practicable with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and has given full consideration to their recommendations. In his judgment the provisions of this regulation are generally fair and equitable, are necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and comply with all the applicable standards of the act.

All standards prescribed in this regulation were, prior to the issuance of Ceiling Price Regulation 74, in general use in the meat industry. Such standards as are prescribed are indispensable to price control of pork, since no practicable alternative to such standardization exists for securing effective price control of this commodity. It is not believed that this amendment will cause any substantial changes in business practices, cost practices, or methods, or means or aids to distribution; however, to the extent that such changes may be compelled, they are necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of Ceiling Price Regulation 74, as amended.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 74 is amended in the following respects:

1. Item 1 of Schedule I of Section 20 is amended by deleting all of Item 1 and substituting therefor the following:

[All prices are on a dollar per hundredweight loose basis; the price for any fraction of a hundredweight shall be reduced proportionately. Weights are by range and not by average]

Item	Fresh or frozen		Cured		Smoked		Ready-to-eat		Cooked (not in molds under pressure)	
	Weight range (pounds)	Price	Weight range (pounds)	Price	Weight range (pounds)	Price	Weight range (pounds)	Price	Weight range (pounds)	Price
1. Hams—Regular bone-in.	16 down	$45.30	16 down	$44.30	16 down	$52.30	16 down	$54.50	14 down	$57.60
	16-20	43.60	16-20	42.60	16-20	50.30	16-20	52.40	14-18	55.50
	20-28	41.90	20-28	40.90	20-28	48.80	20-28	50.90	18-26	53.80
	Over 28	38.40	Over 28	37.40	Over 28	45.00	Over 28	46.90	Over 26	49.70

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective June 17, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JUNE 17, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6770; Filed, June 17, 1952; 4:01 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 110, Correction]

CPR 110—Copper Wire Mill Products

Deletion of Certain Items Appearing in Book C

Due to inadvertence there appear in the official copy of Book C price sheets for the items of military shipboard cables, Mil–C–915, consisting of nine pages, bearing Nos. 1 through 9, issued November 1, 1950, and Mil–C–2194 and 15–C–14, consisting of two pages, bearing Nos. 1 and 2, issued November 1, 1950. These sheets cover items made especially to military specifications and differing substantially from items sold for non-military purposes. It was not intended that such items be covered by CPR 110. Accordingly, the official copy of Price Book C is corrected by the deletion from it of the following sheets relating to the following military shipboard cable items:

Shipboard Cables, Mil–C–915, Sheets Nos. 1 through 9.
Shipboard Cables, Mil–C–2194 and 15–C–14, Sheets Nos. 1 and 2.

Ellis Arnall,
Director of Price Stabilization.

June 17, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52–6771; Filed, June 17, 1952; 4:01 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 134, Amdt. 2]

CPR 134—Ceiling Prices for Eating and Drinking Establishments

Reporting, Record-Keeping, Posting and Pricing of New Items

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), as amended by Public Law 96 (82d Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 134 is hereby issued.

Statement of Considerations

This amendment revises a number of provisions of CPR 134 dealing with record-keeping and reporting, posting of ceiling prices, and the method of fixing ceiling prices for new items.

1. Prior to this amendment when the operator of an eating or drinking establishment desired to introduce a meal, food item or beverage which he had not offered since April 1, 1951, he was required to use as his ceiling price for the new item the ceiling price of his most comparable item having the same or a lower raw food cost. The purpose of that provision was to permit operators to fix ceiling prices for new items in line with the ceiling prices of comparable items. It now appears, however, that, in many cases, the effect of this provision is to require operators to have ceiling prices for relatively expensive items substantially out of relation to the raw food cost of those items. In addition, difficulty has arisen in many cases in determining what meal, food item or beverage is "most comparable" to the new item.

As a result of the present amendment, ceiling prices for new items will continue to be fixed in line with other items sold by the operator and having the same or lower raw food cost. He will not, however, be required to fix ceiling prices in this way when all the items for which he already has ceiling prices have a raw food cost more than five percent below the raw food cost of the new item. In any case in which this turns out to be true, the operator will apply to OPS for a ceiling price for the new item.

2. It appears that many smaller eating and drinking establishments do not have adequate records of their food cost and sales for their base period specified in CPR 11. As a matter of fact, in a number of instances they have no records at all for that period. Moreover, many small drug stores and similar establishments selling other commodities or services in addition to meals, food items and beverages cannot, except with great difficulty, segregate their food and beverage sales from their other sales. Since the sales volume of these establishments is comparatively small, the Director of Price Stabilization has determined that excusing these establishments from the requirement carried over from CPR 11 for the filing of base period sales and cost reports will not seriously impair the effectiveness of CPR 134. Section 12 (d) of the latter regulation is, therefore, now being amended to provide that eating and drinking establishments whose gross sales for 1951 were not more than $24,000 (or an average of $2,000 a month if the establishment was open only part of the year) need not file such reports. In addition, in order to deal with the special problem of drug stores and similar businesses having eating facilities, section 12 (d) is also being amended to excuse from the reporting requirements those establishments which did not have records in 1951 for sales of food and beverage separate from their other sales and whose purchases of such items did not exceed $12,000 for the year (or an average of $1,000 a month if the establishment was not open for the whole year). Similar exemptions are also provided under this amendment with regard to the record-keeping requirements of Section 18.

3. It has come to the attention of the Office of Price Stabilization that some operators have misunderstood the requirements in regard to listing their principal items both on the statements they have to file and on their posters. Section 12 has, therefore, been amended to make it clear that, in listing the principal meals, food items and beverages, the operator must identify the items sufficiently for the customers to know what those items are. The way in which items are to be listed is specifically set forth in the amendment.

4. Section 13 has been clarified so as to remove doubts which have apparently arisen as to the manner of listing items on the posters. The amendment makes it clear that where an operator has separate ceiling prices for a particular item because that item was offered on a particular day of the week or at a particular time of the day during the freeze week or other designated period, he must indicate on the poster that he has such separate ceiling prices. It is not, however, necessary to make such an indication where an operator has a separate ceiling price for an item by reason of its being served on one of the holidays or special events designated in the regulation.

In view of the nature of this amendment, the Director of Price Stabilization has found it impracticable to consult formally with official advisory committees or trade association representatives. However, representatives of a substantial segment of the industry have been consulted informally and consideration was given to their recommendations. In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this amendment are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and comply with all the applicable standards of that act.

Amendatory Provisions

Ceiling Price Regulation 134 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 6 (b) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) If the particular meal, food item or beverage was not offered at any time from April 1, 1951 to February 3, 1952, your ceiling price for that meal, food item or beverage is the same as the ceiling price for a meal, food item or beverage having a raw food cost the same as or not more than five percent less than the raw food cost of the new meal, food item or beverage. The raw food cost shall be determined as of the date when the new meal, food item or beverage is first offered.

2. Section 12 (a) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) A statement listing 40 of the principal meals, food items and non-alcoholic beverages you sell which have ceiling prices fixed under section 6, 9 or 10 of this regulation. You must also state the ceiling price for each item listed. If you sell alcoholic beverages, you must also list your ceiling prices for 20 alcoholic beverages which you sell, including the number of ounces of alcoholic and malt beverages served in each drink. The items you list must be the principal ones which you customarily sell and your list must not include those which you sell only occasionally. They are the items you will post in your establishment. (See section 13.) If you do not offer as many as 40 meals, food items or non-alcoholic beverages, or as many as 20 alcoholic beverages, list on the statement all that you do offer.

3. Section 12 (a) is amended by adding a new subparagraph (3) to read as follows:

(3) The meals, food items and beverages included in the statement described in paragraph (a) (2) of this section must be listed in the following way:

(i) For meals, list the entree and then indicate the type of meal, for example, steak dinner, pork dinner, vegetable plate luncheon and ham loaf luncheon;

(ii) For alcoholic beverages, list highballs, wine or beer by brand name and not by type except where all brands of the same type, such as bourbon, scotch, beer,

domestic sauterne, imported sherry, etc., have the same ceiling prices.

(iii) For all food items, identify each of the items so your customers will know what those items are, as, for example, baked ham sandwich, chicken salad sandwich, club sandwich, fruit salad or waldorf salad. Do not use merely general designations such as "plain sandwiches", "regular sandwiches", "fancy sandwiches" or "salads".

4. Paragraph (d) of section 12 is amended to read as follows:

(d) If you are required to fix your ceiling prices under this regulation and if, prior to the effective date of this regulation, you were required to file a base period report under CPR 11 which you have not filed, you must file that report with your OPS District Office within fifteen days after the effective date of this regulation. However, this requirement is not applicable to you under the following circumstances:

(1) Your gross sales for 1951 were not more than $24,000, or not more than an average of $2,000 a month if you were not open throughout 1951; or

(2) You did not maintain throughout 1951 or during the portion of the year you were in operation, records of your sales of meals, food items and beverages separate from your other sales and your total food and beverage purchases for that year were not more than $12,000, or not more than an average of $1,000 a month if you were not open throughout 1951.

5. Section 13 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) You must list in the appropriate column on an official OPS poster the meals, food items and beverages with the ceiling price for each item as listed on the statement which you filed with your OPS District Office. If any meal, food item or beverage has separate ceiling prices because that meal, food item or beverage was offered on a particular day of the week or at a particular time of day, you must indicate on the poster that a higher price is charged at different times of the day or on different days of the week. You may obtain an official OPS poster from your OPS District Office.

6. Section 18 is amended by adding a paragraph (c) to read as follows:

(c) Paragraphs (a) (1), (b) (1) and (b) (2) of this section are not applicable to you if you did not maintain throughout 1951 or during the portion of the year you were in operation, records of your sales of meals, food items and beverages separate from your other sales and your total food and beverage purchases for that year were not more than $12,000, or not more than an average of $1,000 a month if you were not open throughout 1951. In addition, if you are excused under section 12 (d) (1) from filing your CPR 11 base period report, you are not required to comply with the provisions of paragraphs (a) (1) and (b) (1) of this section.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 134 is effective June 23, 1952.

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

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JUNE 18, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6797; Filed, June 18, 1952; 4:00 p. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 66]

GCPR, SR 66—CEMENT—ADJUSTMENT FOR OUT-OF-AREA PURCHASES

ADJUSTMENT FOR OUT-OF-AREA PURCHASES OF SAND, GRAVEL AND CRUSHED STONE

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 66 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to Supplementary Regulation 66 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation permits ceiling price adjustments for dealers in sand, gravel, and crushed stone and manufacturers of ready-mixed concrete who are required to obtain sand, gravel and crushed stone from "out-of-area" sources of supply.

SR 66 originally provided ceiling price adjustments for dealers in cement and manufacturers of ready-mixed concrete who were required to procure cement from "out-of-area" sources of supply. This amendment permits manufacturers of ready-mixed concrete and dealers to make similar adjustments for "out-of-area" purchases of sand, gravel and crushed stone. Freight on these bulky commodities constitutes a large portion of total costs, and any purchases from more distant than usual sources of supply result in sharp cost increases and correspondingly severe cuts in normal profit margins. In recent weeks, flood conditions have made it necessary for some buyers, who formerly had been supplied from deposits located near rivers and in river bottoms, to obtain these materials from sources many miles distant. This amendment will enable these buyers to pass through some of the cost increases until conditions return to normal. The price relief granted by this amendment is deemed necessary to maintain the supply of ready-mixed concrete needed for rehabilitation of the flooded areas and to otherwise supply their normal needs.

Depletion of deposits located near the major population centers is another important cause of "out-of-area" purchases. This amendment is equally applicable to "out-of-area" purchases caused by depletion.

The ceiling price increase granted by this amendment is limited to the actual additional costs incurred by the dealers and concrete manufacturers and it, therefore, does not provide any financial incentive to purchase sand, gravel and crushed stone from distant sources.

