

FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 17 1934 NUMBER 232

Washington, Thursday, November 27, 1952

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10414

RESTORING LAND OF THE UPOLU POINT MILITARY RESERVATION TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

WHEREAS certain land at Opihipau, North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, was reserved for military purposes by Presidential Executive Order No. 7893 of May 21, 1938, and was also reserved for the uses and purposes of the United States by Executive Order No. 749 of May 26, 1937, of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS certain other land at Opihipau, North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, was reserved for the uses and purposes of the United States by Executive Order No. 924 of February 3, 1941, of the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS a portion of such lands was restored to the possession, use, and control of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii for aeronautical purposes, and certain other land at Opihipau, North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, was reserved for military purposes by Presidential Executive Order No. 9582 of June 30, 1945; and

WHEREAS all of such lands constitute a part of the public lands ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of annexation of July 7, 1898, 30 Stat. 750; and

WHEREAS all of such lands so reserved and not heretofore restored to the possession, use, and control of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii constitute a single tract of land which comprises the Upolu Point Military Reservation; and

WHEREAS such tract of land is no longer needed for military or other purposes, and it is deemed advisable and in the public interest that it be restored to the possession, use, and control of the Territory of Hawaii:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 91 of the act of April 30, 1900, 31 Stat. 159, as amended by section 7 of the act of May 27, 1910, 36 Stat. 447, it is ordered as follows:

The following-described tract of land located at Opihipau, North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, constituting the Upolu Point Military Reservation, is hereby restored to the possession, use, and control of the Territory of Hawaii:

Beginning at a pipe at the Northeast corner of this piece of land, on the boundary between the lands of Opihipau and Kealakehewa 3, being also the Northwest corner of Lot 11 of Land Court Application 1120, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Puu O Nale" being 22,984.56 feet North and 5,922.54 feet West, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South:

1. 322° 15' 304.07 feet along Lot 11 of Land Court Application 1120;
2. 77° 30' 625.50 feet;
3. 167° 30' 275.00 feet;

4. 257° 30' 495.80 feet along the parcel of land described in paragraph numbered I of Presidential Executive Order No. 9582 to the point of beginning; containing an area of 3.54 acres.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 25, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12696; Filed, Nov. 25, 1952;
5:00 p. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

CITRUS FRUIT

Pursuant to section 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (7 U. S. C. 160), the Secretary of Agriculture hereby amends Citrus Fruit Quarantine No. 28 (7 CFR 319.28), as amended, by adding at the end of the second undesignated paragraph thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "This prohibition shall not apply to importations into Alaska of oranges of the mandarin class grown in Japan, but such importations are subject to permit and other requirements under the Fruits and Vegetables Quarantine (§ 319.56)."

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The foregoing amendment is for the purpose of authorizing the importation into Alaska of Japanese mandarin oranges subject to the requirements of the Fruits and Vegetables Quarantine, since it has been determined that such importations will not introduce into the United States the plant diseases specified in the Citrus Fruit Quarantine. The amendment constitutes a relieving of restrictions heretofore imposed. Japanese mandarin oranges are now being harvested and American importers are anxious to land shipments in Alaska. In order to be of maximum benefit to such importers, this amendment should be made effective as soon as possible. Therefore, pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and public procedure on the foregoing amendment are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest. Since this amendment relieves restrictions it may properly be made effective under said section 4 less than 30 days after its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

This amendment shall be effective November 21, 1952.

(Sec. 7, 37 Stat. 317; 7 U. S. C. 160)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of November 1952.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12622; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

Chapter VII—Production and Mar-
keting Administration (Agricultural
Adjustment), Department of Agri-
culture

[1061 (P. R. 53)-1, Supp. 1]

PART 702—AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION
PROGRAM; PUERTO RICO

SUBPART—1953

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7-17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the 1953 Agricultural Conservation Program; Puerto Rico, Issued August 25, 1952 (17 F. R. 7829), is amended as follows:

1. Section 702.303 is added under the center heading "Control of Funds" as follows:

§ 702.303 Allocation. The amount of funds available for conservation practices under this program is \$820,000. This amount does not include the amount set aside for administrative expenses and the amount required for size-of-payment adjustments in § 702.342.

2. Section 702.308 is added under the center heading "Development of the Agricultural Conservation Program and Selection of Practices" as follows:

§ 702.308 Pooling agreements. Producers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the PMA State Office, to perform designated amounts of practices which will conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community. For purposes of payment, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the producers who performed the practices.

3. Section 702.314 is amended by revising "Maximum assistance" to read as follows:

§ 702.314 Practice 4: Applying to coffee trees fertilizer of grades containing not less than 10 units of available N and not less than 10 units of available P.O. * * *

Maximum assistance. The lesser of \$40 or 80 percent of the fair price per ton for the grade of fertilizer used, as determined by the PMA State Office.

4. Section 702.315 (a) is amended by revising the fourth sentence to read as follows:

§ 702.315 Practice 5: Applying to farm land refuse from sugar mill grinding operations known as filter cake. (a) * * * Farms from which more than 100 acres of sugarcane are harvested in 1953, and any farm operated by a processor who processes more than 3,000 tons of sugarcane for the extraction of sugar during 1953, are not eligible for payment under this practice.

(Sec. 4, 49 Stat. 164; 16 U. S. C. 590d. Interpret or apply secs. 7-17, 49 Stat. 1148, as amended; 16 U. S. C. 590g-590q)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of November 1952.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12601; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

RULES AND REGULATIONS

U. S. C. 1311-1314), and is made for the purpose of amending paragraphs (c) and (d) of § 725.416 of the Burley and flue-cured tobacco marketing quota regulations, 1953-54 marketing year, relating to determination of 1953 tobacco acreage allotments for old farms (a) on which there were no 1952 tobacco acreage allotments or (b) on which the 1952 harvested acreages were in excess of the allotments by more than 10 percent. Since the amendment will affect the size of individual allotments for affected farms and since it is imperative that farmers be notified of their tobacco acreage allotments as early as possible in order to be able to complete their 1953 farming arrangements, it is necessary that the amendment become effective at the earliest possible date. Therefore, it is hereby found and determined that compliance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act with respect to notice, public procedure, and effective date is impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and that the amendment made herein shall become effective upon the date it is filed with the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

The Burley and Flue-cured Tobacco Marketing Quota Regulations, 1953-54 Marketing Year, are amended by changing paragraphs (c) and (d) of § 725.416 to read as follows:

(c) If no 1952 allotment was established for the farm, the preliminary allotment shall be the smaller of (1) the average acreage of tobacco harvested on the farm in the five years 1948-52, or (2) the acreage obtained by multiplying the farm's average acreage for the five years 1948-52 by the ratio of the farm's actual yield to the 1952 county average yield: *Provided*, That such preliminary allotment shall not be less than 0.1 acre.

(d) If the acreage of tobacco harvested on the farm in 1952 exceeded the 1952 allotment by more than 10 percent, the preliminary allotment shall be the 1952 allotment plus the smaller of (1) one-fifth of the excess acreage, or (2) the acreage obtained by multiplying one-fifth of the excess acreage by the ratio of the farm's actual yield to the 1952 county average yield.

(Sec. 375, 52 Stat. 66; 7 U. S. C. 1375. Interprets or applies sec. 313, 52 Stat. 47, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 1313)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of November 1952. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12598; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

and (d) of § 726.416 of the fire-cured, dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco marketing quota regulations, 1953-54 marketing year, relating to determination of 1953 tobacco acreage allotments for old farms (a) on which there were no 1952 tobacco acreage allotments or (b) on which the 1952 harvested acreages were in excess of the allotments by more than 10 percent. Since the amendment will affect the size of individual allotments for affected farms, and, since it is imperative that farmers be notified of their tobacco acreage allotments as early as possible in order to be able to complete their 1953 farming arrangements, it is necessary that the amendment become effective at the earliest possible date. Therefore, it is hereby found and determined that compliance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act with respect to notice, public procedure, and effective date is impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and that the amendment made herein shall become effective upon the date filed with the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

The Fire-Cured, Dark Air-Cured and Virginia Sun-Cured Tobacco Marketing Quota Regulations, 1953-54 Marketing Year, are amended by changing paragraphs (c) and (d) of § 726.416 to read as follows:

(c) If no 1952 allotment was established for the farm, the preliminary allotment shall be the smaller of (1) the average acreage of tobacco harvested on the farm in the five years 1948-52, or (2) the acreage obtained by multiplying the farm's average acreage for the five years 1948-52 by the ratio of the farm's actual yield to the 1952 county average yield: *Provided*, That such preliminary allotment shall not be less than 0.1 acre.

(d) If the acreage of tobacco harvested on the farm in 1952 exceeded the 1952 allotment by more than 10 percent, the preliminary allotment shall be the 1952 allotment plus the smaller of (1) one-fifth of the excess acreage, or (2) the acreage obtained by multiplying one-fifth of the excess acreage by the ratio of the farm's actual yield to the 1952 county average yield.

(Sec. 375, 52 Stat. 66; 7 U. S. C. 1375. Interprets or applies sec. 313, 52 Stat. 47, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 1313)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of November 1952. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12599; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

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

PART 957—IRISH POTATOES GROWN IN CERTAIN DESIGNATED COUNTIES IN IDAHO AND MALHEUR COUNTY, OREGON

CERTIFICATES OF PRIVILEGE

A notice of proposed rule making regarding rules and regulations for the is-

[1023 (Burley and Flue-53)-3, Amdt. 2]

PART 725—BURLEY AND FLUE-CURED

TOBACCO

MARKETING QUOTA REGULATIONS, 1953-54 MARKETING YEAR

The amendment herein is based on the marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, applicable to tobacco (7 U. S. C. 1311-1314), and is made for the purpose of amending paragraphs (c)

surance of certificates of privilege and the establishment of safeguards on special purpose shipments, to be made effective under Order No. 57, as amended (7 CFR Part 957) which regulates the handling of Irish potatoes grown in certain designated counties of Idaho and Malheur County, Oregon, was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on October 23, 1952 (17 F. R. 9605). This regulatory program is effective pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.). After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the rules and regulations set forth in the aforesaid notice, which rules and regulations were adopted and submitted for approval by the Idaho-Eastern Oregon Potato Committee, established pursuant to said order, the following rules and regulations are hereby approved.

It is hereby found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give 30-day notice of the effective date of this order in that (i) shipments of potatoes from the production area are now being made; (ii) more orderly marketing in the public interest than would otherwise prevail will be promoted by effectuating the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth on and after the effective date of this section; (iii) compliance with the rules and regulations will require no preparation on the part of producers and handlers which cannot be completed by the effective date of this order; (iv) notice has been given of the proposed rules and regulations by publication thereof as required by law (17 F. R. 9605); and (v) the rules and regulations should be approved upon publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

CERTIFICATES OF PRIVILEGE

Sec.	
957.130	Application.
957.131	Issuance.
957.132	Reports.
957.133	Denials and appeals.

AUTHORITY: §§ 957.130 to 957.133 issued under sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. and Sup. 608c.

§ 957.130 Application. (a) All handlers desiring to make shipments of potatoes for the following purposes shall, prior thereto, apply to the committee for and obtain a Certificate or Certificates of Privilege permitting such shipments:

- (1) Seed;
- (2) Export;

(3) Sale to the Federal Government under programs authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture;

(4) Canning, dehydration, or manufacture or conversion into specified products;

- (5) Charity; and
- (6) Other purposes which may be specified.

(b) Applications for Certificates of Privilege shall be made on forms furnished by the committee. Each application shall contain the name and address of the handler, and such other information as the committee may require, such as, but not limited to, the quantity of

potatoes to be shipped, grade and size of potatoes to be shipped, intended use of such potatoes, proof of contract, name and address of consignee, destination of shipment, mode of transportation, and expected date of shipment.

(c) (1) The committee may require each handler making shipments of potatoes for export to include with his application applicable thereto a copy of the Department of Commerce Shippers Export Declaration Form No. 7525-V applicable to such shipment.

(2) The committee may require that each application to ship potatoes pursuant to subparagraphs (4) and (5) of paragraph (a) of this section be accompanied by the applicant handler's and the buyer's certification that the potatoes to be shipped are to be used for the purposes stated in the application.

(d) Such application may contain other appropriate information, and the committee may require additional documents necessary to safeguard against the entry of such potatoes into trade channels other than those for which the Certificate or Certificates are granted.

§ 957.131 Issuance. The committee, or its duly authorized agents, shall give prompt consideration to each application for a Certificate of Privilege and, pursuant to applicable provisions of this part, shall determine whether the application is approved. Approval of an application shall be evidenced by the issuance of a Certificate of Privilege authorizing the applicant named therein to ship potatoes for a specified purpose for a specified period of time.

§ 957.132 Reports. Each handler shipping potatoes under and pursuant to a Certificate of Privilege shall supply the committee with a report thereon showing the name and address of the handler, car or truck number, Federal-State Inspection Certificate number (if such inspection is required by regulation at time of such shipment), loading point, destination, consignee, bill of lading, and any other information deemed necessary by the committee.

§ 957.133 Denials and appeals. The committee may rescind a Certificate or Certificates of Privilege issued to a handler pursuant to § 957.131, or deny Certificates of Privilege to a handler upon proof, satisfactory to the committee, that such handler has shipped potatoes contrary to the provisions of §§ 957.130 to 957.132, inclusive. Such committee action denying a Certificate or Certificates of Privilege shall apply to and not exceed a reasonable period of time as determined by the committee. Any handler who has been denied a Certificate of Privilege, or who has had a Certificate of Privilege rescinded, may appeal to the committee for reconsideration. Such appeal shall be in writing.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of November 1952, to become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12624; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

TITLE 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter I—Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter C—Interstate Transportation of Animals and Poultry

[B. A. I. Order 383, Amdt. 1]

PART 76—HOG CHOLERA, SWINE PLAGUE, AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE SWINE DISEASES

CHANGES IN AREAS QUARANTINED BECAUSE OF VESICULAR EXANTHEMA

Pursuant to the authority conferred by sections 1 and 3 of the act of March 3, 1905, as amended (21 U. S. C. 123 and 125), sections 1 and 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U. S. C. 111 and 120), and section 7 of the act of May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U. S. C. 117), § 76.26 (9 CFR 76.26) containing a notice of the existence in certain areas of the swine disease known as vesicular exanthema and establishing a quarantine because of such disease, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 76.26 Notice and quarantine. (a) Notice is hereby given that the contagious, infectious and communicable disease of swine known as vesicular exanthema exists in the following areas:

The State of California, except Modoc and Siskiyou Counties;

Hartford County, in Connecticut; St. Clair County; Columbia Township, in Monroe County; Peoria and Limestone Townships, in Peoria County, in Illinois;

City of Baltimore, in Maryland; Bristol County, in Massachusetts;

Franklin and St. Louis Counties; in Missouri;

Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Hudson, Morris, and Ocean Counties, in New Jersey; New York County and Clarkstown Township, in Rockland County, in New York;

Council Grove, Mustang, Oklahoma and Greeley Townships, in Oklahoma County, in Oklahoma;

Bucks, Delaware and York Counties, in Pennsylvania;

The State of Rhode Island; That part of Parker County lying north of U. S. Highway 180 and east of State Highway No. 51, in Texas.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture, having determined that swine in the States named in paragraph (a) of this section are affected with the contagious, infectious and communicable disease known as vesicular exanthema and that it is necessary to quarantine the areas specified in paragraph (a) of this section, and the following additional areas in such States, in order to prevent the spread of said disease from such States, hereby quarantines the areas specified in paragraph (a) of this section and in addition:

Bergen, Essex, and Union Counties, in New Jersey;

Montgomery County, in Pennsylvania.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective upon issuance. This amendment includes within the areas in which vesicular exanthema has been found to exist, and in which a quarantine has been established:

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Hartford County, in Connecticut; Peoria and Limestone Townships, in Peoria County, in Illinois; City of Baltimore, in Maryland; Franklin County, in Missouri; Bucks and Delaware Counties in Pennsylvania; The State of Rhode Island.

This amendment also includes Montgomery County in Pennsylvania as a quarantined area.

Hereafter, all of the restrictions of the quarantine and regulations in 9 CFR Part 76, Subpart B, as amended (17 F. R. 10538) apply with respect to shipments of swine and carcasses, parts and offal of swine from these areas.

This amendment excludes from the areas in which vesicular exanthema has been found to exist, and in which a quarantine has been established:

Jarvis Township, in Madison County, in Illinois.

Thetford, Forest, Genesee and Richfield Townships, in Genesee County; Green Oak Township, in Livingston County; Lyon and Novi Townships, in Oakland County; Ann Arbor, Dexter, Lima, Northfield, Salem, Scio, Superior and Webster Townships in Washenaw County; and Canton and Northville Townships in Wayne County, in Michigan; Dallas and Tarrant Counties, in Texas.

Hereafter, none of the restrictions of the quarantine and regulations in 9 CFR Part 76, Subpart B, as amended (17 F. R. 10538) apply with respect to shipments of swine and carcasses, parts and offal of swine from these areas.

The foregoing amendment in part relieves restrictions presently imposed and must be made effective immediately to be of maximum benefit to persons subject to such restrictions. In part the amendment imposes further restrictions necessary to prevent the spread of vesicular exanthema, a communicable disease of swine, and to this extent it must be made effective immediately to accomplish its purpose in the public interest. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and good cause is found for making the amendment effective less than 30 days after publication hereof in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

(Secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111, 120, 123, 125. Interpret or apply sec. 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 117)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of November 1952.

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12597; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

[B. A. I. Order 384]

PART 78—SCRAPIE IN SHEEP

QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS RESTRICTING
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF SHEEP
BECAUSE OF SCRAPIE

Pursuant to the authority conferred by sections 1 and 3 of the act of March 3, 1905, as amended (21 U. S. C. 123 and

125), sections 1 and 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U. S. C. 111 and 120), and section 7 of the act of May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U. S. C. 117), a notice of the existence of the sheep disease known as scrapie in a certain area and a quarantine and regulations restricting the movement of sheep because of scrapie are hereby promulgated to appear in a new Part 78 in Subchapter C, Chapter 1, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

Sec.

78.1 Definitions.

78.2 Notice and quarantine.

78.3 General restriction.

78.4 Movement of sheep from and through a quarantined area.

78.5 Disinfection of facilities.

AUTHORITY: §§ 78.1 to 78.5 issued under secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, as amended, sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended, secs. 1, 3, 33 Stat. 1264, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111, 120, 123, 125. Interpret or apply sec. 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 117.

§ 78.1 Definitions. As used in this part, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section.

(a) Bureau. The term "Bureau" means the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(b) Chief of the Bureau. The term "Chief of the Bureau" means the Chief of the Bureau or any other official of the Bureau to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

(c) Bureau inspector. The term "Bureau inspector" means an inspector of the Bureau.

(d) Person. The term "person" means any person, company or corporation.

(e) Moved. The term "moved" means transported, shipped, delivered or received for transportation, driven on foot or caused to be driven on foot, by any person.

(f) Interstate. The term "interstate" means from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, into or through any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

§ 78.2 Notice and quarantine. (a) Notice is hereby given that the contagious, infectious and communicable disease of sheep known as scrapie exists in the following area: Butte County in California.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture, having determined that sheep in the State named in paragraph (a) of this section are affected with the contagious, infectious and communicable disease known as scrapie and that it is necessary to quarantine the area specified in paragraph (a) of this section in order to prevent the spread of said disease from such State, hereby quarantines the area specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 78.3 General restriction. No sheep shall be moved interstate from or through any quarantined area specified in § 78.2 except as provided in the regulations in this part.

§ 78.4 Movement of sheep from and through a quarantined area. (a) Sheep that have been directly exposed to scrapie may be moved interstate for immediate slaughter from any quarantined area specified in § 78.2, under conditions

prescribed in advance by a Bureau inspector in each instance, to an establishment approved for that purpose by the Chief of the Bureau, if such sheep are not infected with scrapie at the time of such movement.

(b) Sheep of flocks in a quarantined area specified in § 78.2 which upon inspection are found not to show evidence of being infected with scrapie, and insofar as can be determined have not been exposed thereto, may be moved interstate for any purpose. Such inspection shall be made by a Bureau inspector and sheep so moved shall be accompanied by a certificate from such inspector showing that the sheep are free from scrapie and other contagious or communicable diseases and insofar as can be determined such sheep have not been exposed to scrapie or other contagious or communicable diseases.

(c) The Chief of the Bureau may authorize the movement of sheep not infected with scrapie which is not otherwise authorized by this section under such conditions as he may prescribe to prevent the spread of scrapie.

(d) Sheep may be moved in direct transit between points outside the quarantined area specified in § 78.2 through any such quarantined area without restriction under this part.

§ 78.5 Disinfection of facilities. Railroad cars, trucks, boats, and all other facilities, including facilities for feeding, watering, and resting sheep, which are used in connection with the interstate movement of sheep from a quarantined area specified in § 78.2 shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after each such use. Sodium hydroxide (lye) at the rate of 13 ounces to 5 gallons of water, or sodium carbonate (soda ash) at the rate of 1 pound to 3 gallons of water, or sal soda at the rate of 13½ ounces to 1 gallon of water, shall be used in such disinfection.

Effective date. The notice, quarantine and regulations set forth above shall become effective upon issuance.

Said notice, quarantine and regulations impose restrictions necessary to prevent the spread of scrapie, a communicable disease of sheep, from the State in which such disease has been found to exist to other States or Territories of the United States or the District of Columbia. They must be made effective immediately to accomplish their purpose in the public interest. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the notice, quarantine and regulations are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after publication in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of November 1952.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12596; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE**Chapter V—Department of the Army**

Subchapter A—Aid of Civil Authorities and Public Relations

PART 516—FLAGS**REVOCATION**

Part 516, including § 516.1, is hereby revoked.

[50 FR 840-10-1, Oct. 28, 1952] (R. S. 161; 5 U. S. C. 22)

[SEAL] WM E. BERGIN.
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General.[F. R. Doc. 52-12617; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:48 a. m.]

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Unit	Processing code and related commodity group	GLV dollar value limits	Validated license required
707580	X-ray apparatus, and parts, n. e. c.: X-ray machines ¹	SATE		None	RO

¹ X-ray machines, 100 PKV and over required export authorization from the Atomic Energy Commission prior to Dec. 1, 1952. All outstanding licenses for the exportation of these commodities issued by the Atomic Energy Commission remain valid until they expire or are revoked.

This amendment shall become effective as of December 1, 1952.

Shipments of X-ray machines under 100 PKV removed from general license to County Group R or County Group O destinations as a result of changes set forth in this amendment which were on dock, on lighter, laden aboard an exporting carrier, or in transit to a port of exit pursuant to actual orders for export prior to 12:01 a. m., December 1, 1952, may be exported under the previous general license provisions up to and including December 31, 1952. Any such shipments not laden aboard the exporting carrier on or before December 31, 1952, require a validated license for export. (The saving clause does not apply to X-ray machines, 100 PKV and over.)