In the formulation of this amendment, special circumstances, one of them being the present flood emergency, have rendered consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, impracticable.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Supplementary Regulation 66 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is amended as follows:

1. Section 2 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. *Meaning of terms used in this supplementary regulation.* (a) "Cement" includes standard Portland Cement, special Portland Cement such as high early strength masonry or mortar, low and moderate heat, oil-well, sulphate-resisting, white Portland; or any other cement generally classified as special Portland cement, alumina cement, natural cement, puzzolan (slaglime) cement; and masonry cement of the natural cement class; but excluding hydraulic lime.

The term "sand, gravel and crushed stone," as used in this supplementary regulation, means these materials only when they are used as a concrete, masonry or plaster aggregate.

(b) "Out-of-area" means the location of a source of supply of cement, or of sand, gravel and crushed stone, which is more distant, freightwise, than the most distant, freightwise, sources from which you bought cement, or sand, gravel and crushed stone, during the calendar year 1950. If you made isolated purchases of cement, or of sand, gravel and crushed stone, from a source more distant, freightwise, than your normal sources of supply, and did not weigh such cost into your base (normal) prices in 1950, but charged the additional cost to the specific customer or customers purchasing such cement, or sand, gravel and crushed stone, or the ready-mixed concrete in which such cement, or sand, gravel and crushed stone, was used, you may treat that source as an "out-of-area" supplier for the purposes of this supplementary regulation: *Provided, however,* That you also eliminate these purchases, and the costs thereof, from your calculations, under section 3, 4, 6 or 7 of this supplementary regulation, of the weighted average delivered cost of "in-area" cement or sand, gravel and crushed stone.

(c) "In-area" means any location which is not "out-of-area."

(d) "Delivered cost" means the mill or plant price plus actual inbound freight charges paid by you, or charged to you.

(e) "Accounting period" means the regular period, not longer than a calendar month, at which you bill or invoice your customers for deliveries made to them; it may be monthly, semi-monthly or shorter, depending upon your practice.

(f) "Base accounting period" means an "accounting period" in which out-of-area cement, or sand, gravel and crushed stone, is delivered to your plant.

(g) "Current accounting period" is the accounting period immediately following the "base accounting period."

(h) "GCPR" means the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

(i) "Recent representative quarter" means any of the following 3-month periods:

May, June, and July 1951; June, July, and August 1951; or July, August, and September 1951.

(j) "Current weighted average delivered cost" of cement, or of sand, gravel and crushed stone is the weighted average cost of cement, or of sand, gravel and crushed stone purchased during a "recent representative quarter."

2. Section 5 is amended by adding the words "sand, gravel and crushed stone" after the word "cement" in the eleventh line of that section so that the amended section 5 reads as follows:

SEC. 5. *Notification to buyers.* During any period in which you, as a dealer in cement, sand, gravel and crushed stone or as a manufacturer of ready-mixed concrete, apply this supplementary regulation you are required to state on each invoice to any of your customers the following information, or any information substantially to the same effect: "The extra charge stated in this invoice represents additional cost of purchases of 'out-of-area' cement, sand, gravel and crushed stone, and does not exceed the amount permitted to be added by the seller to the ceiling price by Supplementary Regulation 66 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation."

3. Two new sections are added to read as follows:

SEC. 6. *Dealers in sand, gravel and crushed stone.* (The term "sand, gravel and crushed stone," as used in this section, means these materials only when they are used as a concrete, masonry, or plaster aggregate.) If you are a dealer in sand, gravel and crushed stone, which you are required to obtain from out-of-area sources of supply, you may increase your ceiling prices for sand, gravel and crushed stone, using the method prescribed by section 3 of this supplementary regulation.

For the purposes of applying the method of section 3 to obtain the adjustment provided by this section, substitute in section 3 the terms "sand, gravel and crushed stone," "ton," and "per ton" for the terms "cement," "bag or barrel," and "per bag or barrel" respectively.

SEC. 7. *Adjustment for out-of-area purchases of sand, gravel and crushed stone.* (a) If you are a manufacturer of ready-mixed concrete who is required to procure sand, gravel and crushed stone from "out-of-area" sources of supply, you may increase your ceiling prices for ready-mixed concrete using the method prescribed by section 4 of this supplementary regulation.

(b) In computing this adjustment, the term "out-of-area" means the location of a source of supply of sand, gravel and crushed stone which is more distant, freightwise, than the most distant, freightwise, sources from which you bought sand, gravel and crushed stone during the calendar year 1950. If you made isolated purchases of sand, gravel and crushed stone from a source more distant, freightwise, than your normal sources of supply, and did not weigh such cost into your base (normal) prices in 1950, but charged the additional cost to the specific customer or customers purchasing the concrete-mix in which such sand, gravel and crushed stone were used, you may treat that source as an "out-of-area" supplier for the purposes of this section: *Provided, however,* That you also eliminate these purchases, and the costs thereof, from your calculations, under section 4 of this supplementary regulation, of the weighted average delivered cost of "in-area" sand, gravel and crushed stone. Terms other than "out-of-area" are as defined by section 2.

(c) For the purposes of applying the method of section 4 to obtain the adjustment provided by this section, substitute in section 4 and in Appendix A the terms "sand, gravel and crushed stone," "ton", and "per ton" for the terms "cement", "bag or barrel", and "per bag or per barrel" respectively.

(d) The adjustment provided by this section is in addition to any adjustment to which you may otherwise be entitled by this supplementary regulation.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

Effective date. This Amendent 1 to Supplementary Regulation 66 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is effective June 23, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JUNE 18, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6795; Filed, June 18, 1952; 11:34 a. m.]

Chapter XXI—Office of Rent Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Rent Regulation 1, Amdt. 57 to Schedule A]

[Rent Regulation 2, Amdt. 55 to Schedule A]

RR 1—HOUSING

RR 2—ROOMS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

CALIFORNIA AND ILLINOIS

Effective June 19, 1952, Rent Regulation 1 and Rent Regulation 2 are amended as set forth below.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

Issued this 16th day of June 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

1. Schedule A, Item 33a, is amended to describe the counties in the defense-rental area as follows:

Monterey County, except the Cities of Carmel-by-the-Sea and Salinas.

In Monterey County, the Townships of Alisal, Castroville, Gonzales, Monterey, Pacific Grove and Pajaro, except the Cities of Carmel-by-the-Sea and Salinas.

In Monterey County, the City of Salinas; in Santa Cruz County, the Township and City of Watsonville; in San Benito County, the Townships of Hollister and San Juan.

This decontrols the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea in Monterey County, California, a portion of the Monterey Bay, California, Defense-Rental Area.

2. Schedule A, Item 83, is amended to describe the counties in the defense-rental area as follows:

Cook County, except the Cities of Berwyn, Blue Island, Calumet City, Chicago Heights, Des Plaines, Harvey, Park Ridge, and that portion of the City of Elgin located therein, and the Villages of Arlington Heights, Bartlett, Bellwood, Brookfield, Burnham, Calumet Park, Crestwood, Dolton, East Hazelcrest, Flossmoor, Franklin Park, Glencoe, Glenview, Hazelcrest, Hillside, Homewood, Kenilworth, La Grange, La Grange Park, Lansing, Lemont, Lyons, Markham, Matteson, Morton Grove, Mt. Prospect, Northfield, Oak Forest, Orland Park, Palatine, Phoenix, Riverdale, River Forest, Riverside, South Holland, Thornton, Tinley Park, Westchester, Western Springs, Wheeling, Wilmette, Winnetka, and those portions of the Villages of Barrington, Hinsdale and Steger located therein; in Du Page County, the Villages of Downers Grove and Westmont; Kane County, except that portion of the City of Elgin located therein, the Cities of Batavia, Geneva and St. Charles, and the Villages of Carpentersville, East Dundee, Hampshire, South Elgin and West Dundee; and Lake County, except the City of Lake Forest, the Villages of Deerfield and Grayslake, and that portion of the Village of Barrington located therein

This decontrols the Village of Morton Grove in Cook County, Illinois, and the Village of Carpentersville in Kane County, Illinois, portions of the Chicago, Illinois, Defense-Rental Area.

3. Schedule A, Item 88b, is amended to describe the counties in the defense-rental area as follows:

Peoria County, except the City of Peoria and all unincorporated localities in said county; Tazewell County, except the City of Washington and all unincorporated localities

This decontrols the City of Washington in Tazewell County, Illinois, a portion of the Peoria, Illinois, Defense-Rental Area.

All decontrols effected by these amendments are based on resolutions submitted under section 204 (j) (3) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6723; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

[Rent Regulation 3, Amdt. 10 to Schedule B]

RR 3—HOTELS

SCHEDULE B—SPECIFIC PROVISIONS RELATING TO DEFENSE-RENTAL AREA OR PORTIONS THEREOF

CALIFORNIA

Effective June 19, 1952, Rent Regulation 3 is amended as set forth below.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

Issued this 16th day of June 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

A new item 13 is added to Schedule B of Rent Regulation 3, reading as follows:

13. *Provisions relating to the Townships of Monterey and Pacific Grove in Monterey County, California, portions of the Monterey Bay, California, Defense-Rental Area (Item 33a of Schedule A):*

Decontrol of daily rates. The application of maximum daily rents established by this regulation for controlled rooms in hotels in the Townships of Monterey and Pacific Grove in Monterey County, California, is terminated.

All provisions of this regulation insofar as they are applicable to the territory to which this item of Schedule B relates are hereby amended to the extent necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this item 13 of Schedule B.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6725; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

[Rent Regulation 3, Amdt. 67 to Schedule A]

[Rent Regulation 4, Amdt. 11 to Schedule A]

RR 3—HOTELS

RR 4—MOTOR COURTS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

CALIFORNIA

Effective June 19, 1952, Rent Regulation 3 and Rent Regulation 4 are amended as set forth below.

(Sec. 204, 61 Stat. 197, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1894)

Issued this 16th day of June 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

Schedule A, Item 33a, is amended to describe the counties in the defense-rental area as follows:

In Monterey County, the Townships of Alisal, Castroville, Gonzales, Pacific Grove, Pajaro and Monterey, except the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea; in Santa Cruz County, the Township and City of Watsonville; in San Benito County, the Townships of Hollister and San Juan.

This decontrols the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea in Monterey County, California, a portion of the Monterey Bay, California, Defense-Rental Area, based on a resolution submitted under section 204 (j) (3) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6724; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Animal Industry

[9 CFR Part 95]

SANITARY CONTROL OF ANIMAL BYPRODUCTS (EXCEPT CASINGS), AND HAY AND STRAW, OFFERED FOR ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (a)) that the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to authority conferred upon him by section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended (sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, 21 U. S. C. 111), is considering amendments to the regulations governing the sanitary control of animal byproducts (except casings), and hay and straw, offered for entry into the United States (9 CFR Part 95, as amended), as follows:

1. Section 95.1 (l) would be amended to read as follows:

§ 95.1 *Definitions.* * * *

(l) *Bone meal.* "Bone meal" means ground animal bones and hoof meal and horn meal.

* * * * *

2. Section 95.11 would be amended to read as follows:

§ 95.11 *Bones, horns, and hoofs for trophies or museums.* Clean, dry bones, horns, and hoofs, that are free from undried pieces of hide, flesh, and sinew and are offered for entry as trophies or for consignment to museums may be imported without other restrictions.