(Sec. 3, 63 Stat. 7; 65 Stat. 43; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2023. E.O. 9630, Sept. 27, 1945, 10 F. R. 12245. 3 CFR 1945 Supp.; E. O. 9219, Jan. 3, 1948, 13 F. R. 59, 3 CFR 1948 Supp.)

LORING K. MACY.

Director,

Office of International Trade.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12621; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]**TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX****Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency**

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 63, Area Milk Price Regulation 18, Amdt. 2]

GCPR, SR 63—AREA MILK PRICE ADJUSTMENTS

AMPR 18—MILK MARKETING AREAS 3, 4 AND 5, STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ELIMINATION OF CONFLICT WITH STATE REGULATIONS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic

TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE**Chapter III—Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce**Subchapter C—Office of International Trade
[6th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. P. L. 18]**PART 399—POSITIVE LIST OF COMMODITIES AND RELATED MATTERS****X-RAY APPARATUS, PARTS AND MACHINES**

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

The following commodities are added to the Positive List:

storing equipment and the servicing thereof, furnished by milk dealers in the area covered by AMPR 18.

In the judgment of the District Director the provisions of this amendment to Area Milk Price Regulation 18 in Region II are generally fair and equitable, are necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and comply with all the applicable standards of that act.

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

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Area Milk Price Regulation 18 is amended by adding thereto a new section 14 as follows:

SEC. 14. Comity with New Jersey Law. No provision in this Area Milk Price Regulation 18 shall be construed to prohibit compliance with any order of the Director, Office of Milk Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, establishing minimum charges, prices, terms and conditions for furnishing refrigeration equipment or any type of dispensing or storing equipment and any services relating thereto, in connection with the sale of milk and milk products.

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

Effective date. This Amendment 2 to Area Milk Price Regulation 18 under Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, as amended (16 F. R. 9559; 17 F. R. 446, 893), is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment 2 to AMPR 18 is issued to eliminate any conflict between Office of Price Stabilization requirements in section 4 (c) of AMPR 18, as amended, for maintenance of price differentials and the requirements issued by the Director, Office of Milk Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, which prohibit a milk dealer from renting or selling, or servicing refrigeration equipment or any type of dispensing or storing equipment to customers at less than fixed minimum charges and prices.

The order of the Director of the Office of Milk Industry is not within the scope of either the Bricker or Rains Amendment to the Defense Production Act. However, the Office of Price Stabilization desires to cooperate with state milk control agencies wherever it can do so within the limits of its obligations under the Defense Production Act. In this case, it is represented that the prices for milk products plus the minimum charges or prices for refrigeration equipment or any type of dispensing or storing equipment and service generally do not exceed the ceiling prices established under AMPR 18, as amended.

In this instance the Defense Production Act does not impose upon OPS duties contrary to the regulations of the state regulatory body. Accordingly this amendment to AMPR 18 is issued to clear the way for the control by the Director, Office of Milk Industry of New Jersey, of charges and prices for refrigeration equipment or any type of dispensing or

[Ceiling Price Regulation 22, Amdt. 2 to Supplementary Regulation 30]

CPR 22—MANUFACTURER'S GENERAL CEILING PRICE REGULATION**SR 30—TRANSLATION OF F. O. B. INTO DELIVERED CEILING PRICES FOR CERTAIN CONSUMER DURABLE GOODS****ADDITION TO APPENDIX**

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 2 to Supplementary Regulation 30, Ceiling Price Regulation 22, is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

The Statement of Considerations which was issued to Supplementary Regulation 30 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 stated, in part, as follows:

"This regulation is limited at present to those areas where relief appears to be most greatly needed and where the method of calculation provided by this regulation can be used. New areas will be included within this supplementary

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regulation as need for relief in such areas is shown and as additional methods of calculation are developed."

It has now been ascertained that certain manufacturers of air conditioners, window and console (self-contained), are in need of the relief afforded by SR 30, CPR 22. It has also been ascertained that the method of calculating the adjusted delivered ceiling prices set forth in SR 30 may readily be used by these manufacturers. Accordingly, this amendment is being issued.

In formulating this amendment, the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted with industry representatives and has given full consideration to their recommendations.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Supplementary Regulation 30 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 is amended by addition of the consumer durable goods item "Air Conditioners, window and console (self-contained)", so that Appendix A to SR 30, CPR 22, shall read as follows:

APPENDIX A

Refrigerators.
Home freezers.
Gas and electric cooking stoves.
Air conditioners, window and console (self-contained).

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

Effective date. This Amendment 2, Supplementary Regulation 30 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22, is effective December 2, 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12738; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 31, Collation 2]

CPR 31—IMPORTS

COLL. 2—INCLUDING AMENDMENTS 1-14

Ceiling Price Regulation 31 is republished to incorporate the text of Amdts. 1 through 14, inclusive. Ceiling Price Regulation 31 was issued May 4, 1951 (16 F. R. 4184). Statements of Consideration for Ceiling Price Regulation 31, and for Amdts. 1-14, inclusive, as previously published, are applicable to this republication. The effective dates of this regulation and the amendments are shown in a note preceding the first section of the regulation.

ARTICLE I—SCOPE OF REGULATION

Sec.

1. What this regulation does.
2. Applicability and prohibitions.

ARTICLE II—PRICING METHOD

3. Formula for sales by importers.
4. Formula for sales by wholesalers.
5. Retailers.
6. Calculation of base period dollar and cents import markup.
7. Sellers who cannot price under other sections.
8. Processing.
9. Sale of imported commodities in a related range or line.

ARTICLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10. Taxes.
11. Restrictions on multiple handling.
12. Transfer of business or stock in trade.

Sec.

13. Records.
14. Exemptions.
15. Enforcement.
16. Evasion.
17. Petitions for amendment.
18. Definitions.
19. Appendix.
20. Adjustments.
21. Reports.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 21 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 1-21 contained in Ceiling Price Regulation 31, May 4, 1951 (16 F. R. 4184), except as otherwise noted in brackets following text affected.

EFFECTIVE DATES: CPR 31; The effective date of this regulation shall be September 1, 1951 or such earlier date on which you file the list required by sections 5 or 6 of this regulation. [Effective date amended by amds. 1, 3, 5, and 6.]

Amendment 1, May 9, 1951, 16 F. R. 4363
Amendment 2, May 24, 1951, 16 F. R. 4936
Amendment 3, June 1, 1951, 16 F. R. 5167
Amendment 4, June 27, 1951, 16 F. R. 6311
Amendment 5, July 13, 1951, 16 F. R. 6800
Amendment 6, July 31, 1951, 16 F. R. 7591
Amendment 7, August 30, 1951, 16 F. R. 8826
Amendment 8, September 11, 1951, 16 F. R. 9077
Amendment 9, August 31, 1951, 16 F. R. 8982
Amendment 10, December 1, 1951, 16 F. R. 11956
Amendment 11, May 10, 1952, 17 F. R. 4145
Amendment 12, August 1, 1952, 17 F. R. 7074
Amendment 13, August 21, 1952, 17 F. R. 7890
Amendment 14, September 12, 1952, 17 F. R. 8261, 8377

ARTICLE I—SCOPE OF REGULATION

SECTION 1. What this regulation does. This regulation provides a formula whereby importers, wholesalers, and retailers of imported commodities shall compute their ceiling prices for sales thereof on the basis of prices in effect during a base period extending from July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, inclusive. All of the provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, except section 14, heretofore applicable to importers and to the sale of imported commodities are superseded hereby except with respect to the sale of the commodities listed in Appendix A. Sales of the commodities listed in Appendix A shall continue to be governed by the provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation unless or until otherwise covered by specific ceiling price regulations. With respect to the sale by other than importers of imported commodities at wholesale and retail levels, Ceiling Price Regulation 7 shall govern the pricing at the retail level of all imported non-food commodities specifically covered thereby, and Ceiling Price Regulations 14, 15, and 16 shall govern the pricing at the wholesale and retail level of all imported food commodities specifically covered thereby. Any imported commodity which does not specifically fall within the coverage of Ceiling Price Regulations 7, 14, 15, and 16 shall be priced for wholesale or retail sale under sections 4 and 5 of this regulation, respectively.

SEC. 2. Applicability and prohibitions—(a) Applicability. This regulation is applicable to the continental United States.

(b) Prohibitions. On and after the effective date of this regulation, regardless of any contract or other obligation, excepting as set forth in section 14 (c) of this regulation, (1) you shall not sell or deliver any imported commodities covered by this regulation at prices higher than the ceiling prices fixed by this regulation; (2) you shall not buy or receive in the course of trade or business any imported commodities covered by this regulation at prices higher than the ceiling prices fixed by this regulation; and (3) you shall not agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do anything prohibited in this regulation.

Prices lower than the ceiling prices may be charged, demanded, paid, or offered.

ARTICLE II—PRICING METHOD

SEC. 3. Formula for sales by importers. (a) If you are an importer, your ceiling price for the sale of any commodity covered by this regulation to any class of buyer (except retail customers) shall be the landed cost of the commodity, plus a dollar and cents markup based on sales by you of such commodity to that class of buyer during the base period, as calculated under section 6 of this regulation. If you made no sales of the commodity during the base period to buyers of that class, your markup shall be calculated under section 6 of this regulation but by reference to other sales as provided for in section 7 of this regulation.

(b) Where the commodity you are pricing is owned by you but has not arrived in the United States, you may estimate your landed cost of the commodity. Such estimated landed cost shall reflect your purchase contract cost and the costs of importation reasonably to be anticipated and not already included in the purchase contract cost. In the event such estimated costs exceed your actual costs, as finally determined, you shall either remit or credit the difference to your purchaser.

(c) You may not receive a commission from a foreign seller higher than that which you received during the base period, nor may you receive both a commission from a foreign seller and a markup on the same transaction, without prior application to and approval thereof by the Office of Price Stabilization, Exports-Imports Branch, Washington 25, D. C. In your application you must set forth in detail all of the facts relating to, as well as the historical background for, such a request.

SEC. 4. Formula for sales by wholesalers. If you are a wholesaler of imported commodities which you sell in essentially the same form in which imported, your ceiling price for the sale of any such commodity covered by this regulation, except food commodities specifically covered by name or category by Ceiling Price Regulation 14, to any class of buyer shall be your cost of acquisition plus a base period dollar and cents markup based on sales by you of such commodity to that class of buyer during the base period, as calculated under section 6 of this regulation. If you made no sales of the commodity during the base period to buyers of that

class, your markup shall be calculated under section 6 of this regulation but by reference to other sales as provided for in section 7 of this regulation.

Sec. 5. *Retailers*—(a) *Importing retailer*. If you are an importer who sells at retail the commodities imported by you in essentially the same form in which imported, your ceiling price for any sale to retail customers shall be the landed cost of the commodity plus a base period percentage markup determined as follows:

(1) Choose one of the following bases for computing your markup:

(i) A commodity by commodity basis e. g., a specific doll;

(ii) A category by category basis, e. g., all toys;

(iii) A country of origin basis, e. g., imports from the United Kingdom, Switzerland, etc.;

(iv) A storewide, departmental or smaller selling unit basis, e. g., a markup for the furniture sales department;

You may elect a different basis for computing a markup for each department or other selling unit. Once you have elected one of the bases of this subparagraph for a department or other selling unit, you must use that basis in determining the markup for all imported commodities you price under this section which that selling unit offered or would have offered for sale during the base period.

(2) You shall next choose from the base period a representative quarter for your import business for the purpose of calculating your markups. However, if, during this representative quarter, you received no invoices and made no initial offerings of the commodity for which a markup is being determined, you shall refer to your invoices and initial offerings for that commodity in a quarter within the base period nearest in time to the representative quarter.

(3) Determine your percentage markup by reference to those records available to you from the quarter chosen by you which show all your landed costs and initial offering prices. This percentage markup shall be the markup computed on one of the four bases referred to in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

For example, if you elect a commodity by commodity basis for the men's and boys' shoe department, the markup on each commodity offered for sale by that department must be computed separately. If, however, you elect a category by category basis for the men's and boys' shoe department, and if you divide that department into two categories—e. g., the category of men's shoes and the category of boys' shoes—then, in determining the markup of the commodities included in each category, you must refer to the invoices of all the commodities in that category. Each commodity in the same category will have the same markup. If you elect a country of origin basis for a particular department, then all imported commodities in the department must be grouped according to their country of origin. The markup will then be determined for each country of origin grouping so that all commodities from the same country that are offered for sale by that department will have the same markup. If you elect a storewide, de-

partmental or smaller selling unit basis, then, in determining the markup of the commodities offered for sale by that unit during the base period, you must refer to the purchase invoices of all those commodities. Each commodity will have the same markup.

All new commodities—that is, commodities that were not offered for sale during the base period—will have their markup determined in the following manner: Ascertain the department of selling unit which, in the base period would probably have been designated as the unit for selling that commodity. If that selling unit uses a commodity by commodity basis, then the new commodity must determine its markup under section 7 of this regulation. If that selling unit uses a category by category basis or a country of origin basis, then the new commodity must use the markup of that category or country of origin to which it belongs. If that selling unit uses the fourth basis, the selling unit basis, then the new commodity must use the markup of that selling unit to which it belongs.

To compute your percentage markup you shall:

(i) Total your landed costs as shown on your invoices;

(ii) Total your dollars and cents markups as calculated from the initial offering prices as shown on your invoices;

(iii) Divide your total dollars and cents markups by your total landed costs.

(4) You shall report all the base period percentage markups for imported commodities calculated by you under subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this paragraph, not later than October 1, 1951. You shall furnish the Office of Price Stabilization District Office in your area by registered letter with the following information:

(i) The commodity or commodities you are pricing;

(ii) The department or selling unit selling the commodity or commodities during the base period;

(iii) Your basis elected under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and described by you;

(iv) Your representative quarter elected under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph;

(v) The percentage markup per unit you have calculated under this regulation.

(5) For commodities not reported by you under subparagraph (4) of this paragraph and priced after October 1, 1951, you shall determine a percentage markup as provided in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3) of this paragraph, and report your percentage markup for each such commodity at the end of the calendar quarter during which it was first priced or offered for sale. You shall furnish the Office of Price Stabilization District Office in your area by registered letter with the following information:

(i) The commodity or commodities you are pricing;

(ii) The department or selling unit selling the commodity or commodities during the base period;

(iii) Your basis elected under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, and described by you;

(iv) Your representative quarter elected under subparagraph (2) of this paragraph;

(v) The percentage markup per unit you have calculated under this regulation.

(6) If you are unable to determine a markup for such a commodity under subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this paragraph, you shall determine your ceiling price and markup under the provisions of section 7 of this regulation.

(b) *Non-importing retailer*. (1) If you are a retailer (but not the importer) of imported commodities which you sell in essentially the same form in which imported, your ceiling price for any such commodity, except imported non-food commodities specifically covered by name or category by Ceiling Price Regulation 7, and except imported food commodities specifically covered by name or category by Ceiling Price Regulations 15 and 16, shall be your cost of acquisition plus a percentage markup calculated and reported in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section. Use your cost of acquisition wherever "landed costs" is referred to in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) If you have no records from the base period enabling you to price under the above provisions, you may either use your store markup or your departmental or other selling unit markup applicable to the imported commodity, reporting this markup pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) (4) of this section, or you may determine your ceiling price and markup for that commodity under the provisions of section 7 of this regulation.

(c) *Imported commodities in inventory at the effective date*. In determining your landed costs or cost of acquisition for your imported commodities in inventory on the effective date of this regulation, you shall take the invoice cost on the last invoice you received before January 26, 1951 for the particular commodity being priced. If you had no invoices for the commodity before January 26, 1951, you shall take the invoice cost from the first invoice received by you thereafter.

[Sec. 5 amended by Amdts. 1, 3 and 7]

Sec. 6. *Calculation of base period dollar and cents import markup*. (a) If you are an importer, wholesaler or a processor of imported commodities, unless you are a wholesaler pricing an imported food commodity under Ceiling Price Regulation 14, your base period dollar and cents markup for a commodity shall be calculated under this regulation as follows:

(1) You ascertain from your records all of your base period sales of the type upon which your base period markup is to be calculated, i. e., either base period sales of the commodity you are pricing to the class of buyer for which you are pricing, or base period sales of a kind you are permitted to use under the provisions of section 7 of this regulation.

(2) You then determine the total dollar sales value of all such base period sales.

(3) You then select, from such base period sales, any sale or sales which rep-

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resent at least ten percent of the total dollar sales value of all such base period sales and calculate the weighted average dollars and cents markup per unit over landed cost of the commodity, if you are an importer, or over your cost of acquisition, if you are a wholesaler or a processor, yielded by those selected sales. Such weighted average may be determined, as illustrated in the example below, by computing the total dollar and cents markup for those selected sales (total sales price minus total of landed costs for an importer, or total costs of acquisition, for a wholesaler or processor) and dividing that total markup by the total number of units. The result is your weighted average dollar and cents markup per unit for sales of the commodity you are pricing to the class of buyer involved. (If you selected a single sale, which accounts for ten percent of your total dollar sales value of such base period sales, you may use the dollar and cents markup yielded by that single sale.)

(1) *Example:* Suppose you base period sales upon which you are calculating your markup under the provisions of this section were as follows:

Sale	Units	Sales price	Per-cent- age of total sales	Cost of acquisition or landed cost	Dollars and cents mark- up	Dollars and cents mark- up per unit
#1	2,500	\$250.00	5%	\$225.25	\$24.75	.0099
#2	4,000	400.00	8%	364.00	36.00	.009
#3	11,000	1,100.00	22%	1,012.00	88.00	.008
#4	12,500	1,250.00	25%	1,150.00	100.00	.008
#5	20,000	2,000.00	40%	1,530.00	150.00	.00755
			100%			

(II) You may select sales #1 and #2 in order to determine the markup. You may not select either sale #1 or sale #2 alone, since neither sale alone accounts for ten percent of the total dollar sales value of base period sales. Taking the weighted average of the dollar and cents markups yielded by the two sales, you obtain a unit markup of .009346 ($\$24.75 + \$36.00 \div 2,500 + 4,000 = .009346$).

(b) In every case where you calculate for the first time the dollar and cents markup per unit you are going to use or do use in determining the ceiling price of an imported commodity, you shall furnish the Office of Price Stabilization District Office in your area by registered letter the following information in duplicate:

(1) The commodity.

(2) The class of buyer.

(3) The dollar and cents markup per unit you are permitted to use under this regulation.

List of markups for commodities in inventory as of May 9, 1951, shall be reported on or before July 15, 1951. Lists of markups for commodities contracted for as of May 9, 1951, shall be reported on or before July 15, 1951. Lists of markups for commodities neither in inventory nor contracted for as of May 9, 1951, shall be reported within fifteen days after receipt of the commodity.

[Paragraph (b) amended by Amdts. 1, 3 and 11]

SEC. 7. Sellers who cannot price under other sections. (a) If you are unable to compute your markup and ceiling price under any of the other sections of this regulation, then your markup and ceiling price shall be the landed cost or cost of acquisition, as the case may be, plus a base period markup as calculated under section 5 or section 6 of this regulation, whichever is applicable, based on sales, if you are an importer or wholesaler, or initial offerings, if you are a retailer, during the base period of the type set forth below in the following order of preference:

(1) Sales of the commodity you are pricing to buyers of the next most closely related class;

(2) Sales, if you are an importer or wholesaler, or initial offerings if you are a retailer, of a comparison commodity to buyers of the class for which you are pricing;

(3) Sales of a comparison commodity to buyers of the next most closely related class.

If you calculate your base period markup and ceiling price by reference to one of the types of base period sales or offerings set forth above, you shall, before making sales of the commodity you are pricing, advise the Office of Price Stabilization, Export-Import Branch, Washington 25, D. C., by registered letter, what markup and ceiling price you propose to use, showing how they were computed and describing the "comparison commodity" and/or "class of buyer" used. Unless this proposed markup and ceiling price are rejected by the Office of Price Stabilization within ten days of the postmarked date of your letter, you may proceed with sales until advised to the contrary.

(b) If you are unable to compute a markup and ceiling price for the commodity you are pricing, under paragraph (a) of this section, or under any provisions of this regulation, you may apply in writing to the Office of Price Stabilization, Export-Import Branch, Washington 25, D. C., for the establishment of a markup and ceiling price. Your application shall contain: (1) An explanation of why you are unable to compute a markup and ceiling price under this regulation; (2) a complete description of the commodity; (3) the nature of your business; (4) your landed costs or cost of acquisition broken down into the elements thereof; (5) your proposed markup, indicating how it was computed; (6) your proposed ceiling price, indicating how it was computed; (7) a reasonable markup and ceiling price, if any exists currently, and can be ascertained, in the trade for the commodity or for a comparison commodity. If your proposed markup and ceiling price are not rejected by the Office of Price Stabilization within ten days of the postmarked date of your letter, you may proceed with sales until advised to the contrary.

(c) Once you have determined under the provisions of this section a markup which has not been disapproved by the Office of Price Stabilization, you may continue to use that markup for future

sales of the same commodity to the same class of buyer.

[Sec. 7 amended by Amdts. 6 and 7]

SEC. 8. Processing. If you are an importer and also process (as defined in section 18 of this regulation) commodities you import, you may, in determining your ceiling price, add the actual costs of processing to your landed costs. If you process imported commodities purchased from an importer, you may, in determining your ceiling price, add the actual costs of processing to your cost of acquisition. *Provided*, That if your markup as calculated under section 6 of this regulation included the costs of processing, you may add only those costs of processing which were in excess of the cost of processing during the base period.

SEC. 9. Sale of imported commodities in a related range or line. (a) If you are a seller of imported commodities in a related range or line, you may maintain your customary price differentials on those imported commodities, provided that their total sales value does not exceed that which would otherwise be their total sales value if you sold the items in the range or line separately at their respective ceiling prices.

(b) Where you have an inventory or purchase commitment of a commodity at a different ceiling price than the ceiling price of the same commodity received in a different shipment, you may use a uniform selling price (for that commodity), provided that in such case you shall compute a ceiling price for the entire inventory and purchase commitments by using properly weighted average costs of your inventory and purchase commitments, and provided that the total sales value shall not exceed that which would otherwise be the total sales value at ceiling prices for each item in such lot if sold separately.

ARTICLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 10. Taxes. In addition to your ceiling price, you may collect the amount of any excise, sales, or similar taxes paid by you only if, during the base period, you stated and collected such taxes separately from your selling price. In the case of such a tax imposed by law which is not effective until after June 30, 1950, you may collect the amount of the tax actually paid by you, in addition to your ceiling price, if not prohibited by the tax law. You must in all such cases state separately the amount of the tax.

SEC. 11. Restrictions on multiple handling. For the purposes of this Ceiling Price Regulation, markups shall be allowed only when the following sequences of distribution are followed. These are (a) sales by importers to industrial users, to processors, to wholesalers, or to retailers; (b) sales by wholesalers to industrial users, or to retailers; (c) sales by processors to wholesalers, to retailers or to consumers; (d) sales by retailers to consumers. If you are a wholesaler who buys commodities from another wholesaler, no markup may be added unless specifically authorized by order of the Office of Price Stabilization. Such authorization may be granted upon application to the Office of Price Stabilization.

tion, Exports-Imports Branch, Washington 25, D. C., when it can be established that the second wholesaler performs a recognized distributive function in accordance with the usual practice of the trade.

Sec. 12. Transfer of business or stock in trade. If the business, assets or stock in trade of any business were sold or otherwise transferred since July 1, 1949, or are sold or transferred after the effective date of this regulation, and the transferee carries on the business, or continues to deal in the same type of commodities, the maximum prices of the transferee shall be the same as those to which his transferor would have been subject if no such transfer had taken place, and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such prices shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available, or turn over, to the transferee all records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the record provisions of this regulation.

Sec. 13. Records. (a) This section tells you what records you shall preserve and what additional records you must prepare and keep available for examination by the Office of Price Stabilization for so long as the Defense Production Act of 1950 is in effect and for two years thereafter.

(b) You must preserve and keep available as required in paragraph (a) of this section those records in your possession showing the prices charged by you for the commodities you delivered during the base period, and those records you used to establish the markups you charged during the base period, and those records you used showing how you calculated your base period markup. You must also prepare and preserve a statement of your customary price differentials, terms and conditions of sale, and classes of purchasers, which you had in effect during the base period.

(c) You shall prepare and keep available, as required in paragraph (a) of this section, records of the kind you customarily keep; specifically you must also keep records showing the date of each sale or contract, the names of the parties thereto, the prices charged, the landed cost or the cost of the commodity to you. If you are a retailer, however, you are required only to preserve your purchase invoices and to record thereon your selling price.

(d) If you are a seller who has customarily given a purchaser a sales slip, receipt, or similar evidence of purchase, you shall continue to do so. Upon request from a purchaser, any seller, regardless of previous custom, shall give the purchaser a receipt showing the date, the name and address of the seller, the name of each commodity or service sold, and the price received for it.

Sec. 14. Exemptions. (a) This regulation does not apply to sales of commodities for which import ceiling prices have been or hereafter will be established under other regulations or supplements, or to sales of commodities which are specifically exempted from

the application of ceiling prices by other regulations or orders of the Office of Price Stabilization.

(b) This regulation does not apply to sales of hand knotted oriental rugs and imported handicraft objects which are sold for household or personal use in substantially the same form as imported, and which are the product of individuals, families, tribes, or other small groups.

(c) Nothing in this regulation shall operate to prevent the performance of a written contract for the sale of an imported commodity entered into prior to May 9, 1951 and executed in strict compliance with the provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation: *Provided*, (1) That such contract covers a commodity which the seller as of the date of the contract had in inventory or under purchase commitment, and (2) That such contract covers a specified quantity of a described commodity at a fixed price per unit.

[Paragraph (c) amended by Amdt. 1]

(d) This regulation does not apply to the sale of the commodities listed in Appendix A.

(e) This regulation does not apply to the sales of commodities transported into the continental United States for transshipment abroad and which do not enter into the domestic commerce of the United States and which are either,

(1) Entered at Customs in transit on a "Transportation and Exportation (TE) entry" or on an "Exportation (Exp.) entry" or

(2) Stored in transit in a bonded warehouse or stored in a foreign trade zone.

Sec. 15. Enforcement. If you violate any provision of this Ceiling Price Regulation you are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, and suits for treble damages provided for by the Defense Production Act of 1950.

Sec. 16. Evasion. Any practice which results in obtaining indirectly a higher price than is permitted by this regulation is a violation of this regulation. Such practices include, but are not limited to, devices making use of commissions, services, cross sales, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts, special privileges, tie-in agreements or combination sales, and trade understandings.

Sec. 17. 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 (15 F. R. 9055).

Sec. 18. Definitions. This Ceiling Price Regulation and the terms which appear in it shall be construed in the following manner:

(a) *Classes of sellers and buyers*—(1) *Importer.* This term means the person by whom a commodity is imported and who first sells it after importation.

(2) *Wholesaler.* This term means any person who performs a recognized distributive function, purchases imported commodities directly from an importer and who sells or delivers them in essentially the same form as imported to an-

other wholesaler, industrial user, or a retailer in accordance with established trade practice.

(3) *Retailer.* This term means any person who buys or receives imported commodities and who actually sells them in essentially the same form as imported to an ultimate consumer other than an industrial or commercial user.

(4) *Supplier.* This term means the person from whom an importer covered by this regulation procures a commodity.

(5) *Industrial user.* This term means a person who uses an imported commodity or commodities in fabrication, manufacture, or production.

(6) *Retail customer.* This term means the person who buys commodities from a retailer in customary retail quantities and at customary retail prices for the purpose of normal individual or household consumption rather than for resale, fabrication, processing or manufacture.

(7) *Wholesale customer.* This term means the person who is not a "retail customer" and who buys commodities in customary wholesale quantities and at customary wholesale prices for purposes other than for normal individual or household consumption.

(8) *Seller.* This term includes the seller of any commodity. Where a seller at retail makes sales through more than one selling unit or place of business (other than salesmen making sales at uniform prices) each such selling unit or separate place of business shall be deemed to be a separate seller.

(9) *Class of buyer.* This term means that group of persons to whom you sell imported products and which you distinguish from other groups of buyers with respect to price or terms and conditions of sale by reason of location, quantity purchased, or functions in distribution, i. e., manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, processor or end user.

(10) *Category.* This term means a group of commodities which are normally classed together in your industry for purposes of accounting or sales.

(11) *Selling unit.* This term means an organizational grouping selling one or more commodities that are classed together in your business for purposes of accounting or sales.

[Subparagraphs 10 and 11 added by Amdt. 7]

(b) *Pricing*—(1) *Commodity.* This term includes not only those items or groups of items generally called commodities, but also materials, articles, or products.

(2) *Comparison commodity.* This term means a commodity which is one with the same or next lowest or highest current unit direct cost, whichever is closer to the cost of the new commodity, and which has the same essential characteristics as does the new commodity for which you are computing a ceiling price.

(3) *Cost of acquisition.* This term means the actual cost of the commodity to a buyer, which shall not exceed the ceiling price of the supplier at the point of delivery plus such costs of delivery actually incurred by the buyer.

(4) *Foreign invoice cost.* This term means the amount stated on your for-

sign invoice less any discount or allowances, but including separately stated charges except such charges as are included in costs of importation as herein defined.

(5) *Costs of importation.* This term means those costs actually incurred or to be incurred by you in moving the goods from the place of foreign origin to the place of destination and include, but are not necessarily limited to, foreign export and other taxes directly related to the transaction, foreign ocean and domestic transportation costs, customs duties, dock charges, clearance, insurance, letter of credit or other finance charges, and any customary buying commission to a purchasing agent outside the continental United States.

(6) *Landed cost.* This term means the foreign invoice cost plus the costs of importation. If your foreign invoice states charges included in the costs of importation, you shall not include the same item more than once.

(7) *Purchase contract cost.* This term means the price the importer paid for the commodity including any charges and expenses incurred in, or in connection with, the moving of the commodity to destination which are borne by the foreign seller.

(8) *Next most closely related class of buyer.* This term means the class of buyer to which you sold, during the base period, the commodity you are pricing, or a "comparison commodity," and which in terms of quantity and conditions of sale is most similar to the class of buyer for which you are pricing.

(9) *Most closely competitive seller of the same class.* This term means the seller with whom you are in most direct competition even though he may perform a different function with respect to the commodity. You are in direct competition with another seller who sells the same types of commodities to the same classes of purchaser in similar quantities, in similar terms and, if you are selling a commodity you supply approximately the same amount of service.

(10) *Inventory.* This term means the sum total of stocks or goods owned by the importer which are in the United States, its territories and possessions, or which are afloat destined for the United States, its territories and possessions.

(11) *Purchase commitment.* This term means an agreement between the foreign seller and American buyer for a specified quantity of a described article for definite shipment to the United States, its territories or possessions at a stated fixed price.

(c) *General—(1) Base period.* This term means the period from July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950, inclusive.

(2) *Ceiling price.* This term means the highest price at which an imported commodity covered by this regulation may be sold.

(3) *General Ceiling Price Regulation.* This term means the General Ceiling Price Regulation issued on January 26, 1951 by the Director of Price Stabilization as amended and supplemented.

(4) *You or person.* This term includes any individual, corporation, partnership, association or any other organized group of persons, or legal successors or repre-

sentatives of the foregoing, and the United States or any other government or their political subdivision or agencies.

(5) *Records.* This term includes but is not limited to books of account, sales lists, sales slips, orders, vouchers, contracts, receipts, invoices, bills of lading, and other papers and documents.

(6) *Sell.* This term includes sell, supply, dispose, barter, exchange, transfer or deliver.

(7) *Imported.* A commodity is imported which is transported from a place outside the continental limits of the United States to a place inside the continental limits of the United States, its territories and possessions. However, commodities shipped into the United States, its territories and possessions from outside thereof and entered in a foreign trade zone or under general order or in a bonded warehouse for transshipment and actually transshipped to a destination outside the continental limits of the United States shall not be deemed to be "imported".

(8) *Delivered.* A commodity shall be deemed to have been delivered during a specified period if during that period it was received by the purchaser or his agent or by any carrier, including a carrier owned or controlled by the seller, for shipment to the purchaser.

(9) *Processing.* This term means the sorting, grading, cleaning, repacking, assembling, or otherwise manipulating of a commodity but not to the extent that there results therefrom a new and different article having a distinctive character. The term "processing" includes, among other things, the grinding of imported or mixed domestic and imported spices, seeds or herbs, and the shelling, roasting or salting of imported nuts. If you process imported or mixed domestic and imported spices, seeds or herbs, or if you process imported nuts, you may continue to use your ceiling prices in effect on July 31, 1952 for such commodities, but if you have not previously filed for any such commodity under this regulation, you must comply with the provisions of section 7 (b) of this regulation before September 15, 1952 or before making any sales of the commodity, whichever occurs later.

[Subparagraph (9) amended by Amdt. 12]

SEC. 19. *Appendix.* The appendix to this regulation entitled "Appendix A" and listing the commodities excluded from the application of this regulation, is incorporated herein and made a part hereof.

SEC. 20. *Adjustments.* (a) Application for adjustment of price under this regulation shall be filed in accordance with Price Procedural Regulation No. 1, Revised. The Office of Price Stabilization may adjust by order any markup established under this regulation for any seller or group of sellers when it can be shown that the applicant had a markup for a commodity substantially below the normal markup in the trade so as to create a situation of hardship; or that the applicant's dollars and cents markup has become so small because of increased landed costs as to create a situation of hardship.

(b) The applicant in filing under this provision shall provide the following information:

(1) The percentage the sales of the commodity in question bore to the applicant's total sales of imports during the six months prior to the date of application for adjustment;

(2) An explanation of the abnormality of the markup and of the hardship resulting therefrom;

(3) His ceiling price under Ceiling Price Regulation 31;

(4) His markup under Ceiling Price Regulation 31;

(5) His ceiling price under the General Ceiling Price Regulation;

(6) His markup under the General Ceiling Price Regulation;

(7) His proposed ceiling price;

(8) His proposed markup;

(9) An explanation of the method by which he determined his proposed markup.

(c) The relief granted under this provision shall be no more than may bring the applicant's markup in line with markups prevailing in the trade.

[Sec. 20 added by Amdt. 7]

SEC. 21. *Reports.* Copies of forms that may be used in filing under this regulation may be obtained from any Regional or District Office of the Office of Price Stabilization.

[Sec 21 added by Amdt. 7]

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.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.
By: JOSEPH L. DWYER,
Recording Secretary.

APPENDIX A TO CEILING PRICE REGULATION
NO. 31

1. The important strategic commodities that are today excepted from this regulation are as follows:

	Paragraph
Aluminum—metal, ore, foil, alloys	207,
	374, 382
Arsenic, metallic	39
Bauxite	6, 207
Bismuth	22, 377
Cadmium	378
Celestite	1776
Chrome—salts, metal and alloys	5,
	301, 302
Cobalt, compounds and salts (except oxide)	29
Copper—metal, concentrates, blister, compounds, and salts	5, 78, 302, 381,
	387, 1657, 1658, 1659
Corundum and emery	1514, 1672
Ferro-alloys	302
Iron ore	1700
Lead—metal (ores, concentrates, com- pounds and alloys)	46, 391, 392
Magnesite	201, 304
Magnesium	375
Manganese, metal	302
Mica, waste and scrap, ground and pulverized	208
Molybdenum—metal, ore, concen- trates	301, 302, 305, 318
Monazite sand	1721
Naval Stores	90
(Except gum rosin and gum turpentine)	
Nickel—ores, concentrates, metal, al- loys	302, 380, 385, 1734
Platinum	1734, 1754
Quartz crystals	1636

Paragraph
Quinine sulphate, all alkaloids and salts of alkaloids derived from cinchona bark.....
1748
Shellac.....
1707
Spiegleisen.....
301, 302
Talc, steatite.....
209

Thorium—metal, ores, alloys, nitrate, oxides and other salts.....	87, 302, 1721
Titanium—metal, ore, compound and mixtures.....	89, 302, 1719
Tungsten—metal, concentrates, powder, alloys and compounds.....	302
Uranium—ores, metal, alloys, oxides, salts and compounds.....	302, 1719, 1792
Vanadium—metal, ore, alloys, compounds, mixtures and salts.....	91, 302, 1719
Zinc—metal, ore, concentrates, scrap.....	303,
	394

2. Important commodities that are highly essential to the basic cost of living that are today excepted from this regulation are as follows:

Paragraph
Butter and substitutes.....
709
Cocoa—specifically covered by Supplemental Regulation No. 3 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation.
Coffee—specifically covered by Supplemental Regulation No. 3 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

Eggs.....	713
Hides and skins:	

Calf.....	1530 (a)
Cattle.....	1530 (a)
Buffalo.....	1530 (a)
Cabretta.....	1765
Deer.....	1765
Goat.....	1765
Horse.....	1765
Kangaroo.....	1765
Kid.....	1765
Kipkins.....	1530 (a)
Lamb, including cooled and shearlings.....	1765
Sheep.....	1765
Leather—including tanned and finished, semi-tanned or rough tanned or otherwise partly finished.....	1530 (b), 1530 (d)

Leather, made from goat or sheep skins, raw, semi-tanned, rough tanned or pickled.....	1530 (c)
Lumber, including lots.....	401, 402, 404, 1803
Meats, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	701,
	702, 703, 704
Milk—fresh or sour, whole or skimmed, condensed, evaporated, dried, malted.....	707, 708
Molasses and sugar syrup.....	502
Tea.....	1783 (b)
Woven fabrics, containing 25 percent or more of woolen fabric by weight.....	1108,
	1109 (a)

3. Important commodities that are excepted from this regulation because they are covered by a United States Government purchase program today include the following:

Paragraph
Bubber, crude, latex and synthetic.....
1558, 1697

NOTE: The paragraphs referred to and as shown above opposite each category or commodity are the pertinent paragraphs from the current U. S. Tariff Schedule as published by the U. S. Tariff Commission. The purpose of specifying these paragraph numbers is to fully describe the item, and the description given in the Tariff Schedule is the governing factor per item, to the extent such paragraph applies to the item as stated in the list.

4. Commodities excepted from this regulation because they are or will be adequately dealt with under other regulations are as follows:

Paragraph
Distilled spirits—but only when sold by non-importing wholesalers.....
802
Wines—but only when sold by non-importing wholesalers.....
803, 804

[Paragraph 4 added by Amdt. 9]

5. Any sale of the following important commodities is excepted from coverage by this regulation provided that the selling price does not exceed \$1.21 1/4 per pound, metal content, f. o. b. New York; however, a seller may choose to comply with the provisions of CPR 31 and calculate a ceiling price under that regulation even though such price may be higher than the \$1.21 1/4 per pound price:

Tin—metal, ore, concentrates, powder, scrap alloys..... 88, 382, 392, 1785, 1786

[Paragraph 5 added by Amdt. 14]

[Appendix A amended by Amdts. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10 and 13]

[F. R. Doc. 52-12727; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952; 11:58 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 31, Amdt. 15]

CPR 31—IMPORTS

DEFINITION OF PROCESSING

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 15 to Ceiling Price Regulation 31 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

The definition of "processing" in section 18 (c) (9) of Ceiling Price Regulation 31 is amended to give effect to the exemption from price control of all imported spices, seeds, and herbs under section 2 (h) (2) of General Overriding Regulation 7, Revision 1 (Amendment 13). The statement of considerations applicable to the action providing the exemption under GOR 7 is equally applicable here.

This amendment also eliminates the shelling, roasting or salting of imported nuts from the definition of "processing" in section 18 (c) (9) of Ceiling Price Regulation 31. This is done to conform this regulation to CPR 22, under which a supplementary regulation is being issued to provide that persons performing such operations constitute manufacturers covered by that regulation.

FINDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR

In formulating this amendment the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted extensively with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and has given full consideration to their recommendations. In his judgment the provisions of this amendment 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 that act.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Section 18 (c) (9) is amended by deleting everything after the first sentence, so that the section, as amended, reads as follows:

(9) **Processing.** This term means the sorting, grading, cleaning, repacking, assembling, or otherwise manipulating of a commodity but not to the extent that there results therefrom a new and different article having a distinctive character.

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

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective November 26, 1952.

EDWARD F. PHELPS, Jr.,
Acting Director of
Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12728; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952; 11:56 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 119, Supplementary Regulation 1]

CPR 119—MECHANICAL PRECISION SPRINGS, METAL STAMPINGS, AND SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS

SR 1—ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT INCREASED OUTBOUND TRANSPORTATION RATES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order 2, this supplementary regulation to Ceiling Price Regulation 119 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This supplementary regulation authorizes manufacturers of commodities covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 119 to adjust their delivered ceiling prices to reflect increases in their outbound transportation costs resulting from increases in rates authorized by statute, by the Office of Price Stabilization, or by another federal or state regulatory agency. Manufacturers of mechanical precision springs, metal stampings, and screw machine products have traditionally determined their prices on the basis of "pricing formulas" and CPR 119 permits the continued use of such formulas in determining ceiling prices. However, the regulation requires, generally, that materials, labor, and other costs actually in effect on March 15, 1951, be used with established formulas to determine ceiling prices. Accordingly, the purpose of this supplementary regulation is to permit the reflection of outbound transportation cost increases that have occurred since that date.

Several similar supplementary regulations have been issued by the Office of Price Stabilization recently which permit the reflection of increases in outbound transportation costs. Among these supplementary regulations are Supplementary Regulation 122 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 35 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22, and Supplementary Regulation 9 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30, and the reasons for the issuance of this supplementary regulation are generally the same as those contained in the statements of considerations accompanying those regulations. However, the methods for computing

RULES AND REGULATIONS

the increased costs of outbound transportation provided by those regulations are not applicable to manufacturers under CPR 119. The reason for this is that manufacturers under CPR 119 determine their prices by the use of "formulas" and make very few repetitive sales of the same commodities.

Accordingly, this supplementary regulation provides that manufacturers under CPR 119 may use current transportation costs in determining their delivered ceiling prices by the use of their approved pricing formulas if the outbound transportation cost used in the formula is not "marked up." If the transportation cost is marked up in the formula the manufacturer will be required to propose his own method of reflecting outbound transportation costs and receive specific approval of OPS before using it. However, on the basis of available information it appears that a very small number of manufacturers covered by CPR 119 apply a mark-up to outbound transportation costs.

In view of the broad coverage of this supplementary regulation, special circumstances have made consultation with all industry representatives impracticable. However, the relief provided by this supplementary regulation has been requested by many individual industry representatives.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this supplementary regulation to Ceiling Price Regulation 119 are generally fair and equitable and are consistent with the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

ARTICLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this supplementary regulation does.
2. Applicability of CPR 119.
3. Reporting and record-keeping requirements.
4. Definitions.

ARTICLE II—ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS

21. How you calculate your transportation cost adjustment.
22. How to propose a method for determining a transportation cost adjustment where delivered prices contain an amount in excess of actual transportation costs.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 23 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.

ARTICLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. What this supplementary regulation does. This supplementary regulation establishes methods by which manufacturers under CPR 119 may increase their delivered ceiling prices to reflect increases in their outbound transportation costs resulting from increases in rates authorized by statute or by OPS, or other federal or state regulatory agency. This supplementary regulation permits adjustments of ceiling prices established under CPR 119, including such ceiling prices as adjusted under General Overriding Regulation 20, 21, or 35. The methods which may be used are set

forth in Article II of this supplementary regulation.

SEC. 2. Applicability of CPR 119. All provisions of CPR 119 shall be applicable to you except as those provisions are limited, modified, or supplemented by this supplementary regulation.

SEC. 3. Reporting and record-keeping requirements. You must keep available for inspection by OFS for the life of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and for two years thereafter, records showing the method(s) used in determining the adjustments calculated and the commodities to which each method applies, and all records and work sheets which you used in determining an adjustment under this supplementary regulation. All reporting and record-keeping provisions of CPR 119 remain applicable to you except that you need not report the adjusted ceiling prices you determine under this supplementary regulation.

SEC. 4. Definitions—(a) Generally. Except as otherwise provided in this supplementary regulation, or as required by the context, the terms used in this supplementary regulation have the same meaning as in CPR 119.

(b) Transportation costs. This term means the actual net amount paid by you for transporting the commodity, from your manufacturing plant to the buyer or to a distribution point as defined in paragraph (d) (3). It does not include payments to any person who is an employee, subsidiary or affiliate of yours, or of whom you are a subsidiary or affiliate or any amounts for which you are reimbursed by the buyer. The term includes payments made to railroads, trucking companies, water carriers, payment for railway express, air freight, or parcel post shipments, etc., or allowances to buyers for these payments, insofar as these payments or allowances are not in excess of the rate authorized by statute, by OPS, or by other federal or state regulatory agency. It does not include warehouse charges, handling, unloading, sorting, checking, and other similar charges or expenses.

(c) Delivered ceiling price. This term includes the following:

(1) The case in which a manufacturer sells to all buyers at the same delivered price, or sells to all buyers in a zone or area at the same delivered price.

(2) The case in which a manufacturer quotes an f. o. b. factory price plus a transportation charge, and the transportation charge does not represent the actual transportation cost incurred by the manufacturer.

(3) The case in which a manufacturer quotes a price and makes an allowance from such a price for transportation to the buyer.

(4) The case in which a manufacturer quotes a price f. o. b. a distribution point not located at his manufacturing plant where it was the manufacturer's practice during his base period to ship the commodity from the manufacturing plant to the distribution point prior to shipment from the distribution point to the buyer.

ARTICLE II—ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 21. How you calculate your transportation cost adjustment. You may adjust your delivered ceiling prices determined under CPR 119 by using current transportation costs in your approved price determining method(s) instead of transportation costs in effect on March 15, 1951. This adjustment may be made only if your delivered prices contain an amount not in excess of actual transportation costs. If you "mark up" the transportation cost so that the amount included in your delivered price is greater than actual transportation cost, you may propose a method for calculating a transportation cost adjustment in accordance with the provisions of section 22.