3. Section 95.12 (c) would be amended by changing the first sentence to read as follows:

§ 95.12 *Bones, horns, and hoofs; importations permitted subject to restrictions.* * * *

(c) They shall be handled at the establishment under the direction of an inspector in a manner to guard against the dissemination of anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest, and the bags, burlap, or other containers thereof, before leaving the establishment, shall be disinfected by heat or otherwise, as directed by the Chief of Bureau or burned at the establishment. * * *

* * * * * *

4. Present § 95.14 would be revoked. Present § 95.13 would be redesignated § 95.14 and would be amended to read as follows:

§ 95.14 *Blood meal, tankage, and similar products for use as fertilizer or animal feed; requirements for entry.* Dried blood or blood meal, lungs or other organs, tankage, meat meal, wool waste, wool manure, and similar products for use as fertilizer or as food for domestic animals shall not be imported unless such products:

(a) Originated in and were shipped directly from a country not declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest; or

(b) Are accompanied by the certificate of a consular officer showing that in the process of manufacture the particular product was heated throughout to a temperature of not less than 156° Fahrenheit (68.9° Centigrade).

5. A new § 95.13 would be added to read as follows:

§ 95.13 *Bone meal for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals; requirements for entry.* Steamed or degelatinized or special steamed bone meal, which, in the normal process of manufacture, has been prepared by heating bone under a minimum of 20 pounds steam pressure for at least one hour at a temperature of not less than 250° Fahrenheit (121° Centigrade), may be imported without further restriction for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals if such products are free from pieces of bone, hide, flesh, and sinew and contain no more than traces of hair and wool. Bone meal for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals which does not meet these requirements will not be eligible for entry.

The purpose of the foregoing proposed amendments is to restrict the entry of all animal bones, including crushed bones, to be used as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals; to permit the entry of such bones only when consigned to an establishment approved by the Department for handling and further processing in a manner to prevent the dissemination of anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest; to permit the entry of specially treated bone meal (including hoof meal and horn meal) which has been treated in a manner to assure the destruction of any anthrax spores present in such product; to prohibit the entry of any other bone meal (including hoof meal and horn meal) for use as fertilizer or as feed for domestic animals which does not meet these requirements; and to impose stricter requirements upon the importation of tankage, meat meal, wool waste, wool manure and similar products than are presently imposed.

Any person who wishes to submit written data or arguments concerning the proposed amendments may do so by filing them with the Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., within thirty days after the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of June 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6708; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR Part 907]

[Docket No. AO-212-A4]

HANDLING OF MILK IN MILWAUKEE, WIS., MARKETING AREA

DECISION WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED MARKETING AGREEMENT AND PROPOSED ORDER AMENDING ORDER, AS AMENDED

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of

1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), a public hearing was conducted at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on May 19 and 20, 1952, pursuant to notice thereof which was issued on May 8, 1952 (17 F. R. 4353).

The material issues of record related to:

1. Revision of the price differentials over the basic formula price for Class I milk and Class II milk;
2. Revision of the "supply-demand price adjustment" provision;
3. Revision of the alternate basic price formula which employs market prices of butter and cheddar cheese;
4. Adoption of a new price formula to be applicable to milk used in cheese (Class IV milk);
5. Revision of the provisions relating to milk priced under another marketing agreement or order and disposed of within the marketing area;
6. Inclusion of a "bracket schedule" for Class I and Class II milk prices;
7. Revision of the provisions relating to transfers of milk, skim milk and cream from a handler to the plant of a producer-handler;
8. Adoption of a rule under which a handler shall have the option to pay producers on either base and excess prices or a blended price for all deliveries for the months of April, May and June;
9. Several proposed changes in order language for clarity and administrative purposes; and
10. The emergency character of marketing conditions and the need for immediate change in the order provisions.

Issues numbered 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, and 10 above are decided herein. The remaining issues are reserved for subsequent decision. The proposed amendments relating to issues 4 and 6 were abandoned by proponents and were not supported by evidence in the record. They are hereby denied. Findings and conclusions with respect to issues 1, 2, 9 and 10 are set forth below:

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

(1) The price differentials added to the basic formula price for Class I milk and Class II milk should be revised; the formula for automatic adjustment of such differentials should be modified (issues 1 and 2).

Certain producers' cooperative bargaining associations presented proposals to (1) increase the Class I and Class II price differentials by $0.20 during July through November, $0.40 during December and $0.10 during all other months, (2) adopt a provision which would change such differentials automatically as local market supplies change in relation to Class I sales from a selected base, and (3) eliminate the 4 cent difference between the Milwaukee Class I and Class II prices and the corresponding class prices for the 55–70 mile zone under the Chicago order.

In the decision issued June 20, 1951, in connection with the promulgation of certain order amendments, including amendments designed to increase the levels of Class I and Class II prices, the following findings and conclusions were made:

Geographically, the Chicago and Milwaukee markets are very closely related, Milwaukee being located about 85 miles from Chicago and within an important segment of the Chicago milkshed Farms of producers for both the Milwaukee and Chicago markets are intermingled to a large extent in certain zones of the Chicago production area, and are affected similarly by the prices and supplies of feeds and other production conditions in these locations.

At least one handler under the Chicago order (as recently revised) operates distribution routes in the Milwaukee marketing area in competition with Milwaukee handlers. In recognition of the exceedingly close competitive relationship between the two marketing areas as to both the purchase of milk from producers and the distribution of milk by handlers, it was concluded in connection with the promulgation of the original Milwaukee order that the class prices should correspond with the zone 3 prices of the Chicago order. The result has been to maintain a close relationship of prices for milk disposed of in fluid form as milk and cream in the two markets * * * In view of the showing of a high degree of similarity in conditions affecting the production and marketing of milk for fluid use in the two market areas, it is concluded that any adjustment in the Class I and Class II price differentials under such provision of the Chicago order would be equally appropriate at this time in connection with the Class I and Class II price differentials under the Milwaukee order and would tend to promote orderly marketing conditions * * * Although available information does not indicate identical seasonal production patterns in the two markets the variation in the production zones where overlapping occurs is not sufficiently large to warrant different class price schedules seasonally. Since some milk is distributed within the Milwaukee marketing area by a handler regulated by the Chicago order it is deemed important to maintain a close alignment on a monthly basis. The proximity of portions of the enlarged marketing area recently adopted under the Chicago order to the Milwaukee marketing area also indicates the desirability of maintaining such price alignment.

Official notice is taken of such decision.

The quoted findings and conclusions of the June 20, 1951, decision are equally supported by the present hearing record. Both handler and producer witnesses testified to the competition between the Chicago and Milwaukee markets for dairy farm supplies of milk in the production area adjacent to both markets.

The recent recommendation to introduce higher price differentials for Class I and Class II milk as defined in the Chicago order would place the Milwaukee market in the position of not being able to compete successfully for the supplies necessary to meet the increasing requirements of the market unless higher prices are paid by Milwaukee handlers either by order requirement or by means of premiums. The necessity of maintaining and even increasing market supplies is indicated by the milk utilization statistics of the market which show that on an annual average basis more than 91 percent of the producer milk delivered is used for Class I and Class II milk products. Milk production in recent months has held at approximately last year's level for the same period while Class I and Class II sales have increased. In the fall and winter months just passed, the amounts of milk needed for such sales exceeded the total deliveries of producers and supplementary supplies in greater quantities than were imported in the same months a year ago were needed for such products. The record discloses also that prices of feed and farm machinery and the wages of farm labor have advanced appreciably since a year ago increasing milk production costs. In view of the above it is concluded that class prices for the Milwaukee market should be raised to the extent contemplated by the recent decision on price amendments to the Chicago order.

As to other proposals which would (a) increase the December price level relative to increases for other months, (b) apply an automatic price "mover" to local supply and sales relationships (12 month moving average), and (c) eliminate the 4 cent difference between Milwaukee Class I and Class II prices and those of corresponding classifications for the 55–70 mile zone under the Chicago order, it is concluded that such proposals should be denied. As pointed out by producer proponents the record shows that December production is relatively low as compared with other months and that production does not increase sharply from the low point of the year on a seasonal basis until after December has passed. December also is a month in the period during which producers make "base" for the following spring months. However, the inclusion of December among the months when the class price differentials are highest seasonally would aggravate the competitive supply situation between the Milwaukee and Chicago markets. For the two Decembers since the Milwaukee order has been in effect the average uniform price has been 14 cents and 9 cents, respectively, higher than the uniform price under the Chicago order for zone 3. If the annual level of prices is sufficient to induce adequate supplies for September, October and November, it is not likely that the market supply will be short in the month of December. The price level to result from the attached amending order is designed to accomplish such result. Also, if the base and excess plan of payment operates successfully additional December deliveries will be encouraged. The above considerations outweigh the reasons presented for raising the Class I and Class II price differentials in December relative to the other months.

The application of the automatic price "mover" to local supply and demand

data in the manner proposed would raise the levels of Class I and Class II prices well out of line with prices for corresponding classes under the Chicago order. At similar class price levels the monthly average uniform prices for Milwaukee exceed uniform prices in zone 3 under the Chicago order by much more than the difference in costs for farm to plant hauling of milk for the two markets. For the year 1951 this difference in uniform prices amounted to 14 cents per hundredweight. Even in the months of shortest production when competition for supply between the two markets is most intense the difference in uniform prices was in favor of Milwaukee by from 2 to 9 cents per hundredweight. It may be noted also that Chicago plants serve as sources of supplementary milk and cream supplies for the Milwaukee handlers. In addition, there are no quality considerations indicated which present a difficult barrier to the disposition of Chicago approved milk in the Milwaukee marketing area or make milk production for Milwaukee substantially more costly than for Chicago in the same segment of the milkshed. At comparable prices, after giving effect to the slightly higher farm to plant haul for Milwaukee, it may be reasonably expected under present circumstances that if dairy farmers in the area where the Chicago and Milwaukee milksheds overlap are induced to produce for the Chicago market they will be equally attracted to the Milwaukee market. In view of past relationships of uniform prices which have favored Milwaukee because of the higher percentage of supplies utilized in Class I milk, adoption of the revised Chicago price adjustment formula should induce adequate supplies for the marketing area.

The price proposals include also a suggestion to relate Milwaukee prices to the 55–70 mile zone level of Chicago rather than to the zone 3 level. The Class I price to handlers for the 55–70 mile zone for Chicago is 4 cents higher than the zone 3 price in recognition of the cost involved in the transportation of milk between plants in the respective zones. On the producer side a 4 cent difference in uniform prices is provided between such zones to reflect the location advantage of producers shipping to plants in the 55–70 mile zone as compared with those shipping to zone 3 plants in relation to the Chicago market as the outlet for their milk. Such difference in zone prices should not be reflected in Milwaukee class prices since the Milwaukee marketing area is located mainly within zone 3 of the Chicago milkshed and its milk supplies are received by handlers by direct delivery from farm to plant at the expense of the producers.

(2) Several amendments of an administrative nature should be adopted (issue 9).

Administrative experience under the order indicates that the wording of certain provisions of the order, including those relating to other source milk, computation of shrinkage, the method of converting concentrated milk to its whole milk equivalent for classification purposes, and the rules governing the application of producer bases should be revised and clarified to reduce the latitude for administrative interpretation where possible. It is concluded that several such changes should be made and they are included in the attached amending order. Such revisions do not, however, alter substantially present administrative practice under the order.

(3) The due and timely execution of the function of the Secretary under the act imperatively and unavoidably requires the omission of a recommended decision by the Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, and the opportunity for exceptions thereto (issue 10).

The conditions complained of are such that it is urgent that remedial action be taken as soon as possible. Delay beyond the minimum time required to make the attached order effective would defeat the purpose of such amendments. Accordingly, the time necessarily involved in the preparation, filing, and publication of a recommended decision, and exceptions thereto, would make such relief ineffective. A request for the use of emergency promulgation procedures was made on the record.

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

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

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

Determination of representative period. The month of March 1952 is hereby determined to be the representative period for the purpose of ascertaining whether the issuance of the order amending the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, marketing area, in the manner set forth in the attached amending order is approved or favored by producers who, during such period, were engaged in the production of milk for sale in the marketing area specified in such marketing order.