SEC. 22. How to propose a method for determining a transportation cost adjustment where delivered prices contain an amount in excess of actual transportation costs. If you cannot use the method prescribed by section 21 because your delivered prices contain an amount in excess of actual transportation cost you may propose a method or methods for determining a transportation cost adjustment. You must submit your proposed method in writing by registered mail, return receipt requested, to the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. Your proposal should be identified as an "Application under section 22 of SR 1 to CPR 119" and must include the following:

(a) Your business name and address and a general description of the commodities you produce.

(b) A description of the method you have been using to determine your delivered ceiling prices under CPR 119.

(c) A detailed step-by-step description of the method you propose and the commodities to which it will apply.

(d) A statement of the reasons why you believe that the method which you propose will properly reflect the increases in outbound transportation cost which you have experienced.

(e) An illustration of your computations of transportation cost increases for each proposed method.

The Director of Price Stabilization may approve or disapprove your proposal in whole or in part. You may not use a transportation cost adjustment calculated by using your proposed method until such time as you have been notified by the Director of Price Stabilization that your proposed method has been approved.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation is effective December 2, 1952.

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

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12728; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952; 11:58 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 125, Supplementary Regulation 1]

CPR 125—MANUFACTURERS OF REFRACTORY PRODUCTS

SE 1—CEILING PRICE FOR SILICA COKE OVEN SHAPES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Supplementary Regulation 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 125 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This supplementary regulation to Ceiling Price Regulation (CPR) 125 increases the ceiling price for silica coke oven shapes by an amount sufficient to cover total unit operating costs incurred by the lower cost producer of the two manufacturers in the field. This action is temporary in nature pending further study of available data which may show that a higher ceiling is justified under the "product standard."

Coke oven brick are of varied and intricate design and are subject to very rigid specifications which result in rejections considerably in excess of those for all other types of refractory products manufactured. Each new battery of coke ovens is constructed to fit a specific condition, with the result that many changes are made in the brick shapes lining the ovens, thus necessitating new expensive steel molds and dies. Where by-product coke ovens formerly required about 250 different brick shapes, the present designs consist of about 900 special shapes.

There are only two companies in the United States which have the facilities and experience to produce silica coke oven shapes. In order to meet the government-sponsored program of increased by-product coke oven capacity, these companies, which also produce standard refractory products, have expanded their facilities at considerable cost. The present demand for silica coke oven shapes is about 150 percent above normal and it appears this high rate of demand will continue for several years to come.

While increased production of a product usually results in lower plant costs, this rule does not hold true in the manufacture of coke oven shapes, for, the greater the production of this product the greater the operating losses. This situation is due to necessary overtime operations, increased rejections and the utilizing of plant capacity that would otherwise be used in the production of more profitable refractory products. Silica coke oven brick are of such intricate design that they must be set in the kilns for burning so that they do not have to support any weight or be exposed to direct flame impingement. When the limit of normal demand is exceeded, there is not sufficient suitable kiln space for economical setting and burning of coke oven shapes; this necessitates the erecting of temporary checkerwork structure in the kilns, in which the coke oven shapes are placed, thus freeing them from supporting the weight of other brick on top. This

checkerwork is built of burned standard shape brick and must be assembled anew and removed after each kiln burning. With this type of setting only about one-half the kiln capacity is available for saleable brick, thus creating an exorbitant cost for setting and burning.

In view of the nature of this supplementary regulation, and because the action is taken in response to the representations of the few manufacturers affected, formal consultation with industry representatives has been deemed to be impracticable and unnecessary. However, in the preparation of this supplementary regulation, consultation was held with individual industry representatives and consideration was given to their recommendations. In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and comply in all respects with the applicable provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this supplementary regulation does.
2. Ceiling prices for silica coke oven shapes.
3. Applicability of provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 125.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 3 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 P. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. What this supplementary regulation does. This supplementary regulation increases the ceiling price for silica coke oven shapes established under CPR 125. "Silica coke oven shapes" means refractory shapes made from naturally occurring quartzite and ganister (of almost pure silica) and used exclusively in the construction and repairing of by-product coke ovens.

Sec. 2. Ceiling prices for silica coke oven shapes. Your ceiling price for silica coke oven shapes shall be as follows:

(a) For products sold f. o. b. plant, Mount Union, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., Sproul, Pa., and Clayburg, Pa.: \$114.65 per net ton.

(b) For products sold f. o. b. plant, E. Chicago, Ind., Hayes, Pa., Windham, Ohio, Joliet, Ill., and Rockdale, Ill.: \$116.00 per net ton.

(c) The prices stated in this section include the adjustment in ceiling prices provided for in Amendment 1 to CPR 125. Therefore, Amendment 1 to CPR 125 is not available to producers using this supplementary regulation.

Sec. 3. Applicability of provisions of CPR 125. Except to the extent expressly modified or supplemented by this regulation, all provisions of CPR 125 shall be applicable to any producer subject to this supplementary regulation.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation to Ceiling Price Regulation 125 is effective November 26, 1952.

EDWARD F. PHELPS, Jr.,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12729; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952; 11:58 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 150, Supplementary Regulation 1]

CPR 150—MANUFACTURERS OF SMALL PNEUMATIC COMPRESSORS

ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT INCREASED OUT-BOUND TRANSPORTATION RATES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this supplementary regulation to Ceiling Price Regulation 150 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This supplementary regulation authorizes manufacturers of small pneumatic compressors, parts, and accessories subject to Ceiling Price Regulation 150 to adjust their delivered ceiling prices to reflect increases in their outbound transportation costs resulting from increases in rates authorized by statute, by the Office of Price Stabilization, or by another federal or state regulatory agency.

Ceiling Price Regulation 150 established ceiling prices for these manufacturers at the same level of ceiling prices, generally, that prevailed under the General Ceiling Price Regulation thus permitting the reflection in delivered ceiling prices of outbound transportation costs that occurred before January 26, 1951. The purpose of this supplementary regulation is to permit the reflection of outbound transportation cost increases that have occurred since January 26, 1951.

The reasons for the issuance of this supplementary regulation are generally the same as those contained in the Statements of Considerations to Supplementary Regulation 122 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 35 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22, and Supplementary Regulation 8 to Ceiling Price Regulation 30. Accordingly those statements of considerations are equally applicable to this supplementary regulation.

In the preparation of this supplementary regulation there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, to the extent practicable and consideration has been given to their recommendations. In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and are consistent with the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

ARTICLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this supplementary regulation does.
2. Applicability of CPR 150.
3. Ceiling prices for new or modified commodities and for new sellers.
4. Reporting and record-keeping requirements.
5. Use of transportation bill.
6. Allocation of costs of mixed shipments.
7. Recalculation.
8. Definitions.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ARTICLE II—ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS

Sec.
 21. How you calculate your transportation cost adjustment.
 22. Method 1; Individual commodity method.
 23. Method 2; Average adjustment for a group of related commodities.
 24. Method 3; Option to propose an alternate method for calculating a transportation cost adjustment.

AUTHORITY: Section 1 to 24 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.

ARTICLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. What this supplementary regulation does. This supplementary regulation establishes methods by which manufacturers under CPR 150 may increase their delivered ceiling prices to reflect increases in their outbound transportation costs resulting from increases in rates authorized by statute or by OPS, or other federal or state regulatory agency. This supplementary regulation permits adjustments of ceiling prices established under CPR 150, including such ceiling prices as adjusted under General Overriding Regulations 20, 21, or 35. The methods which may be used are set forth in Article II of this supplementary regulation.

Sec. 2. Applicability of CPR 150. All provisions of CPR 150 as that term is limited by section 1 shall be applicable to you except as those provisions are limited, modified, or supplemented by this supplementary regulation.

Sec. 3. Ceiling prices for new or modified commodities and for new sellers.—
 (a) **Modified commodities.** In determining ceiling prices under section 5 of CPR 150 subsequent to your calculation of the adjustment under this regulation, you use as your adjustment to reflect increases in outbound transportation costs the same adjustment calculated under this supplementary regulation for the commodity before modification.

(b) **New commodities and new sellers.** Inasmuch as ceiling prices for new sellers and other ceiling prices as established in accordance with section 6 of CPR 150 are required to be in line with ceiling prices otherwise established by the regulation, none of the adjustments permitted by this supplementary regulation may be applied to reflect transportation costs occurring before the establishment of such prices.

Sec. 4. Reporting and record-keeping requirements. You must keep available for inspection by OPS for the life of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and for two years thereafter, records showing the method(s) used in determining the adjustments calculated and the commodities to which each method applies, and all records and work sheets which you used in determining an adjustment under this supplementary regulation. All reporting and record-keeping provisions of CPR 150 remain applicable to you except that you need not report the adjusted ceiling prices you determine under this supplementary regulation.

Sec. 5. Use of transportation bill. Wherever this supplementary regulation requires you to find what your transportation cost for a shipment would have been on the basis of rates in effect on your base date, you need not determine the rate in effect on the base date and calculate such transportation cost if you have a transportation bill which shows the transportation cost for such a shipment at a time when the base date rate or a higher rate was in effect.

Sec. 6. Allocation of costs of mixed shipments. Where for purposes of this regulation it is necessary to determine the transportation cost for a commodity included in a mixed shipment with one or more other commodities, you may determine such cost by allocating the amount of the transportation cost of the mixed shipment among the commodities included in it in any reasonable manner. Where you use this section in determining the current transportation cost of a commodity, you must determine the corresponding transportation cost of the commodity on the base date by the same method of allocation applied to the transportation cost of the same mixed shipment at the rates in effect on the base date.

Sec. 7. Recalculation. You may recalculate your transportation cost adjustments under this supplementary regulation at any time.

Sec. 8. Definitions—(a) Generally. Except as otherwise provided in this supplementary regulation, or as required by the context, the terms used in this supplementary regulation have the same meaning as in CPR 150.

(b) **Base date.** Your base date is January 26, 1951, or any later date you select for any particular shipment if on such later date the January 26, 1951 rate or a higher rate was in effect. However, if the ceiling prices which you adjust under this supplementary regulation were determined under General Overriding Regulation 20 or 21, your base date is July 26, 1951, or any later date you select for any particular shipment if on such later date the July 26, 1951 rate or a higher rate was in effect.

(c) **Outbound transportation costs.** This term means the actual net amount paid by you to carriers for transporting the commodity from your manufacturing plant to the buyer or to a distribution point as defined in paragraph (d) (3). It does not include payments to any person who is an employee, subsidiary, or affiliate of yours, or of whom you are a subsidiary or affiliate, or any amount for which you are reimbursed by the buyer. The term includes payments made to railroads, trucking companies, water carriers, payment for railway express, air freight, or parcel post shipments, etc., insofar as these payments are not in excess of the rate authorized by statute, by OPS, or by other federal or state regulatory agency. It does not include warehouse charges, handling, unloading, sorting, checking, and other similar charges or expenses.

(d) **Delivered ceiling price.** This term includes the following:

(1) The case in which a manufacturer sells to all buyers at the same delivered price, or sells to all buyers in a zone or area at the same delivered price.

(2) The case in which a manufacturer quotes an f. o. b. factory price plus a transportation charge, and the transportation charge does not represent the actual transportation cost incurred by the manufacturer.

(3) The case in which a manufacturer quotes a price f. o. b. a distribution point not located at his manufacturing plant where it was the manufacturer's practice during his base period to ship the commodity from the manufacturing plant to the distribution point prior to shipment from the distribution point to the buyer. Adjustments under this supplementary regulation for ceiling prices f. o. b. distribution points must be calculated in the same manner as prescribed for a uniform delivered ceiling price for a zone or area, treating each distribution point as a separate zone.

(e) **Same shipment.** This term means a shipment of the same commodity with the same packaging and delivery terms of the same weight, via the same carrier (or a carrier with the same or higher rates), and between the same points.

ARTICLE II—ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS

Sec. 21. How you calculate your transportation cost adjustment. Three methods of calculating a transportation cost adjustment are provided by this article. You may use any method at your option. You may, except as limited in the succeeding sections, use one method for some of your commodities and another method for others.

Sec. 22. Method 1; Individual commodity method—(a) Adjustments for individual transactions. You will use this paragraph if you wish to adjust your delivered ceiling prices to reflect the exact dollar-and-cent amount of the increased outbound transportation costs per unit for each sale which you make.

(1) First, for each delivery of a commodity which you make, find the dollar-and-cent amount of your current transportation cost per unit as defined in section 8 for shipment of the commodity from your manufacturing plant to the point of delivery to the purchaser.

(2) In the same way, find what the dollar-and-cent amount of your transportation cost was or would have been per unit for the same shipment at the rates in effect on your base date, as defined in section 8.

(3) Subtract the cost determined under subparagraph (2) from that found under subparagraph (1). The difference is the dollar-and-cent amount by which you may increase your ceiling price per unit for the delivery in question.

(4) If you have made the calculation described in subparagraphs (1) through (3) of this paragraph for a shipment of any commodity, you may add the difference found under subparagraph (3) to your ceiling price for another shipment of the same or any other commodity having the same transportation cost per unit instead of repeating the calculations outlined in subparagraphs (1) through (3).

(b) *Average adjustments for deliveries within a defined area.* If you have uniform delivered ceiling prices for a commodity in one or more defined zones or areas, or if you have ceiling prices f. o. b. one or more distribution points as defined in section 8 (d), you may use this paragraph to determine an adjustment for each such ceiling price.

(1) Find, for each such zone, area, or distribution point, the total dollar-and-cent amount of your actual transportation cost, as defined in section 8, for the shipments of the commodity from your manufacturing plant(s) to the zone, area, or distribution point which you made during your last accounting period of not less than three months.

(2) In the same way, find what the total dollar-and-cent amount of your transportation cost would have been for the same shipments using the rates in effect on your base date, as defined in section 8.

(3) Subtract the cost determined under subparagraph (2) from that found under subparagraph (1). Divide the difference by the number of units of the commodity included in the shipments which you used in determining your transportation cost under subparagraph (1). The result is the dollar-and-cent amount by which you may increase your ceiling prices for sales of the commodity delivered to that zone, area, or distribution point.

(4) If you made more than four hundred shipments of a commodity to a zone, area, or distribution point, during your last accounting period of not less than three months, you may at your option, make the calculations set forth in subparagraph (1) through (3), using only the shipments made in the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth weeks of your last accounting period of not less than three months, but you may not use a week in which you made fewer than thirty shipments. If in the first, fourth, seventh, or tenth week you made fewer than thirty shipments, you must use instead of such week the first succeeding week in which you made thirty or more shipments.

(5) You may make the calculation described in subparagraphs (1) through (4) of this paragraph, for any group of commodities having the same unit transportation cost at the time of your calculation and at your base date, to determine a uniform adjustment for that group of commodities.

Sec. 23. Method 2; Average adjustment for a group of related commodities. This section permits you to determine a transportation cost adjustment factor for any product line, or category of commodities whose base period prices were delivered prices. This calculation is made in the following manner:

(a) Find the total dollar-and-cent amount of your outbound transportation cost for the product line or category incurred during your last accounting period of not less than three months. You may, but you need not, make a separate calculation for each zone in which you have a different ceiling price. The result is your current transportation cost.

(b) Find what the total dollar-and-cent amount would have been for those same shipments using rates in effect on your base date.

(c) Find the total dollar-and-cent net sales value of the shipments used in determining your current transportation cost under paragraph (a).

(d) Subtract your transportation cost found under paragraph (b) from your transportation cost found under paragraph (a). Divide the difference by the value of shipments found under paragraph (c). The result is the transportation cost increase factor by which you may increase your delivered ceiling prices for such commodities.

Sec. 24. Method 3; Option to propose an alternate method for calculating a transportation cost adjustment. If you believe that the preceding sections of this supplementary regulation do not provide an adequate method of reflecting the transportation cost increases which you have experienced, you may propose an alternate method for determining an adjustment.

You must submit your proposed method in writing by registered mail, return receipt requested, to the Office of Price Stabilization, Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Washington 25, D. C. Your proposal should be identified as an "Application under section 24 of SR 1 to CPR 150," and must include the following:

(a) Your business name and address and a general description of the commodities you produce.

(b) A statement of the reasons why you believe that the methods provided by the preceding sections of this regulation do not permit you to properly reflect the transportation cost increases in outbound transportation cost which you have experienced.

(c) A detailed step-by-step description of the method you propose.

(d) A statement of the reasons why you believe that the method which you propose will more adequately reflect the increases in outbound transportation cost which you have experienced.

(e) An illustration of your computations of transportation cost increases using your proposed method.

The Director of Price Stabilization may approve or disapprove your proposal in whole or in part. You may not use a transportation cost adjustment calculated by using your proposed method until such time as you have been notified by the Director of Price Stabilization that your proposed method has been approved.

Effective date. This supplementary regulation is effective December 2, 1952.

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

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12730; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952; 11:58 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 161, Amdt. 2]

CPR 161—CONSUMER DURABLE GOODS REGULATION

HOSPITAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND PROFESSIONAL FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this amendment to Ceiling Price Regulation 161 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 161 clarifies its coverage.

Among the commodities listed in the Appendix A of that regulation as covered by it are: "Hospital and physician examining room and diagnostic equipment and supplies." This language was intended to cover hospital, institutional and professional furniture. Some manufacturers, however, have apparently not so understood it. To eliminate any further confusion, language is being added to make it clear that hospital, institutional and professional furniture are covered by CPR 161.

In view of the technical nature of the change made by this amendment, and the desirability of immediate correction, the Director of Price Stabilization has found that special circumstances have rendered consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, impracticable.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 161 is hereby amended by deleting the listing "Hospital and physician examining room and diagnostic equipment and supplies" in paragraph 32 of Appendix A and substituting therefor the following:

Hospital, institutional and professional furniture and equipment, including examining room and diagnostic equipment and supplies.

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

Effective date. This amendment is effective December 2, 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12730; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952; 4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 170, Correction]

CPR 170—CEILING PRICES FOR THE WESTERN WOOD PRESERVING INDUSTRY (PRESSURE PROCESS ONLY)

CORRECTION

Through inadvertence the basic f. o. b. ceiling price for treated short round material was omitted from paragraph (e) of section (6).

Accordingly, paragraph (e) of section 6 is corrected by adding the following subparagraph:

(5) For treating short round material, and including unloading trucks or railroad cars to tram cars, and loading railroad cars from tram cars: \$0.36 per cu. ft.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

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

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12731; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
11:59 a. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Amdt. 1
to Supplementary Regulation 122]

**GCPR, SR 122—ADJUSTMENTS TO RE-
FLECT INCREASED OUTBOUND TRANSPOR-
TATION RATES**

CERTAIN RESELLERS—*del credere* FACTORS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this amendment to Supplementary Regulation 122 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Supplementary Regulation 122 (SR 122) to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR) permits manufacturers covered by the GCPR to adjust their ceiling delivered prices for increases in transportation costs due to increases in outbound freight rates. This was done to place these manufacturers on an equal footing with manufacturers who sell on an f. o. b. plant basis and who were thus not required to absorb the outbound freight increases. Resellers in turn were permitted (by Supplementary Regulation 120 to the GCPR) to adjust their ceiling prices for increases of inbound freight to them.

Since the issuance of these regulations a situation has come to the attention of OPS involving *del credere* factors who are also manufacturers of commodities similar to those they sell as factors. These factors pay the manufacturer an f. o. b. plant price and sell at a delivered price to the buyer, but do not actually handle the shipment at any point, the shipment being made directly by the manufacturer to the buyer. The factor in this situation pays all of the outbound freight from manufacturer to buyer but has not been permitted under SR 122, which heretofore has applied only to manufacturers, to pass through any increased freight costs caused by the rate increases. The factor in this operation most closely resembles a reseller, but unlike resellers generally he does not receive the goods in his own warehouse and thus he has no inbound freight cost increase which he may pass on to his customer under Supplementary Regulation 120 to the GCPR. It is believed that this situation, which requires the factor to absorb the entire increase in freight cost from manufacturer to buyer, which is quite considerable in the case of some building materials, is inequitable to both the factor and the manufacturer. This action removes the inequity which exists in this situation.

This amendment applies only to cases in which the shipment is made directly from manufacturer to buyer without having been in the factor's warehouse at

any time. As to shipments which are channeled through the factor's warehouse, the factor is considered to be a reseller, and he is entitled to such adjustments as may be available to other resellers in like position.

In view of the corrective nature of this amendment, special circumstances have rendered consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, impracticable.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Section 1 of Supplementary Regulation 122 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is amended by designating the body of the present section 1 as "paragraph (a)" and adding a new paragraph designated "(b)", so that the amended section 1 reads as follows:

Section 1. (a) *What this supplementary regulation does.* This supplementary regulation establishes methods by which manufacturers under the GCPR may increase their delivered ceiling prices to reflect increases in their outbound transportation costs resulting from increases in rates authorized by statute or by OPS, or other federal or state regulatory agency. This supplementary regulation permits adjustments of ceiling prices established under the GCPR, including such ceiling prices as adjusted under General Overriding Regulation 20, 21, or 35. This supplementary regulation does not apply to ceiling prices established under the following supplementary regulations to the GCPR: 73, 80, 82, 83, 86, 95, 100, 103, 109, 113, 114, 115, 116, 121. The methods which may be used are set forth in Article II of this supplementary regulation.

(b) *Certain resellers—*del credere* factors.* This supplementary regulation also applies to *del credere* factors, as if they were manufacturers. *Provided* that each of the following conditions is met: (1) the commodity whose ceiling delivered price is to be increased is shipped directly from the manufacturer's plant to the factor's customer; (2) freight from the manufacturer's shipping point to the customer is, and customarily has been paid by the factor, and customarily has been included in the factor's delivered price to the customer; (3) the sale is made solely on the account of and in the name of the factor in that the price from the customer is payable only to the factor. In such cases, the freight from the manufacturer's plant direct to the customer plant is recognized under this supplementary regulation as the factor's outbound freight for which the factor can increase his delivered ceiling price.

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

Effective date. This Amendment 1 to Supplementary Regulation 122 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is effective December 2, 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12740; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
4:00 p. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supple-
mentary Regulation 127]

**GCPR, SR 127—RATE ADJUSTMENTS FOR
CONTRACT MOTOR CARRIERS OF IRON
AND STEEL ARTICLES OPERATING INTRAS-
STATE IN OHIO**

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Supplementary Regulation 127 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This supplementary regulation establishes for contract motor carriers engaged in the transportation of iron and steel articles (as defined in appropriate Schedules of Minimum Rates and Charges) in intrastate commerce in Ohio increased ceiling rates for such transportation above the rates contained in their Schedules of Minimum Rates and Charges on file with the Ohio Public Utilities Commission which are in effect on the effective date of this regulation.

There are approximately 32 contract motor carriers engaged in the transportation of iron and steel articles in intrastate commerce between points within the State of Ohio. Historically, these carriers have charged uniform rates for the performance of similar services between specific points in Ohio. These rates were frozen, by the General Ceiling Price Regulation, at the highest levels prevailing during the base period, December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951, and the only adjustment machinery available to such carriers is that afforded by the provisions of Revision 1, Supplementary Regulation 39 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, which only provides for individual adjustments.

Operating costs of these contract motor carriers have increased substantially since their ceiling rates were established by the General Ceiling Price Regulation. In order to determine the extent, if any, to which these carriers are in financial hardship, they were requested to submit financial data such as would be required if individual applications for adjustment were filed by each of the carriers under the provisions of Revision 1 to Supplementary Regulation 39. Twenty-six of these carriers filed such information. From the data submitted it has been determined that each carrier can justify an increase in ceiling rates and the average entitlement demonstrated by such carriers at this time amounts to 12 percent over present ceiling rates.

This regulation authorizes for this group of contract motor carriers a uniform adjustment of 12 percent in their rates based upon the average need of the group to offset hardship resulting from increased operating costs and thus enables the carriers to maintain the uniform rate structure which has hitherto prevailed.

The Wage Stabilization Board has approved 7 cents per hour wage increase to be effective February 1, 1953. This added cost would justify an additional 2 percent increase. Therefore, provision is made herein to permit each car-

rier an additional 2 percent increase in rates to become effective on such date, on or after February 1, 1953, as the individual carrier commences paying these increased wage rates.

All of the above-mentioned contract motor carriers have on file with the Ohio Public Utilities Commission schedules of minimum rates and charges applicable to the services in question or have formally adopted the schedules of other carriers in the group. It is the rates and charges specified in such schedules which are affected by this regulation.

In the formulation of this regulation, there have been consultations with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, to the extent practicable, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the provisions of this supplementary regulation are generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this supplementary regulation does.
2. Eligibility for adjustment.
3. Extent of adjustment.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 3 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. What this supplementary regulation does. This supplementary regulation establishes for contract motor carriers engaged in the transportation of iron and steel articles (as defined in appropriate Schedules of Minimum Rates and Charges) in intrastate commerce in Ohio increased ceiling rates for such transportation over the rates contained in their Schedules of Minimum Rates and Charges on file with the Ohio Public Utilities Commission and in effect on the effective date of this regulation.

Sec. 2. Eligibility for adjustment. This supplementary regulation applies to you if, on the effective date of this regulation, you are a contract motor carrier transporting iron and steel articles (as defined in appropriate Schedules of Minimum Rates and Charges) in intrastate commerce in Ohio pursuant to appropriate authority issued by the Ohio Public Utilities Commission.

Sec. 3. Extent of adjustment. If you qualify for adjustment under Section 2 above, your ceiling rates for the transportation service referred to in Sec. 2 above shall be the rates contained in your applicable Schedule of Minimum Rates and Charges on file with the Ohio Public Utilities Commission and in effect on the effective date of this regulation increased by twelve (12) percent. In addition, on or after February 1, 1953, any carrier affected by this regulation may increase its rates an additional two (2) percent over the rates in effect on the effective date of this regulation on such date, on or after February 1, 1953, as that carrier commences payment of

the 7 cents per hour wage increase authorized by the Wage Stabilization Board to become effective February 1, 1953. In computing any rate adjusted pursuant to this supplementary regulation fractions of one-half (½) cent or more may be increased to the next whole cent.

Effective date. This Supplementary Regulation 127 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation shall become effective December 2, 1952.

THOMAS E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12733; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
11:59 a. m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 3, Amdt. 6]

GOR 3—EXEMPTIONS OF CERTAIN RUBBER, CHEMICAL AND DRUG COMMODITY TRANSACTIONS

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN PRINTING INKS AND OF CERTAIN CERAMIC AND GLASS COLORING PREPARATIONS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 6 to General Overriding Regulation 3 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment exempts from price control printing inks as defined in the amendment, and certain ceramic and glass coloring and decorating preparations.

Printing inks. Due to the many variables that enter into the production of printing inks such as color, type of surface to be printed, printing process, type of press, type of paper, end use of printed product, weather conditions and numerous other factors, there are very few standard inks and many new formulations each month.

Formulations are generally made for each customer and job. It is estimated that there are 50,000 new formulations per month and that the average life of a formulation is about four months. The industry in general has to develop many ink modifications to meet certain specifications for a particular job on a short time schedule to meet a printer's deadline. Often it is necessary to develop, manufacture and use printing inks before costs are fully calculated and selling prices established. Due to the variety of colors, surfaces to be printed, and the large numbers of pigments, oils, driers and raw materials necessary to make constituent intermediate ingredients, producers of printing inks base their prices on estimated average standard costs and average labor burden, instead of actual and precise costs for each ink formulation. Because of the unusually large and involved number of new formulations, the methods of calculating ceiling prices for such new formulations under either the General Ceiling Price Regulation or Ceiling Price Regulation 22 are particularly burdensome on this industry.

Printing inks do not enter significantly into the cost of living of the average American family nor do they represent a significant cost of doing business for printers and publishers. While sales of printing inks during 1950 totalled 144 million dollars, this is but a small proportion of the cost of doing business when considered that this amount of printing inks is absorbed in the sale of eight billion dollars worth of printing and publishing products.

The printing ink industry uses a multitude of raw materials, the supply of which appears to be sufficient for all its needs. There are no foreseeable shortages of any of the major materials needed in the production of printing inks. Printing ink manufacturers are located in or near the large cities and centers of population. There are less than 7,000 workers employed in the printing ink industry. Exemption from controls, therefore, will not cause a drain by the industry of manpower in any particular locality or of essential materials needed for the defense effort. Large users of printing inks have informed the Office of Price Stabilization that they do not anticipate that exemption of printing inks from price controls will result in a significant rise in the cost of printing inks.

Ceramic and glass coloring and decorating preparations. The reasons for exempting ceramic and glass coloring and decorating preparations from price control are substantially the same as the reasons applicable to the printing ink industry. Almost the entire output of the ceramic and glass coloring and decorating preparations included in this amendment are sold directly to producers of the end products to which they are applied. Examples of such end products are tableware, earth-ware, floor and wall tile, ceramic electrical insulators, enameled metallic surfaces and glass products. There are thirteen principal producers engaged in the sale of these coloring preparations. Some of these firms produce only one or a small number of lines of color pigments, while others produce a wide range of colorants, as many as 20,000. As is true with printing inks, a large proportion of the production is custom-made. Some producers, particularly those making a varied line of colorants, are frequently called upon to quote prices for special coloring and decorating preparations, which may or may not eventually be ordered. If ordered, the preparation may be purchased only once and then only in a small quantity. Sellers are required before selling new preparations to determine the ceiling prices applicable to such preparations. Such determination requires the selection of appropriate base period commodities, calculation of current unit direct costs for both the new and comparison commodities, and application of the comparison commodity mark-up to the current unit direct costs of the new commodity to arrive at the ceiling price for the new commodity.

The supply of all major materials and most minor materials needed to produce the coloring preparations is adequate to satisfy current demands. A relatively

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small amount of cobalt and selenium is used in the manufacture of the coloring preparations. These pigments are now under allocation by the National Production Authority and such allocation prevents their diversion from use in the production of other commodities remaining under price control. This action does not affect price control on the basic pigments used in producing the coloring preparations but merely removes from control the mixtures of two or more basic pigments which produce the ceramic and glass coloring and decorating preparations covered by this amendment.

It is not expected that exemption of the coloring and decorating preparations covered by this amendment will materially increase the price level for these commodities. The cost of the colorants represents a very small proportion of the value of the end products to which they are applied. It does not enter significantly into the cost of living, business costs, or the defense program. In addition the administrative burdens, resulting from the necessity of calculating ceiling prices and the requirements for record-keeping and reporting for the unusually large number of new and frequently changing coloring preparations customary to this industry, outweigh the benefits to the stabilization program which may be derived from maintaining control on these commodities.

Findings of the Director. In the opinion of the Director, the provisions of this amendment are generally fair and equitable, and comply with all the applicable requirements of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. The Director has found that the commodities covered by this amendment qualify for exemption from controls on the basis of the standards for decontrol adopted by the agency. The Director may at any time reimpose controls if he determines that such action is necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. In the formulation of this amendment there has been frequent and extensive consultations with representatives of the printing ink industry and the trade association for this industry, as well as two meetings with the industry advisory committee and consideration has been given to their recommendations. In view of the nature of this amendment the Director has not found it necessary or practicable to conduct formal consultations with industry representatives representing manufacturers of ceramic and glass coloring preparations. This amendment, however, results from consideration of a petition for amendment filed with the Director by a large producer of these commodities.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Section 2 of General Overriding Regulation 3 is amended by adding at the end thereof two paragraphs to read as follows:

(h) *Printing inks.* Sales of printing inks. The term "printing inks" means solutions or suspensions of dyestuffs or pigments designed for use in typographic, planographic, intaglio or silk screen printing processes. The term "printing inks" also includes so-called clears, thin-

ners, driers, compounds, lacquers and varnishes sold by printing ink manufacturers for use in printing processes. It does not include materials used primarily to color or decorate woven fabrics, nor materials called "inks" such as writing fluids, ball pen inks, stamp pad inks, show card inks and stencil inks which are customarily applied by processes other than printing.

(i) *Ceramic and glass coloring and decorating materials.* Sales of the following: Ceramic decorating and coloring preparations composed of ceramic pigments and stains which are mixtures of two or more basic pigments and which can be used only for ceramic products; glass colorants and stains which are mixtures of two or more basic pigments and which can be used only for glass products; squeegee media used in the application of these decorating and coloring preparations; and precious metal ceramic decorating compositions.

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

Effective date. This Amendment 6 to GOR 3 is effective November 26, 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12734; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
11:59 a. m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 4, Amdt. 13
to Revision 1]

GOR 4—EXEMPTIONS AND SUSPENSIONS OF
CERTAIN CONSUMER SOFT GOODS

SUSPENSION OF WOMEN'S, MISSES AND JUNIOR MISSES' APPAREL, APPAREL FURNISHINGS AND APPAREL ACCESSORIES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 13 to General Overriding Regulation 4, Revision 1, is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment adds to the commodities suspended from price control most women's, misses' and junior misses' items of apparel, apparel furnishings and apparel accessories. This action is being taken in line with the policy of suspending or otherwise relaxing controls on commodities when their selling prices generally are materially below ceilings and are not expected to reach ceiling prices in the foreseeable future.

Following a period of continuing decline in textile prices, controls over most yarns and fabrics were suspended on May 20, 1952. The bulk of these yarns and fabrics appeared to be in plentiful supply and there was no evidence that their prices were likely to return to ceiling levels in the foreseeable future. The bulk of the wool, cotton and rayon fabrics used in the commodities suspended by this action are still some 20 to 25% below their ceilings.

As a sequel to the fabric suspension action a study of women's, misses' and junior misses' apparel and accessories has been completed, leading to a conclusion

that, at this time, price controls on these items are not necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

The women's, misses' and junior misses' apparel group includes a wide range of items such as suits, coats, dresses, blouses, skirts, underwear, sportswear, etc. By October 1952, wholesale prices of women's and misses' apparel had declined 8.4 percent from the peak reached in July 1951. At the retail level, women's apparel prices in September 1952 (the most recent month for which retail price data are available) were down 3.8 percent from their peak in September 1951.

This area of apparel offers the greatest difficulty in following price changes. The bulk of women's apparel is made up of style items rather than staples. Furthermore, manufacturers of women's wear sell in traditional price lines and find it generally inexpedient to move away from their established price lines or from price ranges for which they are known, although they may add higher-priced lines when business is good and lower-priced lines when consumer resistance is encountered. Therefore, competition seldom takes the form of price changes, but consists of putting more or less materials and workmanship into the item at the same price. Such changes are sometimes slight and not readily identifiable and can rarely be translated into an actual price increase or decline. Consequently, many items of women's apparel show little or no change over a period of many months unless the manufacturer finds himself able to move a garment up to his next higher price line, or is forced to put it in his next lower price line. These factors tend toward understatement of price changes in women's apparel. Nevertheless, as indicated above, prices of women's and misses' apparel at both wholesale and retail levels are down considerably from the peaks reached in 1951.

There does not appear to be any likelihood of significant price increases in this area in the foreseeable future. Production data for 1952 are fragmentary, but those available indicate that production for the first part of 1952 is about equivalent to that of the corresponding period of 1951. It is known from trade reports that manufacturers are offering ample supplies in all price ranges to distributors and the chief factor in determining distributors' choice among price lines is their appraisal of consumer demand.

This segment of the apparel industry is characterized by comparative ease of entry into and exit from the ranks of the producers. Production facility requirements are fairly simple and entry into the business is even further simplified by the existence of a host of contractors who have all facilities and will perform the manufacturing operations on a piecework basis, thus obviating the need for substantial capital investment by the new manufacturer. Thus, when demand rises, the manufacturing capacity can be and is quickly expanded to keep competition keen. The strength of the competition in this area makes it

unlikely that prices will rise appreciably in the foreseeable future.

Moreover, there has been a recent downward shift in consumer demand for this segment of the apparel industry as evidenced by the trends in the ratios of consumer expenditures for all apparel to total consumer disposable income. Thus, expenditures on clothing declined from an annual rate of 9.49 percent of disposable income during the first quarter of 1951 to 8.63 percent by the second quarter of 1952; and, significantly, the rate of expenditure was substantially lower than the average 10.69 percentage of income spent on apparel during the years 1947-49.

The women's, misses' and junior misses' items of apparel suspended at the manufacturing level by this action are covered by CPR 45, Rev. 1. Since the use of that regulation has not been made mandatory, manufacturers have had the option of determining their ceiling prices for these items under that regulation or the GCPR. In general, these same items are suspended by this action at the wholesale and retail levels. However, in order to avoid the confusion which would result from sub-dividing CPR 7 categories, it has been found advisable in some cases to suspend an entire category though it includes some items not suspended at the manufacturing level, or, in other cases, to keep the entire category under control.

In view of the above considerations, it is the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization that price controls on sales of these commodities are not required at this time to carry out the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

The Director may at any time modify or terminate this suspension if he determines that such action is required in the interest of the stabilization program. In any event, this suspension will be terminated as to any segment of these industries when controls are reimposed on the principal fabrics used by that segment in the manufacture of these commodities.

All records which were required to be prepared and preserved under the applicable ceiling price regulations in effect prior to this amendment must continue to be preserved.

In the formulation of this amendment there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, to the extent practicable and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Section 3 of General Overriding Regulation 4, Revision 1, is amended by adding the following paragraphs:

(n) The following articles, when sold by the manufacturer (including a manufacturing retailer):

(1) Women's, misses' and junior misses' apparel, apparel furnishings and apparel accessories made of textile materials, leather, fur, plastic, other materials which are normally sewed as part of the assembly operation, or a combination of such materials. The terms "women's", "misses'", and "junior

misses'" refer to articles sold in the size ranges or groupings commonly designated by those terms. Specifically excluded from this paragraph, however, are articles for surgical corrective or orthopedic use such as knitted elastic corrective garments abdominal belts or orthopedic braces.

(2) Component parts manufactured exclusively for further processing into or for use as a part of any article included in subparagraph (1) above. Examples of such component parts are hat bodies, pockets, collars, brassiere and underwear straps, and shoulder pads.

(o) The following articles, when sold at wholesale or retail, except sales made in the territories and possessions of the United States. A sale at wholesale or retail is a sale by a person who buys an article and resells it without substantially changing its form. (The articles suspended by this paragraph are described, for convenience, in terms of the categories named in CPR 7—Retail Ceiling Prices for Certain Consumer Goods. However, all wholesale and retail sales of the articles described are suspended from price control regardless of whether their ceiling prices have been determined under the General Ceiling Price Regulation or under CPR 7.)

(1) All articles covered by the following CPR 7 categories:

NOTE: The suspension of each of these categories is as broad as the coverage of the category. All articles in the category are suspended. This means that if the category includes children's sizes as well as women's, misses', or junior misses' sizes, the children's sizes are also suspended from price control.

Category 201—Women's Sportswear and Beachwear

Among the articles included are:

Shorts, culottes and pedal pushers.
Playuits, sunsuits, and halters.
Polo shirts and basque shirts.
Bathing suits.
Beach coats, robes, and capes.
Beach pajamas.
Beach bags.
Bathing and shower caps.
Sweat shirts.

Category 202—Women's Knitted Outerwear

Among the garments included are:

Sweaters, sweater coats, jackets, and cardigans.
Jerkins and vestees.
Dresses, skirts, and suits.

Category 203—Women's Rainwear

Among the garments included are:

Raincoats.
Raincaps.
Rain jackets.
Rain hats.
Rain hoods.

Category 204—Women's Foundation Garments

Among the articles included are:

Corsets, girdles, and corselettes.
Brassieres.
Garters and garter belts.
Sanitary belts and aprons.
Combinations or all-in-ones.
Leg shields.
Supports (not including articles for surgical, corrective or orthopedic use, such as abdominal belts or orthopedic braces).
Bust forms.
Bust developing and slenderizing appliances.

Category 205—Women's Military Uniforms

This category includes uniforms for all the armed services and the Red Cross. The articles covered are:

Coats, capes, and suits.
Separate uniform jackets and skirts.
Uniform blouses.
Uniform dresses.
Uniform hats and caps.
Uniform slacks.
Raincoats and capes and rain hats and hoods.

Category 216—Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs and Related Items

This category includes:

Pocket handkerchiefs.
Fancy handkerchiefs.
Evening handkerchiefs.
Sport handkerchiefs.

Category 217—Women's and Children's Neckwear and Related Items

This category includes:

Artificial flowers or ornaments for hair, dresses or coats, scarves and kerchiefs.
Dickies, vestees, gilets, and bibs.
Collars, cuffs, and collar and cuff sets.
Fascinators, parkas, and babushkas.
Ties.
Ruchings and edgings.
Blousettes.

Category 218—Women's and Children's Handbags

This category includes:

Handbags, purses, and pocketbooks.
Muff bags.
Belts.
Wallets, keyholders, etc.
Appliance to attach handbag to a table.

Category 919-1—Bathing Accessories

Examples of the articles included in this category are:

Bathing belts.
Rubber flowers.
Rubber and wooden beach sandals.
Cosmetic cases.

Category 919-7—Sanitary Goods

This category does not include the following items covered by Category 915: sanitary napkins, tampons, facial tissue. Examples of articles included are:

Dress shields.
Back shields.
Chafe guards.
Rubber bloomers.
Sanitary petticoats.
Sanitary step-ins.

Category 1001—Women's Fur Trimmed and Fur Lined Coats

This category includes coats for women, misses and junior misses.

Fur trimmed coats.
Fur lined coats.
Coats with removable fur linings.
Removable fur linings.

Category 1002—Women's Untrimmed Coats

This category includes coats for women, misses and junior misses.

Category 1006—Women's Suits

Included are women's suits usually bought in the size range of 32's, 34's, etc., women's half sizes, women's extra large or extra long suits.

¹ Artificial flowers have previously been exempted from price control by Amendment 3 to General Overriding Regulation 5, Revision 1, as amended.

² See footnote 1.

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Category 1007—Misses' and Junior Misses' Suits

This category includes suits bought in sizes 10 to 20 and 7 to 17.

Category 1009A—Wedding Dresses

Included are: All wedding dresses in women's, misses', and juniors' sizes.

Category 1010—Women's Dresses Costing Over \$2.53**Category 1010A—Junior Size Dresses Costing Over \$2.53****Category 1011—Misses' Dresses Costing Over \$2.53****Category 1011A—Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Dresses Costing \$2.53 and Less****Category 1014—Women's Jackets**

Included are jackets bought in sizes 36's, 38's, etc. misses' jackets bought in sizes 10 to 20 and jackets bought in junior sizes 7 to 17.

Category 1017—Women's and Misses' Skirts

This category includes skirts bought in women's sizes, misses' sizes and in junior sizes, also in waist sizes corresponding to these sizes.

Category 1020—Women's and Misses' Blouses

This category covers blouses usually bought in sizes 34's, 36's, etc., sizes 10 to 20 and 7 to 17 and in any sizes that correspond to these.

Category 1023—Women's Slacks and Slack Suits

Included are garments in all sizes for women, misses and juniors, and in waist sizes equivalent to these sizes.

Category 1026—Women's Ski and Snow Suits

Included are garments in all sizes for women, misses and juniors, and in waist sizes equivalent to these sizes.

Category 1029—Women's, Misses' and Junior Misses' Separate Ski Pants

(2) Women's, misses' and junior misses' sizes of all articles covered by the following categories:

Note: The suspension of each of these categories is limited to women's, misses' and junior sizes. Only articles in the category which are in these sizes are suspended. This means that if the category includes other sizes they continue under price control.

Category 107A—Hunting and Fishing Apparel

Cotton shell coats, jackets and vests (lined and unlined).

Hunting and fishing coats, jackets, breeches, vests, and caps.

Category 206—Women's and Girls' Civilian Uniforms and Washable Service Apparel

Among the garments included are:

Uniforms (such as elevator operators', ushers', nurses', waitresses', maids', messengers', beauticians', laundry workers', etc.) and separate parts of uniforms.

Uniform coats and capes.

Uniform dresses.

Uniform blouses.

Uniform hats and caps.

Uniform slacks and overalls.

Uniform aprons.

Separate uniform jackets and skirts.

Work and shop aprons, frocks, dresses, brunch coats, smocks, gowns, jackets, coats, slacks, coveralls, hats, caps, work gloves, etc.

All other aprons and Hooverettes.

Category 210—Women's and Children's Riding Wear and Jackets

Among the garments included are:

All riding breeches and jodhpurs.

All plastic and all leather and imitation leather coats, windbreakers, jackets and vests.

Category 211—Women's and Children's Woven Underwear and Nightwear

Among the garments included are:

Union suits and combinations.

Undershirts and vests.

Bloomers, panties and briefs, drawers, and step-ins.

Slips and petticoats.

Chemises and camisoles.

Dance sets.

Sleeping pajamas and sleepers.

Nightgowns.

Bed jackets and shoulderlettes.

Category 211A—Women's and Children's Knitted Underwear and Nightwear

Union suits and combinations.

Undershirts and vests.

Bloomers, panties and briefs, drawers, and step-ins.

Slips and petticoats.

Chemises and camisoles.

Dance sets.

Sleeping pajamas and sleepers.

Nightgowns.

Bed jackets and shoulderlettes.

Category 212—Women's and Children's Lounging Wear

This category includes garments made from both woven and knitted fabrics. Among the garments included are:

Housecoats.

Negligees and bathrobes.

Dressing gowns and lounging robes.

Hostess gowns.

Lounging or hostess tunics and slacks.

Cocktail coats.

Lounging pajamas.

Category 214—Women's and Children's Millinery*

Among the articles included are:

Hats.

Berets.

Bonnets.

Bridal veils.

Category 215—Women's and Children's Gloves and Mittens

This category does not include any athletic gloves covered by Category 351. Among the articles included are:

Gloves.

Mittens.

Mitts.

Appliances to hold gloves to handbags.

(3) Women's, misses' and junior misses' fur garments.⁴

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

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective November 26, 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12735; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
12:00 m.]

* Women's millinery has previously been exempted from price control by Amendment 11 to General Overriding Regulation 4, Revision 1.

* Luxury fur garments have previously been exempted from price control by section 2 (g), added to this General Overriding Regulation 4, Revision 1, by Amendment 5.