Annexed hereto and made a part hereof are two documents entitled respectively, "Marketing Agreement Regulating the Handling of Milk in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Marketing Area," and "Order Amending the Order, as Amended, Regulating the Handling of Milk in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin Marketing Area," which have been decided upon as the detailed and appropriate means of effectuating the foregoing conclusions. These documents shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and orders have been met.

Rulings on briefs. Briefs were filed on behalf of certain Milwaukee, Wisconsin, producers and handlers. The briefs contained proposed findings of fact, conclusions and arguments with respect to the proposals discussed at the hearing. Every point covered in the briefs was carefully considered along with the evidence in the record in making the findings and reaching the conclusions herein before set forth. To the extent that such suggested findings and conclusions contained in the briefs are inconsistent with the findings and conclusions contained herein, the requests to make such findings or to reach such conclusions are denied on the basis of the facts found and stated in connection with the conclusions in this decision.

It is hereby ordered, That all of this decision, except the attached marketing agreement, be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The regulatory provisions of said marketing agreement are identical with those contained in the order, as amended, and as hereby proposed to be further amended by the order set forth below which will be published with this decision.

This decision filed at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of June 1952.

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

Order[1] *Amending the Order, as Amended, Regulating the Handling of Milk in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Marketing Area*

§ 907.0 *Findings and determinations.* The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations previously made in connection with the issuance of the aforesaid order and of the previously issued amendments thereto; and all of said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed, except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) *Findings upon the basis of the hearing record.* Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), a public hearing was held upon certain proposed amendments to the tentative marketing

[1] This order shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and orders have been met.

agreement and to the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, marketing area. Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at such hearing and the record thereof, it is found that:

(1) The said order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act;

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

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

Order relative to handling. It is therefore ordered, that on and after the effective date hereof the handling of milk in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, marketing area shall be in conformity to and in compliance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, and the aforesaid order, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

1. Delete § 907.14 and substitute therefor the following:

§ 907.14 *Other source milk.* "Other source milk" means all milk and milk products, except packaged butter, packaged cottage cheese, and other products already packaged or processed when received by the handler, other than producer milk or receipts from other handlers.

2. Delete § 907.41 (d) (3) and substitute therefor the following:

(3) Actual shrinkage but not to exceed 2½ percent of the total pounds of butterfat in producer milk and actual shrinkage of butterfat in other source milk (including in each instance that computed pursuant to § 907.42 (b))

3. Delete § 907.42 (b) and substitute therefor the following:

(b) Prorate the resulting amount among the receipts of butterfat in producer milk, other source milk, and receipts (excluding milk or milk products in packaged form and not reprocessed by the receiving handler) from other handlers in accordance with the total volumes of butterfat received from each such source.

4. Delete § 907.46 (c) (1) and substitute therefor the following:

(1) Convert to pounds on the basis of 2.15 pounds per quart (in the case of non-concentrated flavored milk and flavored milk drinks 2.0 pounds per quart) the volume disposed of as each of the several items of Class I milk, except in the case of converting milk, flavored milk or flavored milk drinks in concentrated form such conversion shall apply to the volume of milk used in the production of the concentrated product rather than to the volume of finished product: *Provided*, That if a satisfactory record of the volume of milk used in the production of the concentrated product is not available, the 3.5 percent milk equivalent of the volume of butterfat in the finished product shall be used for the purposes of this paragraph;

5. Delete § 907.51 (a) and (b) and substitute therefor the following:

(a) *Class I milk.* The price for Class I milk shall be the basic formula price plus the following amounts as indicated: May and June, $0.56; July through November, inclusive, $1.06; all other months, $0.76: *Provided*, That such class I price differential shall be increased or decreased, respectively, 3 cents for each full percent that the current supply-demand ratio computed pursuant to paragraph (e) of this section is greater or less than 72 percent.

(b) *Class II milk.* The price for Class II milk shall be the basic formula price plus the following amounts as indicated: May and June, $0.40; July through November, inclusive, $0.70; all other months, $0.50: *Provided*, That such Class II price differential shall be adjusted by the amount of any adjustment made in the Class I price differential for the same month pursuant to the proviso of paragraph (a) of this section.

6. Delete § 907.51 (e) and substitute therefor the following:

(e) *Automatic price adjustment.* On or before the last day of each month the market administrator shall make the following computations based upon the reported receipts and utilization of handlers as defined in the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Chicago, Illinois, marketing area, as computed by the market administrator under the latter order:

(1) Determine the total receipts of Grade A milk from all producers (including receipts from own farm production) for the most recent 12-month period.

(2) Determine the total pounds of Grade A milk actually utilized in Class I milk and Class II milk products during the most recent12-month period and subtract therefrom the amount of Class II milk represented by frozen cream and plastic cream moving into storage during such 12-month period.

(3) Divide the amount obtained in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph by the amount obtained in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and round to the nearest full percent, which resulting percentage shall be known as the "current supply-demand ratio".

(4) In making the computations specified in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, the market administrator shall use the reported receipts and utilization of handlers of Grade A milk under both Order 41 and former Order 69 (Suburban Chicago, Illinois, marketing area) when it is necessary to use data for months prior to July 1, 1951.

7. Delete § 907.60 (b) and substitute therefor the following:

(b) Any producer entering the market following twelve or more consecutive months without producer status, shall have his milk deliveries considered as non-base milk for the first April–June period (or any part thereof) following his qualification as a producer; or upon notifying the market administrator prior to April 1 next following such qualification as a producer, he may elect to have a base computed in the manner provided in paragraph (a) of this section with respect to his deliveries of milk to any fluid milk plant, receiving station, or non-fluid plant, such deliveries to be subject to verification by the market administrator: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not be construed to conflict with § 907.61 (a) or (b).

8. Delete § 907.61 (e) and substitute therefor the following:

(e) The market administrator on or before March 1 shall notify each handler of the base (computed pursuant to § 907.60) of each of the producers delivering to his plant(s): *Provided*, That this shall not preclude the market administrator from notifying any producer (or a cooperative association if such producer is a member) of the producer's base.

Order of the Secretary Directing That a Referendum Be Conducted Among the Producers Supplying Milk in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Marketing Area, and Designation of Agent To Conduct Such Referendum

Pursuant to section 8c (19) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 608c (19)), it is hereby directed that a referendum be conducted among the producers (as defined in the order as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, marketing area) who, during the month of March 1952, were engaged in the production of milk for sale in the marketing area specified in the aforesaid order to determine whether such producers favor the issuance of the order (amending the aforesaid order) which is a part of the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture filed simultaneously herewith.

H. H. Erdmann is hereby designated agent of the Secretary to conduct such referendum in accordance with the procedure for the conduct of referenda to determine producer approval of milk marketing orders as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 10, 1950 (15 F. R. 5177).

[F. R. Doc. 52-6732; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:56 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 924]

[Docket No. AO-225-A2]

HANDLING OF MILK IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN MARKETING AREA

DECISION WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED MARKETING AGREEMENT AND PROPOSED ORDER AMENDING ORDER, AS AMENDED

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.),

and the applicable rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing the proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), a public hearing was conducted at Detroit, Michigan, on May 12–16, 1952, pursuant to notice thereof which was issued on April 17, 1952 (17 F. R. 3415).

The material issues of record related to almost all the substantive provisions of the order, including marketing area, classification and pricing, and the pooling and other features involving the distribution of returns to producers.

This decision will consider only the issues relating to proposals for the separate classification and pricing of milk utilized for the manufacture of butter and nonfat dry milk solids. The proposals were identified as numbers 10, 29, and 30 in the Notice of Hearing. A recommended decision with respect to all other issues will be issued at a later date.

Findings and conclusions. 1. Credits, based upon a butter-powder formula price, should be allowed on that portion of Class II milk which remains after allocation to other Class II products and is manufactured into butter or nonfat dry milk solids during May, June, and July. The butter-powder formula should be that now included as one of the two alternative Class II prices but with a "make" allowance of 67 cents in lieu of 62.6 cents. The credit should be the amount by which the Class II price exceeds this butter-powder formula, and should be allocated at the rate of 18 percent per pound of butterfat and 36 percent per hundredweight of skim milk. This change should be accomplished as an emergency action in order to make the change effective at the earliest possible date.

Under the present order, Class II is the only classification applicable to milk in excess of primary fluid needs. It includes milk used for fluid cream as well as that used in the various manufactured dairy products. The Class II price is the higher of two alternatives, one being an average of prices paid at 5 local plants and the second a butter-powder formula price. The butterfat differential, which determines the relative values of butterfat and skim milk in Class II, is computed by multiplying the local plant price by the percentage which butterfat represents of the basic formula butter-powder price. During the first 8 months the order was in effect, Class II butterfat values ranged from 81 cents per pound in September 1951 to 93 cents in February 1952 and skim milk values from 72 cents to $1.06 per hundredweight in the respective months.

The combining of milk used for all these products into a single classification at a single price not only simplifies the accounting problem but also encourages each handler to use a maximum proportion of his Class II milk in fluid cream, ice cream, and other of the more remunerative uses. Maximum quantities are thereby utilized in products for which consumers have the highest demand.

The quantities of milk in Class II are very large during the flush production season of May, June and July. The peak of production in the Detroit area is expected about June 15 or shortly thereafter and the flush season supplies will continue large throughout July. The outlets for such production as fluid cream, ice cream mix, cottage cheese, and the like are limited, and large quantities of milk are manufactured into butter and non-fat dry milk solids during these months. Butter and non-fat solids are storable commodities, can readily be sold on a national market, and the equipment for the utilization of large supplies of milk in their manufacture is more readily available than for the manufacture of alternative dairy products. The prices of these products should regulate the value of the milk used to make them.

The problem of pricing milk manufactured into butter and in non-fat dry milk solids can be dealt with expeditiously and appropriately by allowing a credit from the effective Class II price equal to the excess of such price over the Class II butter-powder formula price with a "make" allowance of 67 cents instead of the 62.6 cents. The credit per hundredweight of milk containing 3.5 per cent butterfat will be allocated to butterfat and skim milk at the rate of 18 per cent per pound of butterfat (63 per cent for 3.5 pounds) and 36 per cent per hundredweight of skim milk. In case the milk is transferred to a plant which does not qualify as a handler's plant under the order, these credits will be allowed only on such quantities of skim milk and butterfat in Class II milk as are used in the manufacture of butter or nonfat dry milk solids after the allocation of such butterfat and skim milk to any uses other than the manufacture of butter and nonfat dry milk solids.

The recommended credits would establish prices paid for milk used for butter and nonfat solids directly on the market values of these products. It was testified that the make allowance of 67 cents in the Detroit Class II butter-powder formula is comparable to the make allowance of 75.2 cents provided for milk manufactured into butter under the Chicago order since the butter-powder formula in the Chicago order is based upon 93-score butter, spray process nonfat dry milk solids, and a butter yield of 1.21. It was further testified that costs at Michigan plants were higher than at Wisconsin plants. However, it is also true that market prices at Michigan plants are normally higher than in Chicago because of lower transportation costs to the major consuming centers and the butter produced in Michigan competes on the same national market as butter produced in Wisconsin.

Credits are allowed on both the butterfat and the skim milk used to make butter and powder. Some handlers will be utilizing whole milk in such operations while others will be utilizing large quantities of cream. The recommended credit on skim milk is almost twice as large a proportion of the net value of skim milk for drying as the butter-fat credit is of the value of fat in cream. This reflects the fact that the comparatively much greater bulk of skim milk makes is more difficult and costly to handle, transport, or hold for later processing in times when large volumes of Class II milk must be handled.