[General Overriding Regulation 7, Revision 1, Amdt. 13]

GOR 7—EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN FOOD AND RESTAURANT COMMODITIES**IMPORTED SPICES, SEEDS AND HERBS**

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 13 to General Overriding Regulation 7, Revision 1, is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to General Overriding Regulation 7, Revision 1, exempts imported spices, seeds, and herbs from price control.

Imported spices do not enter significantly into the cost of living of the average American family or into business costs. Imported spices are appropriately separable from other materials and there is no evidence to show that decontrol of imported spices will have a significant adverse effect on the price level.

The exemption from control of imported spices presents no substantial threat of diversion of materials and manpower from sellers remaining under control. In addition, control of imported spices involves administrative difficulties for OPS and the sellers of imported spices which are disproportionate in relation to the contribution of control of imported spices to the price stabilization program.

FINDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR

In formulating this amendment the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted extensively with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and has given full consideration to their recommendations. In his judgment the provisions of this amendment 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 that act.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Paragraph (h) of section 2 of Article II of General Overriding Regulation 7, Revision 1, is amended to read as follows:

(h) No ceiling price regulation heretofore issued or which may hereafter be issued by OPS shall apply to spices, seeds, and herbs, whether produced in the United States or imported.

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

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective on November 26, 1952.

EDWARD F. PHELPS, Jr.,
Acting Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12736; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
12:00 m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 9, Amdt. 28]

GOR 9—EXEMPTIONS OF CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURED GOODS

EXEMPTION OF USED GLASS CONTAINERS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10181, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 28 to General Overriding Regulation 9 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment exempts from price control the sales, in the 48 states and the District of Columbia, of used glass bottles and containers. These are for the most part beer, wine or fruit juice bottles, and include those sold to bottlers and packers as "reconditioned." This exemption has no relation to the return of "deposit" bottles.

The collection of used bottles as junk and the business of "reconditioning" them together make up an insignificantly small industry, with an entirely negligible effect on the economy of the Continental United States. However, the reasons applicable to the Continental United States do not apply to the territories and possessions, which, for lack of adequate bottle-making facilities of their own, have frequently had to rely heavily on imports of used glass containers as well as new containers.

In view of the nature of this amendment special circumstances have rendered consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, impracticable.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Paragraph (a) of section 2 of General Overriding Regulation 9 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subparagraph (29):

(29) *Certain sales of used glass containers.* This exemption applies to sales of used glass containers in the 48 states of the United States, and the District of Columbia, but does not apply to sales to and in the territories and possessions of the United States. "Used glass containers" are used bottles and glass containers such as, but not limited to beer, wine or fruit juice bottles whether or not they have been "reconditioned" by being washed, sterilized, sorted and packed.

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

Effective date. This Amendment 28 to General Overriding Regulation 9 is effective November 26, 1952.

TIGHE E. WOODS,
Director of Price Stabilization.

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12737; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
12:00 m.]

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce
[NPA Order M-45, Schedule 9, Revocation]
M-45—ALLOCATION OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTSSCHED. 9—METHYLENE CHLORIDE
REVOCATION

Schedule 9 (16 F. R. 8831) to NPA Order M-45 is hereby revoked.

This revocation does not relieve any person of any obligation or liability incurred under Schedule 9 to NPA Order M-45, nor deprive any person of any rights received or accrued under that schedule prior to the effective date of this revocation.

(64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 429, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

This revocation shall take effect November 26, 1952.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY,
By GEORGE W. AUXIER,
Executive Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12721; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
10:57 a. m.]

TITLE 46—SHIPPING

Chapter II—Federal Maritime Board, Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce

[Gen. Order 24, Rev., Supp. 6, WSA Function Series]

PART 310—MERCHANT MARINE TRAINING

SUBPART C—APPOINTMENT AND TRAINING OF CADETS IN THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE CADET CORPS

QUARTERS, SUBSISTENCE AND ALLOWANCES

Section 310.62 *Quarters, subsistence and allowances*, contained in General Order 24 Revised dated August 30, 1945

(WSA Function Series) published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of September 1, 1945 (10 F. R. 11251), is amended by adding a new paragraph (g) to read as follows:

(g) The Supervisor, subject to the provisions of existing and applicable laws, is authorized to incur expenses in connection with the transportation and burial of the remains of a Cadet-Midshipman who dies while a member of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps.

Effective date. This amendment shall be effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 216, 52 Stat. 965 as amended; 46 U. S. C. 1126)

Dated: November 20, 1952.

[SEAL] A. W. GATOV,
Maritime Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12625; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:50 a. m.]

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

[Docket No. 10209]

PART 8—STATIONS ON SHIPBOARD IN THE MARITIME SERVICE

ASSIGNMENT OF SHIP TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE FREQUENCIES

Correction

In Table 1-a of F. R. Doc. 52-12342, appearing at page 10561 of the issue for Wednesday, November 19, 1952, the following changes should be made:

In the "P2" column, "4137" should read "4137.5"

In the "P12" column, "2081.75" should read "2081.25".

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR Part 936]

FRESH BARTLETT PEARS, PLUMS, AND ELBERTA PEACHES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

ORDER DIRECTING THAT REFERENDUM BE CONDUCTED; DESIGNATION OF REFERENDUM AGENTS TO CONDUCT SUCH REFERENDUM; AND DETERMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVE PERIOD

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of Marketing Agreement No. 85, as amended, and Order No. 36, as amended (7 CFR Part 936), and the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et

seq.), it is hereby directed that a referendum be conducted during the 2 months' period of December 1952 and January 1953, among the producers who, during the current marketing season beginning on March 1, 1952 (which period is hereby determined to be a representative period for the purposes of such referendum), were engaged, in the State of California, in the production of any fruit (as such term is defined in the amended marketing agreement and order) for shipment in fresh form to determine whether such producers favor the termination of the said amended marketing agreement and order as to any one or more of the fruits covered thereby. Oscar H. Chapin and Harry J. Krade of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, are hereby designated as agents of

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

the Secretary of Agriculture to perform, jointly or severally, the following functions in connection with the referendum:

(a) Conduct said referendum in the manner herein prescribed:

(1) By determining the time of commencement and termination of the period of the referendum, and by giving opportunity to each of the aforesaid producers to cast his ballot, in the manner herein authorized, relative to the aforesaid termination of the amended marketing agreement and order, on a copy of the appropriate ballot form. A cooperative association of such producers, bona fide engaged in marketing any such fruit or in rendering services for or advancing the interests of the producers of such fruits, may vote for the producers who are members of, stockholders in, or under contract with, such cooperative association (such vote to be cast on a copy of the appropriate ballot form); and the vote of such cooperative association shall be considered as the vote of such producers.

(2) By giving public notice, as prescribed in paragraph (a) (3) hereof, (i) of the time during which the referendum will be conducted, (ii) that any ballot may be cast by mail, and (iii) that all ballots so cast must be addressed to the Western Marketing Field Office, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Room 302, 701 K Street, Sacramento 14, California, and the time prior to which such ballots must be postmarked.

(3) By giving public notice (i) by utilizing available agencies of public information (without advertising expense), including both press and radio facilities in the State of California; (ii) by mailing a notice thereof (including a copy of the appropriate ballot form) to each such cooperative association and to each producer whose name and address are known; and (iii) by such other means as said referendum agents or any of them may deem advisable.

(4) By conducting meetings of producers and arranging for balloting at the meeting places, if said referendum agents or any of them determine that voting shall be at meetings. At each such meeting, balloting shall continue until all of the producers who are present, and who desire to do so, have had an opportunity to vote. Any producer may cast his ballot at any such meeting in lieu of voting by mail.

(5) By giving ballots to producers at the meeting, and receiving any ballots when they are cast.

(6) By securing the name and address of each person casting a ballot, and inquiring into the eligibility of such person to vote in the referendum.

(7) By giving public notice of the time and place of each meeting authorized hereunder by posting a notice thereof, at least two days in advance of each such meeting, at each such meeting place, and in two or more public places within the applicable area; and, so far as may be practicable, by giving additional notice in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a) (3) hereof.

(8) By authorizing the chairman of the State Production and Marketing Administration Committee to appoint any member or members of a PMA county

committee, in the State of California, and by appointing any other persons deemed necessary or desirable, to assist the said referendum agents in performing their duties hereunder. Each such person so appointed shall serve without compensation and may be authorized, by the said referendum agents or any of them, to perform any or all of the functions set forth in paragraphs (a) (5), (6), (7) and (8) hereof (which, in the absence of such appointment of sub-agents, shall be performed by said referendum agents) in accordance with the requirements herein set forth; and shall forward to the Western Marketing Field Office, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Room 302, 701 K Street, Sacramento 14, California, immediately after the close of the referendum, the following:

(i) A register containing the name and address of each producer to whom a ballot form was given;

(ii) A register containing the name and address of each producer from whom an executed ballot was received;

(iii) All of the ballots received by the respective referendum agent in connection with the referendum, together with a certificate to the effect that the ballots forwarded are all of the ballots cast and which were received by the respective agent during the referendum period;

(iv) A statement showing when and where each notice of referendum posted by said agent was posted and, if the notice was mailed to producers, the mailing list showing the names and addresses to which the notice was mailed and the time of such mailing; and

(v) A detailed statement reciting the method used in giving publicity to such referendum.

(b) Upon receipt by the said Western Marketing Field Office of all ballots cast in accordance with the provisions hereof, Oscar H. Chapin, who is hereby designated as agent-in-charge, shall: (i) canvass the ballots and prepare and submit to the Secretary a detailed report covering the results of the referendum, the manner in which the referendum was conducted, the extent and kind of public notice given, and all other information pertinent to the full analysis of the referendum and its results; and (ii) forward such report, together with the ballots and other information and data, to

the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

(c) Each referendum agent and appointee pursuant hereto shall not refuse to accept a ballot submitted or cast; but should they, or any of them, deem that a ballot should be challenged for any reason, or if such ballot is challenged by any other person, said agent or appointee shall endorse above his signature, on the back of said ballot, a statement that such ballot was challenged, by whom challenged, and the reasons therefor; and the number of such challenged ballots shall be stated when they are forwarded as provided herein.

(d) All ballots shall be treated as confidential.

The Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, is hereby authorized to prescribe additional instructions, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, to govern the procedure to be followed by the said referendum agents and appointees in conducting said referendum.

Copies of the amended marketing agreement and order, and of this order, may be examined in the Office of the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Room 1353, South Building, Washington, D. C., at the offices of the Field Representatives, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Room 302, 701 K Street, Sacramento, California, or 333 Fell Street, San Francisco, California, or at the office of the California Tree Fruit Agreement, 1515 Ninth Street, Sacramento, California. Ballots to be cast in the referendum, and other necessary forms and instructions, may be obtained at said offices of the Field Representatives, or from any referendum agent or appointee hereunder.

(48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of November 1952.

[SEAL] K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12623; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:50 a.m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

BRAZOS HARBOR, TEX.

SCHEDULE OF TOLLS

The Secretary of the Army, pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by the Rivers and Harbors Act approved August 8, 1917 (40 Stat. 250), is considering for approval the proposed schedule of tolls or charges for the landing of vessels or the loading, discharge, or transfer of freight on the Brazos River at Freeport, Texas, as submitted

by the Navigation and Canal Commissioners of the Brazos River Harbor and Navigation District, Brazoria County, Texas.

The proposed schedule of tolls or charges are generally comparable to those of Gulf Ports in the same competitive area. The proposed schedule is available for inspection and review at Room 2231, Building T-7, Gravelly Point, Washington, D. C., and will become effective on and after the date of approval by the Secretary of the Army and continue in effect thereafter until further notice. Prior to approval of such schedule of tolls, consideration will be given

to any written data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing to the Chief of Engineers, Corps of Engineers, Building T-7, Gravelly Point, Washington, D. C., within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-12616; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

[Vesting Order 19023, Amdt.]

MARTHA SCHUMANN

In re: Debt owing to Martha Schumann. F-28-30403.

Vesting Order 19023, dated September 25, 1952, is hereby amended as follows and not otherwise:

By deleting subparagraph 2 from the aforesaid Vesting Order 19023 and substituting therefor the following subparagraph:

2. That the property described as follows: A one-half interest in that certain debt or other obligation of the Federal Trust Company, 24 Commerce Street, Newark 2, New Jersey, arising out of a Thrift Account, account numbered 39424, held in the name of Edward Schumann maintained with the aforesaid company, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the aforesaid one-half interest,

is property which is and prior to January 1, 1947, was within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Martha Schumann, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

All other provisions of said Vesting Order 19023, and all actions taken by or on behalf of the Attorney General of the United States in reliance thereon, pursuant thereto and under the authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on November 21, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] ROWLAND F. KIRKS,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12620; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:49 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

ALASKA

NOTICE OF FILING OF PLAT OF SURVEY

NOVEMBER 20, 1952.

Notice is given that the plats of original surveys of the following described lands, accepted August 12, 1952, will be officially filed in the Land Office, Fair-

banks, Alaska, effective at 10:00 a. m. on the 35th day after the date of this notice:

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

(1) T. 7 S., R. 5 E.

The area described contains 3,282.61 acres. The land is located approximately 58 miles southeast of Fairbanks on the Richardson Highway. The land is hilly and wooded with spruce and birch. It is about 1 1/2 miles northwest of Birch Lake and is fairly good agricultural ground.

(2) T. 8 S., R. 9 E.

The area described contains 4,611.43 acres. The land is about 84 miles southeast of Fairbanks along the Richardson Highway. It is covered by a thin layer of gravel and is generally level with a few rolling hills. A few spruce and willow also covers the area.

At the hour and date specified above the said lands shall, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, become subject to application, petition, location, or selection 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 notice shall be subject only to (1) application under the homestead or the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C. 682a), as amended, home or headquarters site under the act of May 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 809, 48 U. S. C. 461), by qualified veterans of World War II and other qualified persons entitled to preference under the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747, 42 U. S. C. 279-284), as amended, subject to the requirements of applicable law, and (2) applications under any applicable public-land law, based on prior existing valid settlement rights and preference rights conferred by existing laws or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation. Applications under subdivision (1) of this paragraph shall be subject to applications and claims of the classes described in subdivision (2) of this paragraph. All applications filed under the paragraph either at or before 10:00 a. m., on the 35th day after the date of this notice 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 notice, any lands remaining unappropriated shall become subject to such application, petition, location, selection, or other appropriation by the public generally as may be authorized by the public-land laws. All such applications filed either at or before 10:00 a. m., on the 126th day after the date of this notice, 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.

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 honor-

able 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 applications by duly corroborated statements in support thereof, setting forth in detail all facts relevant to their claims.

Applications for these lands, which shall be filed in the Land Office at Fairbanks, Alaska, shall be acted upon in accordance with the regulations contained in § 295.8 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations to the extent such regulations are applicable. Applications under the homestead and home-site laws shall be governed by the regulations contained in Parts 64, 65 and 166 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations and applications under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938, shall be governed by the regulations contained in Part 257 of that title.

Inquiries concerning these lands shall be addressed to the Manager, Land Office.

ALFRED P. STEGER,
Manager.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12591; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:45 a. m.]

ALASKA

NOTICE OF FILING OF PLAT OF SURVEY

NOVEMBER 20, 1952.

Notice is given that the plat of original survey of the following described lands, accepted July 28, 1952, will be officially filed in the Land Office, Fairbanks, Alaska, effective at 10:00 a. m., on the 35th day after the date of this notice:

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

T. 8 S., R. 8 E.

The area described contains 1,251.38 acres. The land is located approximately 80 miles southeast of Fairbanks in the Shaw Creek area, along the Richardson Highway. It is generally level, sparsely covered with spruce and willow with a thin cover of gravel.

At the hour and date specified above the said lands shall, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, become subject to application, petition, location, or selection 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 notice shall be subject only to (1) application under the Homestead or the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C. 682a), as amended, home or headquarters site under the act of May 26, 1934 (48 Stat. 809, 48 U. S. C. 461), by qualified veterans of World War II and other qualified persons entitled to preference under the act of September 27, 1944 (52 Stat. 747, 42 U. S. C. 279-284), as amended, subject to the requirements of applicable law.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Production Authority

[Suspension Order 23; Docket No. 30—
Revocation]

PERMA-SIDE CO.

REVOCATION OF SUSPENSION ORDER

As of June 30, 1952, John G. Alexander, Esq., as General Counsel for the National Production Authority, transmitted to the Chief Hearing Commissioner, National Production Authority, for appropriate action in an administrative adversary proceeding, statement of charges in seven counts against Samuel Rosenmutter, doing business as Perma-Side Company, 940 East Second Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Hon. George P. Jones, of Santa Ana, Calif., was designated as the NPA commissioner to hear the aforesaid matter.

In the course of the hearing, which was had August 15, 1952, a stipulation was entered into between counsel for the National Production Authority and the respondent in which count 7 of the statement of charges was withdrawn by the Government, while the charges contained in counts 1 to 6 were admitted by the respondent. At the conclusion of the hearing, tentative findings, conclusion, and order was presented to the commissioner by counsel for the National Production Authority for his signature, which he signed, and which has been published as Suspension Order 23, Docket No. 30.

This order provided:

1. That all priority assistance be withdrawn and withheld from the respondent for a period of 6 months commencing from the 1st day of September 1952.

2. That all allocations and allotments of controlled material under the control of the National Production Authority be withheld from the respondent for a period of 6 months commencing from the 1st day of September 1952.

3. That the respondent be prohibited from producing or acquiring Class "A" products and from producing Class "B" products (as defined in National Production Authority CMP Regulation No. 1, as amended November 23, 1951, and as may be amended hereafter), and from acquiring, using, or disposing of any materials under control of the National Production Authority, except as may be directed by the Administrator of the National Production Authority for a period of 6 months commencing from the 1st day of September 1952.

4. That all privileges of self-certification and self-authorization granted by the National Production Authority with respect to controlled materials and materials under control of the National Production Authority be withdrawn and withheld from Samuel Rosenmutter, doing business as Perma-Side Company, for a period of 6 months commencing from the 1st day of September 1952.

As of October 20, 1952, the aforesaid respondent petitioned the Chief Hearing Commissioner for relief under the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 5 of NPA Rules of Practice, 17 F. R. 8156.

Among other things, irreparable harm was alleged, as was also the allegation that the above-identified suspension order was contrary to the intent of section 102 (b) of P. L. 429, 82d Congress, June 30, 1952, Ch. 530, 2d Session, S. 2594, 66 Stat. 296.

By designation of this office, a hearing on the facts was conducted by Commissioner Jones, on October 27, 1952, at Los Angeles, Calif. NPA Regional Attorney E. J. Spielman representing the Government and Attorney William Strong representing the petitioner, to wit, Samuel Rosenmutter, d/b/a Perma-Side Company. This proceeding was stenographically reported and the transcript, consisting of some 92 pages, now constitutes a part of the record.

The evidence as disclosed by the aforesaid transcript shows clearly that had the petitioner herein (respondent in the original proceeding) made his applications for aluminum and received his allotments properly, on time and in order, he would have been entitled to receive 135,814 pounds of aluminum during the last 2 quarters of 1951 and the 4 quarters of 1952. Up to the present time he has actually received only 95,068 pounds. To restate the matter, his allotments, from the third quarter of 1951 to and through the second quarter of 1952, totaled 55,814 pounds, while he was entitled under self-certification during the third and fourth quarters of 1952, to 80,000 pounds, amounting in all to 135,814 pounds. Deducting therefrom the 95,068 pounds actually received, said petitioner was entitled to 40,746 pounds above receipts. Therefore, the economic stock-pile was not depleted by the aforesaid Rosenmutter beyond what he was actually entitled to; as a matter of fact, it is conceded on the record that he should have a credit with said economic stock-pile in the amount of 40,746 pounds.

It is shown further by the evidence that the said Rosenmutter's activities fall within the small business class, as do the activities of four of his distributors. Combined, these concerns employ some 50 employees who are out of employment or otherwise vitally affected by the above-identified suspension order of August 15, 1952.

Under the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 5 of NPA Rules of Practice, 17 F. R. 8156, it is accordingly ordered that the aforesaid suspension order is hereby revoked, set aside, and held for naught, and that said Samuel Rosenmutter, d/b/a Perma-Side Company, be forthwith restored to the privilege of procuring such aluminum allocations as he may be entitled to through self-certification procedure or otherwise.

Ex cathedra, it may be here added that Commissioner Jones is in accord with the action here taken.

Issued this 13th day of November 1952, at Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION
AUTHORITY,

By MORRIS R. BEVINGTON,
Deputy Chief Hearing Commissioner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12722; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:45 a.m.]

ALFRED P. STEGER,
Manager.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12502; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:45 a.m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 5766]

AIR AMERICA, INC.; ENFORCEMENT
PROCEEDING

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the matter of Air America, Inc.,
Enforcement Proceeding.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, that a hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on December 4, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in Room 5800, Commerce Building, Fourteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., before Examiner James S. Keith.

Dated at Washington, D. C., November 24, 1952.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] FRANCIS W. BROWN,
Chief Examiner.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12618; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:49 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. G-1767, G-2035, G-2040, G-2047,
G-2048, G-2049, G-2050, G-2091]

PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPE LINE CO. ET AL.
ORDER INSTITUTING INVESTIGATION, DENYING
REQUESTS FOR SHORTENED PROCEDURE,
CONSOLIDATING PROCEEDINGS, FIXING DATE
OF HEARING, AND SPECIFYING ORDER OF
PROCEDURE

NOVEMBER 20, 1952.

In the matters of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, and Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, Southeastern Michigan Gas Company, Citizens Gas Fuel Company, Citizens Gas Company, Michigan Gas Utilities Company; Docket Nos. G-1767, G-2035, G-2040, G-2047, G-2048, G-2049, G-2050, G-2091.

On August 14, 1951, Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company (Panhandle) filed an application at Docket No. G-1767 for a disclaimer of jurisdiction, or, in the alternative, a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing it to acquire and operate measuring facilities for the sale of gas to a glass plant of the Brockway Glass Company, Inc. (Brockway), near Lapel, Indiana.

The contract for service to Brockway, included in the application, provides for a volume obligation of 1,500 Mcf per day, of which the first 150 Mcf is to be sold on a firm basis and the remainder interruptible. The contract further provides:

28. The volumes of gas being sold hereunder to Buyer on a firm basis are contemplated to be an uninterruptible supply of gas: Provided, however, If there should occur at any point on the pipe line system of Seller a shortage of gas, Seller shall first, so far as practicable, curtail or interrupt deliveries of gas to customers purchasing gas from Seller on an interruptible basis; thereafter, Seller shall have the right to curtail and interrupt gas sold to Buyer hereunder on a firm basis, to the extent reasonably necessary in the judgment of Seller.

The obligation of Panhandle to provide firm service to its resale customers has been the subject of a number of pro-

ceedings before the Commission, including those which recently culminated in the issuance of Opinion Nos. 218 and 218-A, issued on August 31, 1951, and October 15, 1951, respectively. It was there noted that Panhandle's design capacity is 850,000 Mcf per day while its firm obligations considerably exceeded that figure. Of its firm obligations, only 3,000 Mcf was for direct sales of Panhandle, 2,000 Mcf being for the Bureau of Mines' installation at Mexico, Missouri, and 1,000 Mcf for farm tap customers.