The allocation of Class II milk to uses other than butter and powder will assure producers that their milk is not used at the lower price to manufacture these products while other sources of milk are freed for use in fluid cream or other higher-valued uses.

Pricing provisions of the Detroit order were first effective in September, 1951, so this is the first flush season of operation under the order in this market. The hearing in May was the first opportunity for a general review of the order and for assessment of experience under the Class II pricing provisions under flush season conditions.

2. The due and timely execution of the function of the Secretary under the act imperatively and unavoidably requires the omission of a recommended decision by the Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, and the opportunity for exception thereto, on the above issue.

The conditions complained of are such that it is urgent that remedial action be taken as soon as possible. Delay beyond the minimum time required to make the attached order effective would defeat the purpose of such amendment. Accordingly, the time necessarily involved in the preparation, filing, and publication of a recommended decision, and exceptions thereto, would make such relief ineffective.

Rulings on proposed findings and conclusions. Briefs filed by interested parties contained suggested findings of fact, conclusions, and arguments with respect to the proposals discussed at the hearing. Every point covered in the briefs was carefully considered along with evidence in the record in making the findings and reaching the conclusions hereinbefore set forth. To the extent that the suggested findings and conclusions contained in the briefs are inconsistent with the findings and conclusions contained herein, the requests to make such findings or to reach such conclusions are denied on the basis of the facts found and stated in connection with the findings and conclusions in this decision.

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

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

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

agreement upon which a hearing has been held.

Determination of representative period. The month of April, 1952 is hereby determined to be the representative period for the purpose of ascertaining whether the issuance of an order amending the order regulating the handling of milk in the Detroit, Michigan, marketing area in the manner set forth in the attached amending order is approved or favored by producers who during such period were engaged in the production of milk for sale in the marketing area specified in such order.

Marketing agreement and order. Annexed hereto and made a part hereof are two documents entitled "Marketing Agreement Regulating the Handling of Milk in the Detroit, Michigan, Marketing Area" and "Order Amending the Order, as Amended, Regulating the Handling of Milk in the Detroit, Michigan, Marketing Area," which have been decided upon as the detailed and appropriate means of effectuating the foregoing conclusions. These documents shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and orders have been met.

It is hereby ordered, That all of this decision, except the attached marketing agreement, be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The regulatory provisions of said marketing agreement are identical with those contained in the order, as amended, and as hereby proposed to be further amended by the order set forth below which will be published with this decision.

This decision filed at Washington, D. C. this 13th day of June 1952.

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

Order[1] Amending the Order, as Amended, Regulating the Handling of Milk in the Detroit Marketing Area

§924.0 *Findings and determinations.* The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations previously made in connection with the issuance of the aforesaid order; and all of said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed, except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) *Findings upon the basis of the hearing record.* Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), a public hearing was held upon certain proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order regulating the handling of milk in the Detroit, Michigan marketing area. Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at such hearing and the record thereof, it is found that:

(1) The said order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act;

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

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

Order relative to handling. It is therefore ordered, that on and after the effective date hereof the handling of milk in the Detroit, Michigan marketing area shall be in conformity to and in compliance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, and the aforesaid order is hereby amended as follows:

Amend § 924.52 by inserting at the end of the first paragraph after the word "section" the following: *"Provided,* That for the months of May, June, and July, there shall be credited to each handler with respect to butterfat used in the manufacture of butter and skim milk used in the manufacture of non-fat dry milk solids in the handler's plant, or transferred to and so used in a plant not operated by a handler after first allocating such butterfat and skim milk to any uses in such plant other than for the manufacture of butter and non-fat dry milk solids, an amount per pound of butterfat equal to the excess of the Class II price determined under this paragraph over a price computed as the sum of the prices determined under (1) and (2) of subparagraph (a) of this paragraph less 67 cents, such excess to be multiplied by 0.18, and an amount per hundredweight of skim milk equal to such excess multiplied by 0.36."

[F. R. Doc. 52-6731; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:55 a. m.]

[1] This order shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and orders have been met.

[7 CFR Part 941]

[Docket No. AO-101-A13]

HANDLING OF MILK IN CHICAGO, ILL., MARKETING AREA

DECISION WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED MARKETING AGREEMENT AND PROPOSED ORDER AMENDING ORDER, AS AMENDED

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), a public hearing was conducted at Chicago, Illinois, on March 11-14, 1952, pursuant to notice thereof which was issued on March 5, 1952 (17 F. R. 2018).

Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at the hearing and the record thereof, the Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, on May 15, 1952, filed with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, his recommended decision. Notice of such recommended decision and opportunity to file written exceptions thereto was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 20, 1952 (17 F. R. 4579).

The material issues and the findings and conclusions of the recommended decision (F. R. Doc. 52-5587, 17 F. R. 4579) are hereby approved and adopted as the findings and conclusions of this decision as if set forth in full herein subject to the following revisions:

Delete the third paragraph beginning in Column 2, 17 F. R. 4581 (F. R. Doc. 52-5587) and substitute therefor the following:

During 1950 the total demand for Class I and Class II milk products, including bulk sales to distant markets, was 71.7 percent of the total receipts of milk from producers, including "own farm" production. This also is approximately the same as the average of the monthly base percentages used in connection with the former 6 months' moving average adjustment when adjusted for outside market sales. The current supply-demand ratio will be compared with a percentage figure of 72 percent (the above figure rounded to the nearest full percent) in determining the amount of price adjustment to be made. When the current percentage increases above or decreases below 72, the rate of adjustment should apply for each full point of deviation.

Rulings on Exceptions. Exceptions relating to the findings, conclusions and amendment action recommended by the Assistant Administrator with respect to issues (1), (2), and (3) of the recommended decision were filed by the following parties:

1. Beatrice Foods Company et al.
2. Consolidated Badger Cooperative et al.
3. Baldwin Cooperative Creamery et al.
4. Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association of Cook County.
5. Associated Milk Dealers, Inc.
6. Pure Milk Association.

In arriving at the findings, conclusions and amendment action decided in this decision, each of these exceptions was carefully and fully considered in conjunction with the record evidence pertaining thereto. To the extent that the findings, conclusions, and amendment action decided upon herein are at variance with the exceptions, such exceptions are overruled.

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

(b) The parity prices of milk as determined pursuant to section 2 of the

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

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

Determination of representative period. The month of February 1952 is hereby determined to be the representative period for the purpose of ascertaining whether the issuance of an order amending the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Chicago, Illinois, marketing area in the manner set forth in the attached amending order is approved or favored by producers who during such period were engaged in the production of milk for sale in the marketing area specified in such marketing order, as amended.

Annexed hereto and made a part hereof are two documents entitled respectively, "Marketing Agreement Regulating the Handling or Milk in the Chicago, Illinois, Marketing Area," and "Order Amending the Order, as Amended, Regulating the Handling of Milk in the Chicago, Illinois, Marketing Area," which have been decided upon as the detailed and appropriate means of effectuating the foregoing conclusions. These documents shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and orders have been met.

It is hereby ordered, That all of this decision, except the attached marketing agreement, be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The regulatory provisions of said marketing agreement are identical with those contained in the order, as amended, and as hereby proposed to be further amended by the order set forth below, which will be published with this decision.

This decision filed at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of June 1952.

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

Order [1] Amending the Order, as Amended, Regulating the Handling of Milk in the the Chicago, Illinois, Marketing Area

§ 941.0 *Findings and determinations.* The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations previously made in connection with the issuance of the aforesaid order and of the previously issued amendments thereto; and all of said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed, except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) *Findings upon the basis of the hearing record.* Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the "act") (7 U. S. C. 601 *et seq.*), and the rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900) a public hearing was held upon certain proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Chicago, Illinois, marketing area. Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at such hearing and the record thereof, it is found that:

(1) The said order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, and all of the terms and conditions of said order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act;

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

(3) The said order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, regulates the handling of milk in the same manner as, and is applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial and commercial activity specified in, a marketing agreement upon which hearings have been held.

Order relative to handling. It is therefore ordered, that on and after the effective date hereof, the handling of milk in the Chicago, Illinois, marketing area shall be in conformity to and in compliance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid order, as amended, and as hereby further amended; and the aforesaid order, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

1. Delete § 941.51 and substitute therefore the following:

§ 941.51 *Supply and demand ratio.* On or before the last day of each delivery period the market administrator shall make the following computations based upon information obtained from handlers' reported receipts and utilization:

(a) Determine the total receipts of Grade A milk from all producers (including receipts from own farm production) for the most recent 12-month period.

(b) Determine the total pounds of Grade A milk actually utilized in Class I milk and Class II milk products during the most recent 12-month period and subtract therefrom the amount of Class II milk represented by frozen cream and plastic cream moving into storage during such 12-month period.

(c) Divide the amount obtained in paragraph (b) of this section by the amount obtained in paragraph (a) of this section and round to the nearest full percent, which resulting percentage shall be known as the "current supply-demand ratio".

(d) In making the computations specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the market administrator shall use the reported receipts and utilization of handlers of Grade A milk under both Order 41 and former Order 69 (Suburban Chicago, Illinois, marketing area) when it is necessary to use data for delivery periods prior to July 1, 1951.

2. Delete § 941.52 (a) (1) and substitute therefor the following:

(a) *Class I milk.* (1) The price for Grade A Class I milk, except as set forth in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, shall be the basic formula price plus the following amount for the delivery periods indicated: May and June, $0.60; July, August, September, October, and November, $1.10; all others, $0.80; *Provided*, That such Class I price differential shall be increased or decreased, respectively, 3 cents for each full percent that the current supply-demand ratio is greater or less than 72 percent.

3. Delete § 941.52 (b) (1) and substitute therefor the following:

(b) *Class II milk.* (1) The price for Grade A Class II milk, except as set forth in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, shall be the basic formula price plus the following amount for the delivery periods indicated: May and June, $0.40; July, August, September, October, and November, $0.70; all others, $0.50: *Provided*, That such class II price differential shall be adjusted by the amount of any adjustment made in the Class I price differential for the same delivery period pursuant to the proviso of paragraph (a) (1) of this section.

Order of the Secretary Directing That a Referendum Be Conducted Among the Producers Supplying Milk in the Chicago, Illinois, Marketing Area, and Designation of Agent to Conduct Such Referendum

Pursuant to section 8c (19) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 608c (19)), it is hereby directed that a referendum be conducted among the producers (as defined in the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Chicago, Illinois, marketing area) who, during the month of February 1952 were engaged in the production of milk for sale in the marketing area specified in the aforesaid order to determine whether such producers favor the issuance of the order which is a part of

[1] This order shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the rules of practice and procedure governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders have been met.

the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture filed simultaneously herewith.

Jesse L. Cook is hereby designated agent of the Secretary to conduct such referendum in accordance with the procedure for the conduct of referenda to determine producer approval of milk marketing orders as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 10, 1950 (15 F. R. 5177).

[F. R. Doc. 52-6709; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

ALASKA

SHORESPACE RESTORATION NO. 485

JUNE 11, 1952.

By virtue of the authority contained in the act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 1059, 48 U. S. C. 372), and pursuant to section 2.22 (a) (3), of Order No. 1, Bureau of Land Management, Region VII, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior on August 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 8625), it is hereby determined that the lands described below are not necessary for harborage uses and purposes and that no shorespace reserve in such lands shall now or hereafter be created under the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 409), as amended by the act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. 1028, 48 U. S. C. 371) by the initiation of claims under the public land laws:

All lands abutting or lying within 80 rods of the southwest short of Eyak Lake, Alaska, located between U. S. Survey No. 1434, Tract A, and U. S. Survey No. 901, containing approximately 50 acres.