Although the above-quoted provision of the Brockway contract may seek to recognize the priority of Panhandle's firm rate schedule obligations, it also appears to be designed to create, in effect, a new interruptible service between the firm classifications of Panhandle's tariff and the interruptible classification contemplated in Panhandle's "I" Rate Schedules. Thus, in the event of curtailment, wholesale customers purchasing interruptible gas under the "I" schedules would seem to be subject to curtailment before direct customers purchasing what would appear to be interruptible gas under contracts containing conditions similar to the one quoted above. This would appear to constitute the making or granting of an undue preference or advantage to certain customers and the subjecting of other customers to undue prejudice or disadvantage, and to constitute the maintenance of unreasonable differences in rates, charges, service, facilities and in other respects, either as between localities or as between classes of service.

A temporary certificate of public convenience and necessity was issued at Docket No. G-1767 on August 20, 1951, on condition that all service thereunder would be on an interruptible basis.

During the proceedings in Docket No. G-1612, et al., testimony was adduced indicating that Panhandle has commenced firm service, in whole or in part, to a number of its attached direct sale customers. Amended or new contracts covering service to these customers, filed with the Commission about that time under the provisions of Part 155 of the Commission's rules and regulations, all contain provisions similar to the above-quoted paragraph of the Brockway contract.

In addition, it appears that service was commenced to the Mueller Brass Company (Mueller) located in Port Huron, Michigan. Gas service in Port Huron is rendered by the Southeastern Michigan Gas Company (Southeastern). By Commission order issued December 1, 1950, Panhandle was authorized to sell and deliver natural gas to Southeastern at Clawson, Michigan, and Southeastern was authorized to construct and operate pipe-line facilities for the transportation of such gas to the Port Huron-Marysville area of Michigan. Panhandle, having no facilities which extend to Port Huron, entered into a transportation agreement with Southeastern for the delivery of gas to Mueller. No certificate authority for the sale to Mueller has been obtained by Panhandle, and Southeastern has neither obtained certificate authority to perform the trans-

portation service for Panhandle nor filed a tariff, rate schedule, and service agreement covering the transportation service and charges therefor.

On August 26, 1952, Panhandle filed an application at Docket No. G-2035 for a disclaimer of jurisdiction, or, in the alternative, authority to sell and deliver natural gas to the food products processing plant of Mrs. Tucker's Products Division of Anderson, Clayton & Company located near Jacksonville, Illinois. A portion of the gas proposed to be sold is stated to be on a firm basis. The contract covering the sale, however, defines the firm classification in language similar to that quoted above from the Brockway contract.

On September 4, 1952, Panhandle filed an application at Docket No. G-2040, for a disclaimer of jurisdiction, or, in the alternative, authority to sell and deliver natural gas to the aluminum plant of Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation (Bohn) located in Adrian, Michigan. An amendment, filed September 11, 1952, eliminated the request for disclaimer of jurisdiction. Delivery is proposed to be made through the facilities of the Citizens Gas Fuel Company, the distribution company in Adrian. The nature of service classification of the gas proposed to be sold to Bohn is not clear, the contract stating that Seller may "curtail or interrupt" deliveries in order to meet the requirements of customers receiving service contemplating an "uninterruptible" supply of gas. There is no specification, however, of the status of Panhandle's proposed service in relation to the existing interruptible classification under its filed rate schedules.

An application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, Docket No. G-2048, was filed by Panhandle on September 11, 1952, requesting authority to construct and operate 5 1/2 miles of 6-inch diameter lateral transmission pipeline parallel to a portion of Panhandle's existing lateral to Adrian. These facilities are proposed to be constructed in order to permit deliveries to Bohn during the winter months when large volumes of firm gas must also be delivered to Citizens Gas Fuel Company. There is, therefore, a relationship between Docket Nos. G-2040 and G-2048. Temporary authorization in these dockets was issued on October 23, 1952.

On September 11, 1952, Panhandle filed an application at Docket No. G-2047, for a disclaimer of jurisdiction, or, in the alternative, a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of a metering and regulating station and appurtenant equipment through which to serve natural gas to be used as fuel in the chemical plant of National Petro-Chemicals Corporation (Petro-Chemicals) located near Tuscola, Illinois. The contract for the sale of this gas states that it is contemplated to be sold as an uninterruptible supply; however, in the event of a shortage of gas Panhandle shall have the right to curtail such sales to the extent reasonably necessary, in its judgment, after first curtailing, so far as practicable, deliveries of gas to customers purchasing gas on an interruptible basis. Although the service to Petro-

NOTICES

Chemicals is not described as being firm, as in the case of the Brockway contract, the conditions under which there may be curtailment or interruption, in substance, appear to be similar.

In addition to its sale of gas to Petro-Chemicals for fuel purposes, Panhandle has contracted with Petro-Chemicals to sell to it certain volumes of ethane and heavier hydrocarbons contained in the stream of natural gas being transported in Panhandle's pipeline. The stream of gas in Panhandle's main line will be diverted through one of two 34-inch pipelines to be constructed by Petro-Chemicals, which will carry it to the Petro-Chemicals plant where the ethane and heavier hydrocarbons will be removed. The natural gas remaining after the removal of such components will be returned to the inlet of Panhandle's Tuscola Compressor Station by means of the second 34-inch pipeline.

Petro-Chemicals was organized by Panhandle and National Distillers Products Corporation, to engage in the extraction and manufacture of various chemicals from natural gas. By written contract, Panhandle has agreed and has become entitled to purchase 40 percent of the capital stock of Petro-Chemicals at a cost of \$5,775,000 and to invest an additional \$1,707,328 by purchase of additional shares of stock or loans, and to invest an additional \$1,200,000 in Petro-Chemicals if additional funds are required to complete the project or to maintain its working capital. The extraction plant will be built by Petro-Chemicals and turned over to Panhandle to be managed and operated.

The application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, in the alternative, filed at Docket No. G-2047, encompasses only the construction and operation of a measuring and regulating station and appurtenant equipment through which the fuel being sold to the plant is proposed to be metered. No application has been filed for the construction and operation by Panhandle of the connection of Panhandle's main line with the 34-inch lines to Petro-Chemicals' plant, or for the operation by Panhandle of the latter lines and Petro-Chemicals' plant.

It appears that the Petro-Chemicals plant and the pipelines serving it will comprise a means for Panhandle to transport natural gas in interstate commerce. The construction and operation of the facilities to be built and operated by Panhandle, and the operation of that portion of the facilities to be built by Petro-Chemicals and operated by Panhandle, may therefore be subject to the certificate jurisdiction of the Commission, and an investigation is warranted in order to determine such jurisdiction.

Examination of Panhandle's application indicates that, among other effects, the removal of ethane and heavier hydrocarbons from Panhandle's pipeline gas may reduce the volume of gas available for resale customers and may reduce the Btu content in the gas that is available. It is possible that this could have serious consequences on Panhandle's ability to meet its requirements and conditions of service, set out in its tariff, rate schedules and service agree-

ments, and in the various orders of the Commission relating to such matters. It therefore appears that investigation of these matters should be instituted, together with the investigation to determine the Commission's jurisdiction.

On September 11, 1952, Panhandle filed an application at Docket No. G-2049, for a disclaimer of jurisdiction, or, in the alternative, authority to sell and deliver natural gas to the DeKalb Agricultural Association located at Tuscola, Illinois. Delivery is proposed to be made through the facilities of Citizens Gas Company, the distributing company in Tuscola. The conditions under which there may be curtailment or interruption appear to be substantially the same as those described as being in the Petro-Chemicals contract.

On September 11, 1952, Panhandle filed an application at Docket No. G-2050, for a disclaimer of jurisdiction, or, in the alternative, authority to sell and deliver natural gas to Monroe Paper Products Company in Monroe, Michigan. Delivery is proposed to be made through the facilities of Michigan Gas Utilities Company, the distributing company in Monroe. The proposed sale is to be on a temporary or "dump" basis.

No applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity have been filed by Citizens Gas Fuel Company of Adrian, Michigan, Citizens Gas Company of Tuscola, Illinois, and Michigan Gas Utilities Company, for authority to transport natural gas for the account of Panhandle to the plants of Bohn, DeKalb Agricultural Association, and Monroe Paper Products Company at Docket Nos. G-2040, G-2049, and G-2050, respectively. It appears that this operation may constitute transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission; and if that be the case, prior to the rendition of such service, Citizens Gas Fuel Company, Citizens Gas Company, and Michigan Gas Utilities Company should secure certificates of public convenience and necessity and file appropriate tariffs, rate schedules, and service agreements.

Due notice of the filing of the applications has been given, including publication in the *FEDERAL REGISTER*, concerning Docket No. G-1767, on August 30, 1951 (16 F. R. 8806), Docket No. G-2035 on September 16, 1952 (17 F. R. 8308), Docket No. G-2040 on September 20, 1952 (17 F. R. 8464), Docket No. G-2047 on September 26, 1952 (17 F. R. 8598), Docket No. G-2048 on September 26, 1952 (17 F. R. 8599), Docket No. G-2049 on September 26, 1952 (17 F. R. 8599), and Docket No. G-2050 on September 26, 1952 (17 F. R. 8599).

Panhandle has requested that each of the applications, Docket Nos. G-1767, G-2035, G-2040, G-2047, G-2048, G-2049, and G-2050 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)). It appears, however, that these proceedings involve common questions of law and fact, either with respect to jurisdiction or to possible discriminatory aspects of the service involved, which can be determined only after unabridged hearings. The other

docket herein considered either involves the same common questions of law and fact or is intimately interrelated to dockets involving such matters.

The Commission finds:

(1) Panhandle, a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business at Kansas City, Missouri, owns and operates, among other facilities, a natural-gas transmission pipeline system located in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, and by reason of such operations is engaged in the transportation and sale of natural gas in interstate commerce for resale for ultimate public consumption, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, and is, therefore, a "natural-gas company" within the meaning of the Natural Gas Act, as heretofore found by the Commission's order of October 17, 1945, at Docket No. G-254, 4 F. P. C. 1081.

(2) Southeastern, a Michigan corporation having its principal place of business at Port Huron, Michigan, owns and operates among other facilities, a natural-gas transmission pipeline system, located in the State of Michigan, and by reason of such operations is engaged in the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, and is, therefore, a "natural-gas company" within the meaning of the Natural Gas Act, as heretofore found by the Commission's order of December 1, 1950, at Docket No. G-1415.

(3) It is necessary and proper in the public interest that an investigation be instituted by the Commission, upon its own motion, to determine whether:

(a) Panhandle's maintenance of priorities of service for its direct sale customers, different from those set forth in its filed tariff and rate schedules, is unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential.

(b) The proposed transportation of natural gas by Panhandle to, through, and from the Petro-Chemicals plant as a transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, so that Panhandle's construction and operation of some facilities and its operation of other facilities for such transportation, without prior certificate authorization, is a violation of the Natural Gas Act, including particularly section 7.

(c) The removal of ethane and heavier hydrocarbons from the natural gas transported by Panhandle, incident to the proposed transportation described in (b) above, will affect Panhandle's service to its resale customers, in a manner contrary to the provisions of its tariff, rate schedules, and service agreements on file with the Commission, the various Commission orders pertaining to such service, the Natural Gas Act, and the rules and regulations of the Commission thereunder.

(d) Panhandle is violating the Natural Gas Act, including particularly section 7, by reason of its sale of natural gas to Mueller without having first secured a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing such sale.

(e) Southeastern is violating the Natural Gas Act, including particularly

sections 4 and 7, by reason of its transportation of natural gas, sold by Panhandle to Mueller, without having first secured a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing such transportation, and without having first filed with the Commission a tariff, rate schedule, and service agreement showing the applicable rates and charges for such transportation.

(I) Citizens Gas Fuel Company of Adrian, Michigan, will, by reason of its transportation of natural gas, proposed to be sold by Panhandle to Bohn under the authorization sought by Panhandle at Docket No. G-2040, become a "natural-gas company" within the meaning of the Natural Gas Act, so that the rendition of such transportation service without certificate authorization and the filing of appropriate tariff, rate schedule, and service agreement, will be in violation of the Natural Gas Act, including particularly sections 4 and 7.

(g) Citizens Gas Company of Tuscola, Ill., will, by reason of its transportation of natural gas, proposed to be sold by Panhandle to DeKalb Agricultural Association under the authorization sought by Panhandle at Docket No. G-2049, become a "natural-gas company" within the meaning of the Natural Gas Act, so that the rendition of such transportation service, without certificate authorization and the filing of appropriate tariff, rate schedule, and service agreement, will be in violation of the Natural Gas Act, including particularly sections 4 and 7.

(h) Michigan Gas Utilities Company will, by reason of its transportation of natural gas proposed to be sold by Panhandle to Monroe Paper Products Company under the authorization sought by Panhandle at Docket No. G-2050, become a "natural-gas company" within the meaning of the Natural Gas Act, so that the rendition of such transportation service, without certificate authorization and the filing of appropriate tariff, rate schedule, and service agreement, will be in violation of the Natural Gas Act, including particularly sections 4 and 7.

(4) Good cause has not been shown for granting Panhandle's requests that its applications at Docket Nos. G-1767, G-2035, G-2040, G-2047, G-2048, G-2049, and G-2050 be heard under the shortened procedure as provided by the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, and said requests should be denied as hereinafter ordered.

(5) It is appropriate for carrying out the provisions of the Natural Gas Act that hearings be held as hereinafter ordered in Docket Nos. G-1767, G-2035, G-2040, G-2047, G-2048, G-2049, G-2050, and in the investigation initiated herein, which is docketed as G-2091 and that good cause exists for consolidating all of these dockets for purposes of hearing.

The Commission orders:

(A) Pursuant to the provisions of the Natural Gas Act, including particularly sections 4, 5, 7, 14, 15, and 16, and the Commission's rules and regulations thereunder, investigation be and the same hereby is instituted with respect to the matters set forth in finding (3)

above for the purpose of ascertaining the relevant facts as a basis for such action by the Commission as may be appropriate in the circumstances.

(B) Panhandle's requests that its applications in Docket Nos. G-1767, G-2035, G-2040, G-2047, G-2048, G-2049 and G-2050 be heard under the shortened procedure provided by § 1.32 (b) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.32 (b)), be and the same hereby are denied.

(C) The proceedings in Docket Nos. G-1767, G-2035, G-2040, G-2047, G-2048, G-2049, G-2050, and G-2091 be and the same hereby are consolidated for the purpose of hearing.

(D) Pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by the Natural Gas Act, including particularly sections 4, 5, 7, 14, 15 and 16, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a public hearing be held commencing on December 16, 1952, at 10:00 a.m. in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D. C., concerning the matters presented and the issues involved in the consolidated proceedings.

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

(F) At the hearing, except for such deviation and additions as the Presiding Examiner may determine to be required in the interest of expedition, Panhandle shall go forward first and shall present its case-in-chief as to the matters herein consolidated. Thereafter each of Panhandle's witnesses shall be cross-examined. Following the completion of such cross-examination, Southeastern, Citizens Gas Fuel Company, Citizens Gas Company, Michigan Gas Utilities Company, Intervenors, and the Staff, in the order named, shall each present their case-in-chief, to the followed, upon completion of all such presentations, by cross-examination thereof.

Date of issuance: November 21, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12594; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. G-1824, G-1980]

NEW YORK STATE NATURAL GAS CORP.

NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDER

NOVEMBER 21, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that on November 21, 1952, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered November 19, 1952, issuing certificate of public convenience and necessity in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12614; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:48 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1982]

TREASURE STATE PIPE LINE CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER AUTHORIZING EXPORTATION
OF NATURAL GAS FROM UNITED STATES TO
CANADA

NOVEMBER 21, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that on November 19, 1952, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered November 18, 1952, in the above-entitled matter, authorizing the exportation of natural gas from the United States to Canada, said authorization not to extend beyond the date of termination of the Presidential Permit granted to Applicant on October 30, 1952, in Docket No. G-1983.

[SEAL]

LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12613; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-2047]

PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPE LINE

NOTICE OF AMENDMENT TO APPLICATION

NOVEMBER 21, 1952.

Take notice that Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation, address 1221 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City 6, Missouri, filed an amendment on November 17, 1952, to its September 11, 1952, application in the alternative for (1) a disclaimer of Commission jurisdiction or (2) a certificate of public convenience and necessity, notice of which application was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on September 26, 1952 (17 F. R. 8599).

The amendment requests a disclaimer of jurisdiction, or, in the alternative, a certificate of public convenience and necessity for Panhandle's operation of the 34-inch service line to be used to carry the stream of gas from which hydrocarbons are to be extracted and fuel gas is proposed to be sold to National Petro-Chemicals Corporation and of any connection appurtenant thereto. The subject service line will be constructed by National Petro-Chemicals Corporation.

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 11th day of December 1952. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL]

LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12593; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-2069]

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO.

NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDER

NOVEMBER 21, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that on November 21, 1952, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered November 20, 1952, issuing certificate of public con-

venience and necessity in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12615; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:48 a. m.]

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

[CDHA 93]

FINDING AND DETERMINATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS UNDER DEFENSE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES ACT OF 1951

NOVEMBER 26, 1952.

Upon a review of the construction of new defense plants and installations, and the reactivation or expansion of operations of existing defense plants and installations, and the in-migration of defense workers or military personnel to carry out activities at such plants or installations and the availability of housing and community facilities and services for such defense workers and military personnel in the area set forth below, I find that all of the conditions set forth in section 101 (b) of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 (Pub. Law 139, 82d Cong., 1st sess.) exist.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 101 of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 and by virtue of the authority vested in me by paragraph number 1 of Executive Order 10296 of October 2, 1951, I hereby determine that said area is a critical defense housing area.

Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas, Area. (The area consists of the following in Missouri: All of Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties; and the following in Kansas: Kansas City and the townships of Prairie, Quindaro, Shawnee and Wyandotte, all in Wyandotte County; the townships of Aubrey, Mission, Oxford, and Shawnee, and the cities of Fairway, Leawood, Mission Hills, Mission Woods, Westwood, Westwood Hills, Lenexa, and Shawnee, all in Johnson County.)

HENRY H. FOWLER,
Director of Defense Mobilization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12700; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
10:39 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 70-2955]

OHIO EDISON CO.

ORDER PERMITTING SUBMISSION TO STOCKHOLDERS OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION TO AUTHORIZE ADDITIONAL SHARES OF PREFERRED STOCK AND INCREASE PAR VALUE OF COMMON STOCK

NOVEMBER 21, 1952.

Ohio Edison Company ("Ohio"), a registered holding company and a public utility company, having filed a declaration, and an amendment thereto, pur-

suant to sections 6 (a), 7 and 12 (e) of the act and Rule U-62 promulgated thereunder with respect to the following proposed transactions:

Ohio's construction program for 1953 anticipates expenditures approximating \$57,000,000. In addition, Ohio has obligated itself to invest approximately \$3,300,000 in the common stock of the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, a new corporation formed by various public utility companies to provide the Atomic Energy Commission with its electric energy requirements for its proposed plant near Portsmouth, Ohio. Ohio estimates that based upon the present level of earnings and current expectations as to the progress of the construction program additional securities will be sold to the public in 1953 for approximately \$32,000,000. Ohio believes that it would be desirable, assuming favorable market conditions, to raise the necessary funds for 1953 by the public sale, early in the year, of 150,000 additional shares of preferred stock and, at or about the same time, of an additional 479,846 shares of common stock on a rights offering.

Ohio states that under its Articles of Incorporation it has only 13,700 shares of authorized but unissued preferred stock. The Articles also provide that additional shares of preferred stock may be issued only if the excess of the aggregate par value of the outstanding common stock (which presently has a par value of \$8 per share) over \$14,366,776 is at least equal to the product of \$75 times the number of shares of preferred stock outstanding (including the shares to be issued) in excess of 200,000. This provision would, so long as the par value of the common stock is \$8 per share, limit the number of additional shares of preferred stock issuable at present to approximately 34,000 shares and the number of such shares issuable after the sale of an additional 479,846 shares of common stock to approximately 85,000 shares.

In order to enable Ohio to issue and sell additional shares of preferred stock in 1953, as contemplated, the company proposes to submit to the common stockholders a proposed amendment to the Articles of Incorporation which will

(a) Increase the authorized number of shares of preferred stock, par value \$100 per share, from 500,000 to 1,000,000; and

(b) Increase the par value of the shares of common stock from \$8 per share to \$12 per share.

Ohio proposes to submit to its common stockholders, at a special meeting to be called for that purpose, the proposed amendment to its Articles. For the amendment to become effective, it must be approved by the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of common stock. In connection with such special meeting, Ohio proposes to solicit proxies to be voted in favor of the proposed amendment and it further proposes, if it shall become necessary or advisable in its opinion, to employ professional proxy solicitors.

To reflect the proposed increase in the par value of its presently outstanding

common stock, Ohio proposes to transfer to Common Stock Capital an amount equal to \$4 per share of common stock outstanding, such transfer to be made from Premium on Common Stock Account and from Capital Surplus Account of \$12,010,452 and \$7,183,388, respectively.

The declarant's expenses are estimated at not to exceed \$10,500 for printing and mailing, \$1,500 for counsel fees, \$1,500 for solicitation costs, and if professional proxy solicitors are employed \$10,000 for expenses and compensation of such solicitors.

Declarant states that no State or other Federal Commission has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions and the company requests that the Commission's order herein become effective forthwith upon issuance.

Said declaration, as amended, 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 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.

It is further ordered, That jurisdiction be, and the same hereby is, reserved over the fees and expenses of counsel and of any professional proxy solicitors who may be employed in connection with the proposed transactions.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBois,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12595; Filed, Nov. 26, 1952;
8:46 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Construction Industry Stabilization Commission, Wage Stabilization Board

[Amdt. 2]

CALIFORNIA

AREA WAGE RATES

Area wage rates for the state of California up to approximately October 17, 1952, are hereby added to the list previously published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of October 30, 1952, at F. R. 9784.

The following table shows the area wage rates that have been published and the FEDERAL REGISTER citation.

Alabama	17 F. R. 9784
Arizona	17 F. R. 9789
Arkansas	17 F. R. 10578

THOMAS J. KALIS,
DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
Co-Chairmen,
ROBERT J. LUDWIG,
Administrative Assistant, Construction Industry Stabilization Commission.

Area rates approved and issued by the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission for the State of California up to approximately October 17, 1952.

SEC. 4 Area wage rates for California.
Asbestos Workers

Case C-5398: Counties of Kings, Tulare, Fresno, Riverside, Kern, Mono, Inyo, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, and Imperial; building construction only.

Asbestos mechanic \$2.90

Case C-8227: San Francisco and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local 16; building and heavy construction only.

Asbestos worker mechanic \$2.90

Blacksmiths

Case C-7821: Counties of San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, and Mono; building construction only.

Blacksmith \$2.49
Blacksmith helper 2.12

Boilermakers

Case C-4345: Entire State of California; building construction only.

Foreman \$3.00
Assistant foreman (pusher) 2.85
Journeyman boilermaker 2.75
Boilermaker helper 2.45

Bricklayers

Case Nos. C-6048, C-6891, C-7141, C-7877, C-7921, C-8418, C-8594, C-8958: Counties of Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura; building construction only.