L. T. MAIN,
Acting Chief,
Division of Land Planning.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6696; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

ALASKA

SMALL TRACT CLASSIFICATION ORDER NO. 57

JUNE 11, 1952.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me under section 2.21 by Order No. 1, Bureau of Land Management, Region VII, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior August 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 8625), I hereby classify as hereinafter indicated under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C., Sec 682a), as amended, the following described public lands in the Fairbanks, Alaska, Land District:

BUFFALO CENTER UNIT NO. 2

FOR LEASE AND SALE

For Business Sites

U. S. Survey 2770—Lots 9 and 10.
U. S. Survey 2771—Lots 3, 8, and 9.
U. S. Survey 2772—Lots 1, 11, 12, and 13.

For Home Sites

U. S. Survey 2770—Lots 5-8 inclusive.
U. S. Survey 2771—Lots 4-7 inclusive.
U. S. Survey 2772—Lots 5-10 inclusive.
U. S. Survey 2773—Lots 5-12 inclusive.
U. S. Survey 2775—Lots 5-20 inclusive.
U. S. Survey 2776—Lots 5-12 inclusive.

The above described areas comprise 55 tracts aggregating approximately 27.22 acres.

2. The lands are located at Buffalo Center at the junction of the Richardson Highway and Alaska Highway approximately 100 miles southeast of Fairbanks. The topography of the area is level and the lands support at stand of birch, aspen, and spruce interspersed with open patches of willow and dwarf birch. The soils are shallow, and are underlaid by gravel and hardpan. No public facilities are obtainable in the area at the present time. Adequate water for domestic uses may be obtained from wells and sewage disposal may be made by use of cesspools. The climate is of the subarctic type with extremely cold winters and moderately warm summers.

3. This classification order shall not become effective to change the status of the land or to permit the leasing thereof under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, cited above, until 10:00 a. m. on July 1, 1952. At that time the land shall, subject to valid existing rights, become subject to application as follows:

(a) *Ninety-one day period for preference right filings.* For a period of 91 days from 10 a. m. on July 1, 1952, to close of business on September 29, 1952, inclusive, to (1) application under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, by qualified veterans of World War II, for whose service recognition is granted by the act of September 27, 1944, (58 Stat. 747, 43 U. S. C. secs. 279, 282) as amended, and by other qualified persons entitled to credit for services under the said act, subject to the requirements of applicable law, and (2) applications under any applicable public land laws, based on prior existing valid settlement and preference rights conferred by existing laws or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation. Application by such veterans and by other persons entitled to credit for service shall be subject to claims of the classes described in subdivision (2).

(b) *Advance period for simultaneous preference right filings.* All applications by such veterans and persons claiming preference rights superior to those of such veterans and filed on June 11, 1952, or thereafter, up to and including 10:00 a. m. on July 1, 1952, shall be treated as simultaneously filed.

(c) *Date for non-preference right filings authorized by the public land laws.* Commencing at 10:00 a. m. on September 30, 1952, any of the land remaining unappropriated shall become subject to application under the Small Tract Act by the public generally.

(d) *Advance period for simultaneous non-preference right filings.* Applications under the Small Tract Act by the general public filed on September 10, 1952, or thereafter, up to and including 10:00 a. m. on September 30, 1952, shall be treated as simultaneously filed.

4. A veteran shall accompany his application with a complete photostatic, or other copy (both sides) of his certificate of honorable discharge, or of an official document of his branch of service which shows clearly his honorable discharge as defined in § 181.36 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or constitutes evidence of other facts upon which the claim for preference is based and which shows clearly the period of service. Other persons claiming credit for service of veterans must furnish like proof in support of their claim. Persons asserting preference rights, through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claim, shall accompany their applications by duly corroborated statements in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

5. All applications referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4, which shall be filed in the Land Office at Fairbanks, Alaska, shall be acted upon in accordance with the regulations contained in § 295.8 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations to the extent that such regulations are applicable. Applications under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, shall be governed by the regulations contained in Part 257 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

6. Lessees under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, will be required, within a reasonable time after execution of the lease, to construct upon the leased land, to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer of the Bureau of Land Management authorized to sign the lease, improvements which, in the circumstances, are presentable, substantial, and appropriate for the use for which the lease is issued. Leases will be for a period of not more than three years, at an annual rental of $5 for homesites, payable in advance for the entire lease period. The rental for business sites will be in accordance with a schedule of graduated charges based on gross income, with a minimum charge of $20 payable yearly in advance, the remainder, if any, to be paid within 30 days after each yearly anniversary of the lease. Every lease will contain an option to purchase clause and every lessee may file an application to purchase at the sale price as specified in the lease, provided the supplemental plats of survey have been officially filed.

7. All of the land will be leased in tracts varying in size from approximately .31 acre to approximately 1.36 acres, in accordance with the classification map on file in the Land Office, Fairbanks, Alaska.

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

Alaska Territorial Department of Health.

9. The leases will be made subject to rights-of-way for road purposes and public utilities, of 50 feet in width, on each side of the tracts, or as shown on the classification maps on file in the Land Office, Fairbanks, Alaska. Such rights-of-way may be utilized by the Federal Government, or the State or Territory, county, or municipality, or by any agency thereof. The rights-of-way may, in the discretion of the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, be definitely located prior to the issuance of the patent. If not so located, they may be subject to location after patent is issued.

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

L. T. MAIN,
Acting Chief,
Division of Land Planning.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6695; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

ALASKA

NOTICE OF PROPOSED TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION

JUNE 12, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that the Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, has made application, Anchorage 019464, for transfer of jurisdiction of interest to the Office of Territories, under section 7 of the Public Works Act of August 24, 1949 (63 Stat. 629; 48 U. S. C. 486e), in the following described tracts of land located in the East Addition to Kodiak Townsite, Alaska, U. S. Survey No. 2538B:

Beginning at the Easterlymost corner of the U. S. Military Reserve, designated as MR 8; thence South 55° 17' West, a distance of 460 feet; thence North 34° 43' West, a distance of 460 feet; thence North 55° 17' East, a distance of 460 feet; thence South 34° 43' East, a distance of 460 feet to the point of beginning, containing 4.858 acres, more or less.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 9 to 16 inclusive, Block 38.

The purpose of this notice is to give persons having bona fide objections to the transfer, the opportunity to file with the Manager, Land Office, Anchorage, Alaska, a protest within 30 days from the date of the notice, together with evidence that a copy of the protest has been served on the District Director, Office of Territories, Juneau, Alaska.

LOWELL M. PUCKETT,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6689; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

CALIFORNIA

CLASSIFICATION ORDER

JUNE 6, 1952.

1. Pursuant to the authority delegated to me by the Director, Bureau of Land Management, by Order No. 427 dated August 16, 1950, I hereby classify under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609), as amended July 14, 1945 (59 Stat. 467, 43 U. S. C. 682a), as hereinafter indicated, the following described lands in the Los Angeles land district, embracing approximately 20 acres,

CALIFORNIA SMALL TRACT CLASSIFICATION No. 339

For lease and sale for homesites only:

T. 5 N., R. 2 W., S. B. M.,
Sec. 9, W½ of Lot 4.

Leases will not be issued until a supplemental plat has been prepared dividing the area into tracts and assigning lot numbers to the irregular acreages.

The lands are situated in San Bernardino County, California, about six miles from the Village of Lucerne Valley and about twenty miles from the Town of Victorville. They can be reached over a paved road running from Victorville to Lucerne Valley and thence over dirt roads. The general area is one that is used extensively for health and recreational purposes.

2. As to applications regularly filed prior to 11:00 a. m., May 28, 1952, and are for the type of site for which the land is classified, this order shall become effective upon the date it is signed.

3. This order shall not otherwise become effective to change the status of such lands until 10:00 a. m. on the 35th day after the date of this order. At that time the said lands shall, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, become subject to applications under the Small Tract Act as follows:

(a) *Ninety-one day period for preference-right filings.* For a period of 91 days, commencing at the hour and on the day specified above, the public lands affected by this order shall be subject only to application under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, 52 Stat. 609 (43 U. S. C. 682a), as amended, by qualified veterans of World War II, subject to the requirements of applicable law. All applications filed under this paragraph either at or before 10:00 a. m. on the 35th day after the date of this order shall be treated as though filed simultaneously at that time. All applications filed under this paragraph after 10:00 a. m. on the said 35th day shall be considered in the order of filing.

(b) *Date for non-preference-right filings.* Commencing at 10:00 a. m. on the 126th day after the date of this order, any lands remaining unappropriated shall become subject to disposal under the Small Tract Act only. All such applications filed either at or before 10:00 a. m. on the 126th day after the date of this order, shall be treated as though filed simultaneously at the hour specified on such 126th day. All applications filed thereafter shall be considered in the order of filing.

4. A veteran shall accompany his application with a complete photostatic, or other copy (both sides), of his certificate of honorable discharge, or of an official document of his branch of the service which shows clearly his honorable discharge as defined in § 181.36 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or constitutes evidence of other facts upon which the claim for preference is based and which shows clearly the period of service. Other persons claiming credit for service of veterans must furnish like proof in support of their claims. Persons asserting preference rights, through settlement or otherwise, and those having equitable claims, shall accompany their application by duly corroborated statements in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

5. All of the lands will be leased in tracts of approximately 5 acres, each being approximately 330 by 660 feet, the longer dimension to extend north and south.

6. Preference right leases referred to in paragraph 2 will be issued for the land described in the application irrespective of the direction of the tract, provided the tract conforms to or is made to conform to the area and the dimension specified in paragraph 5.

7. Where only one 5-acre tract in a 10-acre subdivision is embraced in a preference right application, an application for the remaining 5-acre tract extending in the same direction will be accepted in order to fill out the subdivision notwithstanding the direction specified in paragraph 5.

8. Leases will be for a period of three years at an annual rental of $5.00 payable for the entire lease period in advance of the issuance of the lease. Leases will contain an option to purchase clause at the appraised value of $10.00 per acre. Application to purchase may be filed during the term of the lease but not more than 30 days prior to the expiration of one year from the date of the lease issuance.

9. Tracts will be subject to all existing rights-of-way and to rights-of-way not exceeding 33 feet in width along or near the edges thereof for road purposes and public utilities. Such rights-of-way may be utilized by the Federal Government, or the State, County or municipality in which the tract is situated, or by any agency thereof. The rights-of-way may, in the discretion of the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, be definitely located prior to the issuance of the patent. If not so located, they may be subject to location after patent is issued.

10. All inquiries relating to these lands should be addressed to the Manager, Los Angeles Land Office, Los Angeles, California.

L. T. HOFFMAN,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6694; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

Office of the Secretary

COLORADO

SPECIAL RULE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN GRAZING DISTRICT NO. 6

A proper factual showing of its necessity having been made by the Regional Administrator, Region IV, and upon

recommendations of the District Advisory Board, the following special rule is prescribed for Colorado Grazing District No. 6, pursuant to authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269, 43 U. S. C. sec. 315a), as amended, and in accordance with the provisions of 43 CFR 161.15:

In determining dependency by use in accordance with § 161.2(g) of the Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts, 43 CFR 161.2(g), of Federal range transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10046 of March 24, 1949, as amended by Executive Order 10175 of October 25, 1950, and added to Colorado Grazing District No. 6 by order published June 27, 1951 (16 F. R. 6200), (1) authorized nonuse granted by the Soil Conservation Service or by the Bureau of Land Management during all or part of the five year period immediately preceding June 27, 1951, will be considered on the same basis as authorized actual use; and (2) authorized temporary use of such land which simultaneously is in a nonuse status with respect to the original operator, shall not be considered as a basis for establishing dependency by use under this provision of the Code.

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 13, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6690; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

[Ceiling Price Regulation 83, Section 2, Special Order 11, Amdt. 7]

GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

BASIC PRICES AND CHARGES FOR NEW PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

Statement of considerations. Special Order 11 established a schedule of prices and charges pursuant to section 2 of Ceiling Price Regulation 83 for sellers of new passenger automobiles and factory installed extra equipment manufactured by the General Motors Corporation. Subsequent to the issuance of Special Order 11 the General Motors Corporation has introduced a new item of factory installed extra, special or optional equipment on its Oldsmobile new passenger automobiles and a wholesale ceiling price has been approved for this new item. Special Order 11 is, therefore, amended to include a charge for the new item of factory installed extra, special or optional equipment.

Special provisions. For the reasons set forth in the Statement of Considerations and pursuant to section 2 of Ceiling Price Regulation 83, this amendment to Special Order 11, is hereby issued.

1. The following charge for factory installed extra, special or optional equipment is added to the list of extra, special or optional equipment contained in paragraph 2 of Special Order 11:

OLDSMOBILE PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES	
Rear Seat Speaker for DeLuxe Radio (all lines and series)	$20.30

Effective date. This Amendment 7 to Special Order 11 shall become effective June 18, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JUNE 18, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6793; Filed, June 18, 1952; 11:33 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 83, Section 2, Special Order 14, Amdt. 4]

CHRYSLER CORP.

BASIC PRICES AND CHARGES FOR NEW PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

Statement of considerations. Special Order 14 established a schedule of prices and charges pursuant to section 2 of Ceiling Price Regulation 83 for sellers of new passenger automobiles and factory installed extra equipment manufactured by the Chrysler Corporation. Subsequent to the issuance of Special Order 14 the Chrysler Corporation has introduced a new item of factory installed extra, special or optional equipment on its DeSoto new passenger automobiles and a wholesale ceiling price has been approved for this new item. Special Order 14 is, therefore, amended to include the charge for the new item of factory installed extra, special or optional equipment.

Special provisions. For the reasons set forth in the Statement of Considerations and pursuant to section 2 of Ceiling Price Regulation 83, this amendment to Special Order 14 is hereby issued.

1. The following charge for factory installed extra, special or optional equipment is added to the list of extra, special or optional equipment contained in paragraph 2 of Special Order 14:

DESOTO PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES	
"V" medallion package (custom 8-cylinder series)	$2.00

Effective date. This Amendment 4 to Special Order 14 shall become effective June 18, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JUNE 18, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-6794; Filed, June 18, 1952; 11:34 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. G-1267, G-1954]

NORTHEASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION CO., AND CONNECTICUT GAS CO.

ORDER PERMITTING INTERVENTION CONSOLIDATING PROCEEDINGS AND FIXING DATE OF HEARING

JUNE 12, 1952.

In the matters of Northeastern Gas Transmission Company, Docket No. G-1267; and the Connecticut Gas Company, Docket No. G-1954.

On April 8, 1952, the Northeastern Gas Transmission Company (Northeastern), a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business at 31 Hillman Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, filed a petition pursuant to section 16 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's general rules and regulations for amendment of the order of November 8, 1950, accompanying Opinion No. 202, Docket No. G-1267, issuing a certificate of public convenience and necessity to Northeastern.

Northeastern petitions to have said order amended in, and only in, the following particulars:

(1) Amend the words "The Connecticut Light & Power Company (Winsted)" and "The Connecticut Light & Power Company (Norwalk)" appearing in lines 4, 5, 6 and 7 on page 40 of said order and opinion issued Novemer 8, 1950, and wherever else contained or referred to in said order so as to substitute therefor the words "The Connecticut Gas Company (Norwalk)" and "The Connecticut Gas Company (Winsted)" respectively.

(2) Amend said order and opinion, and specifically page 40 thereof, to authorize Northeastern to sell up to 7,000 Mcf of natural gas per day to the Haverhill Gas Light Company in lieu of selling 5,400 Mcf per day to Haverhill Gas Light Company and 1,600 Mcf per day to Haverhill Electric Company as presently authorized.

(3) Amend said order and opinion, and specifically page 40 thereof, to authorize Northeastern to sell 4,100 Mcf of natural gas per day to the Central Massachusetts Gas Company in lieu of selling 2,900 Mcf per day to the Worcester County Electric Company and 1,200 Mcf per day to the Spencer Gas Company as presently authorized.

Northeastern states that the above amendments are made necessary by (1) creation of a subsidiary, (2) merger and consolidation, and (3) acquisition of facilities. No increase in the volume of natural gas to be delivered over that authorized in the Commission's order of November 8, 1950, hereinbefore mentioned, is requested.

Due notice of the filing of the petition has been given, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on April 23, 1952 (17 F. R. 3618).

On May 7, 1952, The Connecticut Gas Company (Connecticut Gas), a Connecticut corporation having its principal place of business at Berlin, Connecticut, filed, in Docket No. G-1954, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural gas facilities, to-wit: 4-inch natural gas pipeline extending from a metering and regulating station of Northeastern to a gas plant of the Connecticut Light and Power Company (Power Company), a distance of approximately 4,500 feet, at Winsted, Connecticut; an 8-inch natural-gas pipeline extending from a metering and regulating station of Northeastern to a plant of Power Company, a distance of approximately 9,300 feet, at Norwalk, Connecticut; a 12-inch and 10-inch pipeline extending from a metering and regulating station of the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company (Algonquin) to a gas plant of Power Company, a distance of approximately 5,800 feet, at Waterbury, Connecticut; a 4-inch natural-gas pipeline extending from a metering and regulating station of Algonquin to a plant of

the Power Company, a distance of approximately 5,000 feet, at Willimantic, Connecticut; a 4-inch pipeline extending from a metering and regulating station of Algonquin to a gas plant of the Power Company, a distance of approximately 120 feet, at Putnam, Connecticut.

Connecticut Gas also seeks authority to sell and deliver natural gas to Power Company at each of the aforementioned gas plants of Power Company for resale in the respective communities.

Connecticut Gas is a wholly owned subsidiary of Power Company; and it states in its application that the operation of the proposed facilities will be supervised at cost by personnel of the Power Company.

The estimated total over-all capital cost of the proposed facilities, including all expenditures involved in the installation thereof and all incidental costs, is $176,274. Connecticut Gas proposes to disburse funds from its treasury to pay for cost of such facilities.

Connecticut Gas has requested that its application be heard under the shortened procedure provided by § 1.32 (b) (18 CFR 1.32 (b)) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Due notice of the filing of the application has been given, including publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER on May 22, 1952 (17 F. R. 4664).

On June 4, 1952, Northeastern filed a petition for leave to intervene in Docket No. G–1954.

The Commission finds:

(1) Good cause has not been shown for granting Connecticut Gas' request that its application be heard under the shortened procedure as provided by the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, and said request should be denied as hereinafter ordered.

(2) The participation of Northeastern in Docket No. G–1954 may be in the public interest.

(3) Good cause exists and it would be in the public interest to consolidate the above-docketed proceedings for purposes of hearing.

The Commission orders:

(A) The request of Connecticut Gas that its application in Docket No. G–1954 be heard under the shortened procedure provided by § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.32 (b)) is hereby denied.

(B) Northeastern be and it is hereby permitted to become an intervenor in Docket No. G–1954 subject to the rules and regulations of the Commission: *Provided, however,* That the participation of said intervenor shall be limited to matters properly in the above-docketed proceeding affecting asserted rights and interests specifically set forth in the petition for leave to intervene, and: *Provided further,* That the admission of said intervenor shall be construed as recognition by the Commission that Northeastern might be aggrieved because of any order or orders of the Commission entered in the above-docketed proceeding.

(C) 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 June 30, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., e. d. s. t., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented by the petition to amend and the application.

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

Date of issuance: June 13, 1952.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52–6707; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. G–1970]

KANSAS-NEBRASKA NATURAL GAS CO., INC.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JUNE 13, 1952.

Take notice that Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company, Inc. (Applicant), a Kansas corporation with its principal place of business at Phillipsburg, Kansas, filed on June 2, 1952, an application pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act for (1) permission and approval to abandon approximately 13 miles of 6⅝-inch transmission line extending from Kearney, Nebraska, to a point on its 8⅝-inch transmission line between Minden and Axtell, Nebraska, and (2) a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of approximately 11.0 miles of 2-inch and smaller line extending from Kearney, Nebraska, to serve residential consumers adjacent to the pipe line described in (1) above, to be abandoned.

Applicant proposes to recondition the pipe to be taken from the pipe line to be abandoned, and to use the same in other parts of its systems and operation.

The application recites there is to be no abandonment of present natural gas service as a result of the removal of the Kearney-Minden 6⅝-inch transmission line.

The estimated over-all capital cost of the proposed facilities to be constructed and operated is $21,140. After allowance for salvage value in amount of $30,375 and cost of removal in amount of $15,000 net capital cost is stated to be $5,765.

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 3d day of July 1952. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52–6693; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 7–1430]

OWENS-CORNING FIBERGLAS CORP.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR UNLISTED TRADING PRIVILEGES, AND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of June A. D. 1952.

The Philadelphia-Baltimore Stock Exchange, pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12F–1 thereunder, has made application for unlisted trading privileges in the Common Stock, $5 Par Value, of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, a security listed and registered on the New York Stock Exchange.

Rule X-12F–1 provides that the applicant shall furnish a copy of the application to the issuer and to every exchange on which the security is listed or already admitted to unlisted trading privileges. The application is available for public inspection at the Commission's principal office in Washington, D. C.

Notice is hereby given that, upon request of any interested person received prior to July 1, 1952, the Commission will set this matter down for hearing. In addition, any interested person may submit his views or any additional facts bearing on this application by means of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C. If no one requests a hearing on this matter, this application will be determined by order of the Commission on the basis of the facts stated in the application, and other information contained in the official file of the Commission pertaining to this matter.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52–6698; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 7–1431]

AMERICAN & FOREIGN POWER CO., INC.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR UNLISTED TRADING PRIVILEGES, AND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 13th day of June A. D. 1952.

The Boston Stock Exchange, pursuant to section 12 (f) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12F–1 thereunder, has made application for unlisted trading privileges in the Common Stock, No Par Value, of American & Foreign Power Company, Inc., a security listed and registered on the New York Stock Exchange.

Rule X-12F–1 provides that the applicant shall furnish a copy of the application to the issuer and to every exchange

on which the security is listed or already admitted to unlisted trading privileges. The application is available for public inspection at the Commission's principal office in Washington, D. C.

Notice is hereby given that, upon request of any interested person received prior to June 27, 1952, the Commission will set this matter down for hearing. In addition, any interested person may submit his views or any additional facts bearing on this application by means of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C. If no one requests a hearing on this matter, this application will be determined by order of the Commission on the basis of the facts stated in the application, and other information contained in the official file of the Commission pertaining to this matter.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6697; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:47 a. m.]

[File No. 59-31]

ILLINOIS POWER CO.

ORDER DISMISSING PROCEEDINGS

JUNE 13, 1952.

The Commission having heretofore instituted proceedings pursuant to section 11 (b) (2) of the act directed to Illinois Power Company (formerly Illinois Iowa Power Company), a public utility company and an exempt registered holding company; and

It appearing to the Commission that the conditions which necessitated the institution of said proceedings no longer exist; and

The Commission deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers to dismiss said proceedings:

It is ordered, That the proceedings hertofore instituted pursuant to section 11 (b) (2) of the act with respect to Illinois Power Company be, and the same hereby is, dismissed.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6702; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2836]

CENTRAL PUBLIC UTILITY CORP. ET AL.

ORDER PERMITTING ACQUISITION BY NON-UTILITY SUBSIDIARY OF REGISTERED HOLDING COMPANIES OF CAPITAL STOCK OF BUS TERMINAL COMPANY

JUNE 13, 1952.

In the matter of Central Public Utility Corporation, Consolidated Electric and Gas Company, Carolina Coach Company, File No. 70-2836.

Central Public Utility Corporation ("Central Public"), a registered holding company, Consolidated Electric and Gas Company ("Consolidated"), also a registered holding company and a direct and wholly owned subsidiary of Central Public, and Carolina Coach Company ("Carolina"), a bus transportation company and a direct subsidiary of Consolidated, having filed a joint application-declaration and certain amendments thereto, pursuant to the act, with respect to the following proposed transactions:

Carolina, a Virginia corporation, is a non-utility company engaged in the motor bus transportation business in Virginia and North Carolina. At the present time Carolina and Virginia State Lines Inc. ("Virginia"), a non-affiliated bus transportation company, use joint terminal facilities in Richmond, Virginia. Because of the inadequacy of these facilities, Carolina and Virginia propose to create Trailways Bus Terminal, Inc. ("Terminal Company"), which will construct a bus terminal in Richmond, Virginia. The capitalization of Terminal Company will consist of 30,000 shares of capital stock, par value $10 a share, of which 15,000 shares are to be owned by Carolina and 15,000 shares are to be owned by Virginia. Carolina will pay for its portion of this capital stock by transferring to Terminal Company cash in the amount of $14,052.90 and land valued at $135,947.10, it being represented that Carolina is selling this land at the actual price paid therefor by it. It is also represented in the filing that Virginia will transfer to Terminal Company $13,000 in cash and land valued at $137,000 as full payment for Virginia's portion of its capital stock of Terminal Company.

The construction of the proposed terminal will be financed through the borrowing by Terminal Company of not to exceed $275,000 from The First and Merchants National Bank of Richmond. This borrowing will be evidenced by a note or notes payable not more than three years from the date of issuance. The payment of said note or notes will be guaranteed by Carolina and Virginia. The filing proposes that the interest rate on the note or notes will be not less than 4 percent, nor more than 5½ percent per annum. However, by the terms of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission issued with respect to these proposed transactions, the interest rate may not exceed 5 percent.

It is estimated that it will take approximately two years to construct the terminal. Upon completion, it is anticipated that Terminal Company will sell the property to an insurance company at a price to be determined later and that the insurance company will, in turn, lease such property to Terminal Company for a period of 30 years. The proceeds from the sale of the property of Terminal Company to the insurance company will be applied to the discharge of the note or notes of Terminal Company.

The filing contains a copy of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, authorizing Carolina to act as co-guarantor of the note or notes to be issued by Terminal Company. The filing urges that, because of this authorization and the provisions of Rule U-8 promulgated under the act, the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission in the premises is limited to passing upon the direct acquisition by Carolina of the stock of Terminal Company and the indirect acquisition of this stock by Central Public and Consolidated.

The fees and expenses in connection with the proposed transactions are estimated by applicants-declarants not to exceed $2,100, $1,600 representing legal fees and $500 representing out of pocket expenses.

Notice of the filing of this joint application-declaration having been duly given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to the act, and the Commission not having received a request for a hearing and not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding with respect to said joint application-declaration, as amended, that all the applicable statutory standards have been satisfied and that there is no basis for any adverse findings and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that said joint application-declaration, as amended, be granted and permitted to become effective forthwith:

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

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6701; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2883]

DUQUESNE LIGHT CO.

ORDER PERMITTING ISSUANCE OF FOUR-MONTH BANK LOAN NOTE

JUNE 13, 1952.

Duquesne Light Company ("Duquesne"), a public utility subsidiary of Philadelphia Company, a registered holding company, has filed a declaration and an amendment thereto pursuant to the act, particularly sections 6 (a) and 7 thereof, with regard to the transaction therein set forth which is summarized as follows:

Duquesne presently has outstanding a $9,725,000 3 percent promissory bank loan note due January 2, 1953, and intends in the immediate future to make an additional short-term bank borrowing of $85,000 under an exemption asserted to be available to it pursuant to section 6 (b) of the act, whereupon its short-term bank loan indebtedness will aggregate $9,810,000. Duquesne proposes in the instant declaration to issue a $5,000,000 four-month note bearing interest at 3 percent per annum, such note to be issued to Mellon National Bank and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Duquesne will have the right to

prepay such note at any time prior to maturity, without premium. The company proposes to use the proceeds from such note to defray part of the cost of its current construction program involving an estimated total cost of about $30,000,000 for the year 1952. The company has expressed its intention to pay off all outstanding short-term notes with the proceeds expected to be derived from a permanent financing program now being formulated. It is stated that no fees or expenses will be incurred in connection with the proposed $5,000,000 borrowing, other than miscellaneous expense estimated at not more than $100. Declarant states that no State Commission has jurisdiction over the proposed transaction.

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

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

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

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6699; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:48 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2888]

WISCONSIN SOUTHERN GAS CO.

NOTICE OF FILING WITH RESPECT TO ISSUE AND SALE OF UNSECURED SERIAL NOTES

JUNE 13, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that an application-declaration has been filed with this Commission, pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, by Wisconsin Southern Gas Company ("Gas Company"), a public-utility company and a subsidiary of Wisconsin Southern Gas and Appliance Corporation ("Appliance Corp."), a registered holding company. Applicant has designated section 6 (b) of the act and Rule U-23 promulgated thereunder as applicable to the transactions proposed in said application-declaration, which are summarized as follows:

Gas Company, prior to the registration of Appliance Corp. as a holding company, negotiated a firm commitment to issue and sell to the State of Wisconsin Investment Board, for cash at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest, $150,000 aggregate amount of unsecured serial notes. Such notes will be dated May 1, 1952, will bear interest at the rate of 4½ percent per annum, and will mature serially at the rate of $15,000 per year beginning May 1, 1953. The proceeds from the proposed issuance and sale of the notes will be used to retire an outstanding short-term bank loan and to reimburse the company's treasury for capital expenditures. Said notes may be prepaid at any time, in whole or in part, at their principal amount plus accrued interest and upon payment of a premium of three percent of the principal amount if prepaid before May 1, 1956, with such premium declining at the rate of one-half of one percent for each 12 months thereafter.

The application-declaration states that no finders' fee, commissions or brokers' expenses will be incurred or paid in connection with the sale of the said notes.

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, by order dated April 25, 1952, has expressly authorized the issuance and sale of the notes and the application-declaration states that no other State Commission nor any Federal regulatory agency, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than June 25, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., e. d. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matters, stating the nature of his interest, the reason or reasons for such request and the issues, if any, of fact or law raised by such application proposed to be controverted, 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 June 25, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., e. d. s. t., such application-declaration, as filed or as amended, may be granted or permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the general rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rules U-20 and U-100 thereof.

Applicant requests that the Commission's order herein become effective upon issuance.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6703; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 27153]

SULPHURIC ACID FROM BATON ROUGE, AND NORTH BATON ROUGE, LA., TO FRONT ROYAL AND PULASKI, VA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JUNE 16, 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. 1200.

Commodities involved: Sulphuric acid, in tank-car loads.

From: Baton Rouge and North Baton Rouge, La.

To: Front Royal and Pulaski, Va.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger, Agent, I. C. C. No. 1200, Supp. 47.

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. 52-6715; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27154]

COAL FROM POINTS IN ILLINOIS AND KENTUCKY TO SOUTHEASTERN TERRITORY

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JUNE 16, 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 schedules listed below.

Commodities involved: Coal, in carloads.

From: Belleville, Ill., southern Illinois and western Kentucky mines.

To: Southeastern territory.

Grounds for relief: Rail and market competition, circuity, grouping, and compliance with findings in Kentucky Coal Agency, Inc., v. Alabama G. S. R. Co., 283 I. C. C. 175.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger, Agent, I. C. C. No. 1311; R. G. Raasch, Agent, I. C. C. No. 765; I. C. R. R., I. C. C. No. E-1860, Supp. 9.

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose

their interest, and the position they intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6716; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27155]

EXCEPTIONS TO CLASSIFICATION RATES BETWEEN LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER CROSSINGS AND WESTERN TRUNK-LINE TERRITORY

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JUNE 16, 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 respondents in Class Rate Investigation, 19 1939, 281 I. C. C. 213.

Involving: Rates subject to ratings in the exceptions to the Classification.

Between: New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La., and points grouped therewith, Natchez, Miss., Helena, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn., on the one hand, and points in western trunk-line territory, on the other.

Grounds for relief: Rail competition, operation through higher-rated territory, and routes operating in part east of the Mississippi River meeting rates over west-side routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger, Agent, I. C. C. No. 1197, Supp. 45.

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. 52-6717; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27156]

SCRAP IRON FROM SOUTHERN TERRITORY TO CHESTER AND MARCUS HOOK, PA., AND CLAYMONT, DEL.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JUNE 16, 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. 950.

Commodities involved: Scrap iron and steel, carloads.

From: Points in southern territory.

To: Chester and Marcus Hook, Pa., and Claymont, Del.

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, Agent, I. C. C. No. 950, Supp. 176.

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. 52-6718; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27157]

LATEX FROM MIDLAND, MICH., TO KANSAS CITY, MO.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JUNE 16, 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 parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 4238.

Commodities involved: Latex (liquid crude rubber), natural or synthetic, carloads.

From: Midland, Mich.

To: Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

By the Commission, Division 2.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6719; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27158]

FELT, BUILDING, ROOFING OR SHEATHING FROM MOBILE, ALA., TO PORT NECHES, TEX.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JUNE 16, 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: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 3899.

Commodities involved: Felt, building, roofing or sheathing, carloads.

From: Mobile, Ala.

To: Port Neches, Tex.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, I. C. C. No. 3899, Supp. 102.

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. 52-6720; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Applicaton 27159]

ALUMINA FROM BATON ROUGE AND NORTH BATON ROUGE, LA., TO MONACA, PA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JUNE 16, 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: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for carriers parties to Agent W. P. Emerson, Jr.'s tariff I. C. C. No. 413, pursuant to fourth-section order No. 16101.

Commodities involved: Alumina, calcined or hydrated, carloads.

From: Baton Rouge and North Baton Rouge, La.

To: Monaca, Pa.

Grounds for relief: Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes, and operation through higher-rated territory.

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. 52-6721; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27160]

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS BETWEEN POINTS IN OFFICIAL TERRITORY

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JUNE 16, 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: C. W. Boin and I. N. Doe, Agents, for carriers parties to Agent C. W. Boin's tariff I. C. C. No. A-943.

Commodities involved: Alcoholic liquors and wine, carloads.

Between: Points in trunk-line and New England territories, on the one hand, and points in central and Illinois territories, on the other.

Grounds for relief: Rail, motor, or motor-water competition, additional commodities, and circuitous routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. W. Boin, Agent, I. C. C. No. A-943, Supp. 5.

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. 52-6722; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:52 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

ALEXANDER (GOTTLIEB) GONDA

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to Section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of the publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Alexander (Gottlieb) Gonda, Caracas, Venezuela, Claim No. 37562; $7,010.67 in the Treasury of the United States.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 13, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6729; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

SCHMUEL AND YANKEL SCHUSTER

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of the publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Schmuel Schuster, Bungalow 367B, Beth Olin, Machaneh David, Haifa, Israel, Claim No. 4982; $500.00 in the Treasury of the United States.

Yankel Schuster, Bungalow 376B, Beth Olin, Machaneh David, Haifa, Israel, Claim No. 4983; $500.00 in the Treasury of the United States.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 13, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6727; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

ADA PAYNE REMSHARDT

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of the publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Ada Payne Remshardt, Lessingstrasse 1, Heilbronn am Neckar, U. S. Zone, Germany, Claim No. 34840; $33,160.38 in the Treasury of the United States. All right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of Ada Payne Remshardt in and to the trust under the will of Fred Fahnley, deceased.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 13, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-6728; Filed, June 18, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]