Journeyman bricklayer and cement block layer \$3.175

Case C-9200: City of Fresno; building construction only.

Journeyman bricklayer \$3.20

Case C-7430: Counties of Monterey and Santa Cruz; building construction only.

Journeyman bricklayer \$3.375

Case C-6085: Counties of Santa Clara and San Benito; building construction only.

Journeyman bricklayer and block layer \$3.45

Carpenters

Case C-8116: Counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba; building, heavy and highway construction.

Diver, per day \$56.20

Tender, per hour 3.0375

Standby man, per hour 2.7075

Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba; building, heavy and highway construction.

Journeyman carpenter \$2.54

Journeyman millwright, shingler, floor layer (hardwood), and saw filer 2.665

Millwright, bridge and heavy timber (Solano and Contra Costa Counties only) 2.665

Power saw operator (Solano only) 2.665

Cases C-7425 and C-7617: Counties of San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo and Mono; building, heavy and highway construction.

Journeyman carpenter \$2.57

Journeyman carpenter (Kern County only) 2.65

Journeyman shingler 2.70

Journeyman shingler (Kern County only) 2.77

Journeyman floor layer 2.77

Journeyman millwright 2.77

Journeyman saw filer and table power saw operator 2.65

Journeyman saw filer and table power saw operator (Kern, Inyo, and Mono Counties only) 2.72

Piledrivers:

Piledriver foreman 3.00

Pile driver man:

Bridge or dock carpenter 2.70

Derrick bargeman 2.52

Head rock slinger 2.67

Rock slinger 2.47

Case C-9014: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial, San Diego, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, and Mono; building construction only.

Foreman \$2.97

Drywall installer—Journeymen 2.72

Drywall installer:

First 3 months 2.07

Second 3 months 2.27

Third 3 months 2.52

Case C-7703: Counties of San Francisco, Alameda, San Mateo, and Marin; building, heavy and highway construction.

Construction carpenter \$2.60

Shingler 2.73

Hardwood floorlayer 2.73

Millwright 2.73

Case C-8503: Counties of Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Colusa, Del Norte, Eldorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba; building, heavy and highway construction.

Pile driver, bridge, wharf and dock builder \$2.7075

Foreman 3.0375

Case C-8502: Counties of Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Colusa, Del Norte, Eldorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba; building, heavy and highway construction.

Diver, per day \$56.20

Tender, per hour 3.0375

Standby man, per hour 2.7075

Cement Finishers and Masons

Case C-9323: Counties of Fresno, Tulare, Madera, and Kings; building and highway construction only.

Cement finisher (mason) Journeyman \$2.57
Mastic, magnesite and all composition finishers 2.71

Power machine operator 2.71

Cement mason foreman 2.71

Mastic, magnesite and all composition foreman 2.85

Cases C-7425 and C-7617: Counties of San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, and Mono; building, heavy and highway construction.

Journeyman cement mason \$2.57

Journeyman cement mason—composition or mastic 2.69

Journeyman cement floor finishing machine operator 2.69

Case C-8418: Pasadena and area within the territorial jurisdiction of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union, Local 16; building construction only.

Mason \$3.175

Case C-8200: Counties of Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Colusa, Del Norte, Eldorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba; building, heavy and highway construction.

Journeyman cement mason \$2.57

Mastic, magnesite and all composition mason 2.71

Power machine operator (Whitman or Kelly Float) 2.71

Cement mason foreman 2.71

Mastic, magnesite and all composition foreman 2.845

Electrical Workers

Case C-5645: Counties of Modoc and Siskiyou; building and heavy construction only.

Inside wireman \$2.65

Wireman foreman 2.90

Bench man or shop repairman 2.45

Appliance serviceman 2.55

Apprentice wireman:

First 6 months 1.325

Second 6 months 1.46

Third 6 months 1.59

Fourth 6 months 1.72

Fifth 6 months 1.835

Sixth 6 months 1.99

Seventh 6 months 2.12

Eighth 6 months 2.23

Case C-6630: Bakersfield and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 428; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman electrician \$3.00

Case C-6570: Eureka and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 482; building and heavy construction only.

Foreman \$3.15

Subforeman 3.005

Journeyman electrician 2.90

Journeyman cable splicer 3.20

Cases C-7890 and C-5644: Fresno and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 100; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman electrician and lineman \$3.00

Groundman 2.18

NOTICES

Apprentice wireman:

First 6 months—50 percent of journeyman rate.
Second 6 months—55 percent of journeyman rate.
Third 6 months—60 percent of journeyman rate.
Fourth 6 months—65 percent of journeyman rate.
Fifth 6 months—70 percent of journeyman rate.
Sixth 6 months—75 percent of journeyman rate.
Seventh 6 months—80 percent of journeyman rate.
Eighth 6 months—85 percent of journeyman rate.

Case C-8314: El Centro and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 447; building and heavy construction only.

J Journeyman electrician and lineman. \$3.00
Cable splicer. 3.275

Apprentice:

First 6 months—50 percent of journeyman rate.
Second 6 months—55 percent of journeyman rate.
Third 6 months—60 percent of journeyman rate.
Fourth 6 months: 65 percent of journeyman rate.
Fifth 6 months—70 percent of journeyman rate.
Sixth 6 months—75 percent of journeyman rate.
Seventh 6 months—80 percent of journeyman rate.
Eighth 6 months—85 percent of journeyman rate.

Case C-5220: Los Angeles and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 11; building and heavy construction only.

J Journeyman wireman. \$3.00

Case C-5500: Los Angeles and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 18; building and heavy line construction only.

J Journeyman lineman. \$3.00
Foreman. 3.25
General foreman. 3.50
Probationary lineman. 2.625
Helper. 2.25
Electric mechanic. 3.00
Cable splicer. 3.30
Radio towerman. 4.00

Case C-7328: Modesto and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 684; building and heavy construction only.

Foreman. 2.96
Subforeman. 2.835
J Journeyman wireman. 2.71
Cable splicer. 3.06
J Journeyman lineman. 2.71

Case C-6062: Monterey and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1072; building and heavy construction only.

J Journeyman wireman. \$2.90
J Journeyman lineman. 2.90
J Journeyman maintenance man. 2.90
J Journeyman motor winder. 2.625
J Journeyman cable splicer. 3.15
Job foreman. 3.025
Foreman. 3.15
General foreman. 3.40
Groundman. 2.25

Apprentice:
First 6 months—35 percent of journeyman rate.
Second 6 months—40 percent of journeyman rate.
Third 6 months—45 percent of journeyman rate.

Apprentice—Continued

Fourth 6 months—55 percent of journeyman rate.
Fifth 6 months—65 percent of journeyman rate.
Sixth 6 months—75 percent of journeyman rate.
Seventh 6 months—80 percent of journeyman rate.
Eighth 6 months—85 percent of journeyman rate.

Case C-7711: Oakland and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 595; building and heavy construction only.

General foreman, in charge of 5 or more subforemen. \$3.585
General foreman, in charge of 4 or less subforemen. 3.41
Foreman and subforeman. 3.235
J Journeyman electricians. 2.885
J Journeyman cable splicer. 3.235

Case C-8993: Oakland and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1245; building and heavy construction only.
J Journeyman lineman. \$3.00

Also maintenance of customary differentials for general foreman, foreman, line equipment man, assembly man, groundman, Journeyman cable splicer.

Case C-4791: Counties of Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Glenn, Colusa, Butte, Sutter, Yuba, Yolo, Sacramento, Amador, and Trinity, also that portion of Sierra, Nevada, El Dorado, Placer, and Alpine counties which is west of the main watershed through these counties; building and heavy construction only.

J Journeyman wireman. \$3.00
J Journeyman cable splicer. 3.35

Case C-5602: Salinas and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 243; building and heavy construction only.
J Journeyman electrician. \$2.90

Case C-6540: County of Contra Costa; building and heavy construction only.
General foreman. \$3.585
Assistant general foreman. 3.41
Foreman. 3.235
J Journeyman electrician. 2.885
Cable splicer. 3.235

Case C-6283: San Bernardino and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 477; building and heavy construction only.

J Journeyman wireman, lineman, and crane operator. \$3.00
J Journeyman welder. 3.00
J Journeyman cable splicer. 3.30
Radio towerman. 4.00
Apprentice wireman and lineman. (*)
Groundman. (*)
Cable splicer foreman. 3.55

* 50 percent through 85 percent of journeyman wage.

* 75 percent of journeyman wage.

Case C-7194: San Diego and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 569; building and heavy construction only.

J Journeyman tube bender and sign erector. \$2.80

Apprentice:
Class 1, after 24 months. 2.06
Class 2, after 18 months. 1.96
Class 3, after 12 months. 1.86
Class 4, after 6 months. 1.76
Class 5, starting rate. 1.66

Case C-7891: San Diego and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 569; building and heavy construction only.

J Journeyman electrician. 63.00

Apprentice:
First year: Percent

First 6 months. 50

Second 6 months. 55

Second year: Percent

First 6 months. 60

Second 6 months. 65

Third year: Percent

First 6 months. 70

Second 6 months. 75

Fourth year: Percent

First 6 months. 80

Second 6 months. 85

Case C-7898: San Diego and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 465; building and heavy construction only (line).

General foreman. 63.50

Foreman. 3.25

J Journeyman lineman. 3.00

Cable splicer foreman. 3.50

J Journeyman cable splicer. 3.25

Apprentice lineman: Percent

First 6 months. 2.50

Second 6 months. 2.61

Third 6 months. 2.72

Fourth 6 months. 2.83

Fifth 6 months. 2.94

Sixth 6 months. 3.00

Groundman. 2.25

Case C-2949 and C-3906: San Francisco and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 6; building and heavy construction only.

J Journeyman inside wireman. 63.00

Inside wireman foreman. 3.35

Inside general foreman. 3.70

Cable splicer. 3.35

J Journeyman lineman. 3.00

Lineman foreman. 3.35

Lineman general foreman. 3.70

Groundman. 2.30

Apprentice (inside wireman): Percent

First 6 months. 50

Second 6 months. 55

Third 6 months. 60

Fourth 6 months. 65

Fifth 6 months. 70

Sixth 6 months. 75

Seventh 6 months. 80

Eighth 6 months. 85

Case C-6210: San Jose and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 332; building and heavy construction only.

J Journeyman electrician. 63.00

Foreman. 3.35

Subforeman. 3.35

General foreman. 3.70

J Journeyman cable splicer. 3.35

Case C-3794: County of San Luis Obispo; building and heavy construction only.

Foreman. 63.12

Subforeman. 2.90

J Journeyman electrical worker and lineman. 2.75

J Journeyman cable splicer. 2.90

Groundman. 2.15

Apprentice:

First year: Percent

First 6 months. 2.25

Second 6 months. 2.30

Second year:

First 6 months. 2.35

Second 6 months. 2.40

Third year:

First 6 months. 2.50

Second 6 months. 2.60

Case C-3907: San Mateo and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 617; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman inside wireman..... \$3.00
Inside wireman foreman..... 3.35
Inside wireman general foreman..... 3.70
Cable splicer..... 3.35

Case C-7724: County of Orange; building and heavy construction only (Line).

Journeyman lineman..... \$3.00
Case C-7725: County of Orange; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman wireman..... \$3.00

Case C-7128: Santa Barbara and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 413; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman wireman and lineman
electrician..... \$3.00
Journeyman cable splicer..... 3.25
Groundman..... 2.25

Case C-7134: Santa Cruz and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 609; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman electrician..... \$2.79

Case C-2750: Counties of Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, and Lake; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman wireman and lineman..... \$2.75
Cable splicer..... 3.05
Groundman..... 2.00

Case C-6265: Counties of Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, and Lake; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman electrician..... \$3.00

Case C-5387: Counties of San Joaquin and Calaveras; building and heavy construction only.

Apprentice electrician:
First 6 months—50 percent of journeyman rate.

Second 6 months—52.5 percent of Journeyman's rate.

Third 6 months—55 percent of Journeyman's rate.

Fourth 6 months—57.5 percent of Journeyman's rate.

Fifth 6 months—60 percent of Journeyman's rate.

Sixth 6 months—65 percent of Journeyman's rate.

Seventh 6 months—70 percent of Journeyman's rate.

Eighth 6 months—75 percent of Journeyman's rate.

Case C-7900: Counties of San Joaquin and Calaveras; building and heavy construction only. (Domestic, commercial and industrial)

Journeyman electrician..... \$3.00

Case C-8169: Taft and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 343; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman electrician, lineman, and
wireman..... \$3.00

Also maintenance of the existing differentials for other classifications.

Case C-6080: Counties of Solano and Napa; building and heavy construction only.

Electrician, apprentice:

First 6 months—50 percent of Journeyman's rate.

Second 6 months—55 percent of Journeyman's rate.

Third 6 months—60 percent of Journeyman's rate.

Electrician apprentice—Continued

Fourth 6 months—65 percent of Journeyman's rate.
Fifth 6 months—70 percent of Journeyman's rate.
Sixth 6 months—75 percent of Journeyman's rate.
Seventh 6 months—80 percent of Journeyman's rate.
Eighth 6 months—90 percent of Journeyman's rate.

Case C-7899: Ventura and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 952; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman electrician..... \$3.00
Journeyman lineman..... 3.00
Journeyman cable splicer..... 3.30
Groundman..... 2.25

Case C-8428: Watsonville and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 526; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman electrician..... \$2.90

Elevator Constructors

Case C-4284: All of California south of the Tehachapi line; construction, repair, contract service and modernization in elevator industry.

Elevator constructor mechanic..... \$2.825
Elevator constructor helper..... 1.98
Elevator constructor foreman..... 3.18

Case C-5187: Entire State north of the Tehachapi line; construction, repair, contract service, and modernization in elevator industry.

Elevator constructor foreman..... \$3.335
Journeyman constructor mechanic..... 2.965
Journeyman constructor helper..... 2.075

Glaziers

Case C-4326: Counties of Shasta, Tehama, Trinity, and Modoc; building construction only.

Journeyman glazier..... \$2.625

Case C-9078: Counties of San Francisco, Alameda, and Santa Clara; building construction only.

Journeyman glazier and glassworker..... \$2.45

Case C-615: City of Stockton; building construction only.

Glaziers..... \$2.30

Iron Workers

Case C-8241: Entire State of Arizona, excluding Davis Dam area (California); but including Blythe, California area; and Lordsburg, New Mexico area; building, heavy and highway construction.

Journeyman iron worker..... \$2.73

Case C-8402: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern (south of the Tehachapi), Inyo, and Mono; building, heavy and highway construction.

Pan working foreman..... \$2.37

Pan setter..... 2.25

Pan setter helper..... 2.00

Case C-3790: Counties of Kern (in part), Santa Barbara (in part), Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, Inyo (in part), and Orange; building, heavy and highway construction.

Journeyman structural and ornamental iron worker..... \$2.70

Case C-8387: Counties of Kern (in part), Santa Barbara (in part), Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, and Inyo (in part); building, heavy and highway construction.

Reinforcing iron worker..... \$2.61

Case C-8956: Counties of Santa Barbara (northern part), Kern, Inyo, and all other counties lying north in the State of California; building, heavy and highway construction.

Structural ironworker and rigger..... \$2.85
Ornamental ironworker and fence
erector..... 2.70
Reinforced ironworker..... 2.60

Laborers

Case C-5160: Entire State of California; mainline pipeline construction only.

Laborer..... \$1.90

Case C-7773: County of Fresno; building construction only.

General laborer..... \$1.75

Cesspool and septic tank workers:
First 30 days..... 1.85
After 30 days..... 1.94
Driller (helper)..... 1.97
Cesspool pumpman, per week..... 86.85

Cases C-7425 and 7617: Counties of San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, and Mono; building, heavy and highway construction.

Laborer, General and Construction:

Underground Laborer, Inc..... \$1.94

Caisson bellowers..... 2.07

Operator and tender of pneumatic and
electric tools, vibrator, machine and
similar mechanic tools not separately
classified herein..... 2.14

Miner—hand or machine..... 2.29

Motorman..... 2.29

Cement dumper—on 1 yard or larger
mixer and hand bulk cement..... 2.14

Cribber or shorer..... 2.29

Powderman..... 2.29

Chucktender..... 2.09

Mucker, dumpman and trackman in
tunnels..... 2.09

Asphalt raker and ironer..... 2.14

Buggymobile man..... 2.14

Cutting torch operator—demolition..... 1.99

Concrete curer—impervious member..... 2.12

Drillers—core, diamond or wagon..... 2.37

Drillers—all others..... 2.22

Fine grader—highway and street pav-
ing only..... 2.04

Flagman..... 1.94

Watchman..... 1.86

Guine chaser..... 2.02

Landscape gardener and nursery man..... 2.04

Riprap stonemason..... 2.12

Rock slinger..... 2.19

Hard rock slinger..... 2.44

Sandblaster—nozzleman..... 2.37

Sandblaster—pot tender..... 3.12

Scaler..... 1.99

Scaler—using boatswain's chair or
safety belt or power tools..... 2.19

Septic tank digger and installer lead-
man..... 2.09

Cesspool digger and installer..... 2.11

Sewer pipe layer—exterior caulk..... 2.24

Sewer pipe caulk—using caulking
tools..... 2.12

Sewer pipe caulk—cement joints..... 1.99

Tarmen and mortarmen..... 1.99

Window cleaner..... 2.09

Case C-8323: Counties of Los Angeles,
Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial,
San Diego, Ventura, San Luis Obispo,
Kern, Inyo, Mono, and Santa Barbara;
building construction only.

Brick tender..... \$2.25

Case C-8558: Counties of Los Angeles, Inyo,
Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino,
Imperial, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis
Obispo, and Kern; building construction
only.

Junior housemover..... \$1.94

Journeyman housemover..... 2.16

Yard maintenance man..... 2.16

Foreman..... 2.41

NOTICES

Case C-8688: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial, San Diego, Ventura, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, Mono, and Santa Barbara; building, heavy and highway construction.

Nozzle man	\$2.50
Rod man	2.50
Gun man	2.25
Material man	2.10
Rebound man	1.975

Case C-8223: Counties of San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, and Mono; building construction only.

Laborer	\$1.94
Mechanic	2.17
Loader and gatemen helper	2.04
Helper	1.94

Case C-5649: Counties of Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda and Contra Costa; building construction only.

Hod carrier, tending bricklayer \$2.60

Case C-8921: Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa; building construction only.

Hod carrier (plasterer) \$3.08

Case C-6996: Counties of Santa Clara and San Benito; building construction only.

Hod carrier tending brick, and block-layer \$2.60

Case 8769: City of San Francisco; building construction only.

Hod carrier tending plasterer \$2.75

Case C-6444: County of San Mateo; building construction only.

Plasterer's hod carrier \$3.025

Case C-9522: Cities and towns of Stockton, Lodi, Tracy, Manteca, Jackson, San Andreas, and Angels Camp; Counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, and Amador; building construction only.

Brick hod carrier \$2.60

Case C-3821: County of Solano; building construction only.

Journeyman hod carrier (other than brick) \$3.00

Case C-4646: County of Solano; building construction only.

Hod carrier (brick only) \$2.45

Lathers

Case C-7098: County of San Diego; building construction only.

Journeyman wood, wire, and metal lather \$3.25

Case C-7358: The southeast part of Los Angeles County, the city of Long Beach, south part of Compton; cities of Paramount, Bellflower, Artesia, Norwalk, Lakewood, and the northwest part of Orange County; towns of Cypress, Los Alamitos, Westminster, Seal Beach, Hunting Beach, Sunset Beach, and the west parts of Stanton and Buena Park; building construction only.

Journeyman lather \$3.375

Case C-8326: Los Angeles and the area within the territorial jurisdiction of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union, Local 42; building construction only.

Apprentice:
First 66 2/3 hours—40 percent of journeyman rate.
Second 66 2/3 hours—50 percent of journeyman rate.
Third 66 2/3 hours—60 percent of journeyman rate.
Fourth 66 2/3 hours—70 percent of journeyman rate.

Apprentice—Continued

Fifth 66 2/3 hours—75 percent of journeyman rate.
Sixth 66 2/3 hours—80 percent of journeyman rate.

Case C-7814: Los Angeles and area within the territorial jurisdiction of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union, Local 42A; building construction only.

Journeyman wood, wire and metal lather \$3.375
Foreman 3.75

Case C-8035: Area beginning at intersection of the Los Angeles and San Bernardino County lines west on Fifth Street in Pomona to the intersection of Valley Boulevard, west on Valley Boulevard to Fremont Avenue in Alhambra. North on Fremont to Monterey Road, west on Monterey Road in South Pasadena to west city limits, north on the line of west city limits to Pasadena City limits following west city limits of Pasadena to Linda Vista Road, west to Chevy Chase Drive, north to Foothill Boulevard, west to Canada Street, all territory northeast of these lines in Los Angeles County, Calif.; building construction only.

Wood, wire, and metal lather \$3.4375
Foreman 3.8125

Case C-8606: Counties of Sacramento, Yolo, and parts of Solano, Placer, El Dorado, Nevada, and Amador; building construction only.

Journeyman wood, wire, and metal lather \$3.15

Case C-9184: City of San Francisco; counties of San Francisco and that portion of San Mateo County which is north of San Bruno; building construction only.

Col- umn A	Col- umn B
Journeyman lather	\$3.15

The rate in Column A may be made effective the next payroll period beginning on or after August 28, 1952, and the rate in Column B may be made effective January 3, 1953.

Case C-4376: County of Santa Clara; building construction only.

Journeyman lather \$3.4375

Case C-6095: San Mateo and area within the territorial jurisdiction of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union, Local 278; building construction only.

Wood, wire, and metal lather \$3.4375

Case C-8109: Area starting in the city of Redondo at the ocean, east on Knob Hill Drive to Sepulveda Boulevard, east to Alameda Boulevard, south on Alameda Boulevard to ocean. All territory south and west of these lines, including Catalina Island; building construction only.

Wood, wire, and metal lather \$3.375

Case C-4110: City of Vallejo and the western section of Solano County; all of Napa County; building construction only.

Journeyman lather \$3.00

Case C-7615: County of Ventura; building construction only.

Journeyman wood, wire, and metal lather \$3.4375

Marble, Mosaic, and Terrazzo Helpers

Case C-7762: Alhambra and area within the territorial jurisdiction of International Association of Marble Stone, and State Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Workers Helpers, Local 117; building construction only.

Terrazzo helper and floor machine operator \$2.21
Base machine operator 2.475

Case C-5597: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura; building construction only.

Tile layers helper \$2.1375
Beginner, first 3 months 1.75

Case C-8836: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial, San Diego (except San Diego City proper), Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Kings, Tulare, and Inyo; building heavy and highway construction.

Marble setter's helper \$2.025
Floor grinder 2.29
Apprentice:

First 3 months 1.65
Second 3 months 1.76
Stockman (where used) 2.29

Case C-8727: Counties of San Bernardino and Riverside; building construction only.
Tile setter's helper \$2.20

Case C-7004: County of San Diego; building construction only.

Tile setter helper \$2.05
Tile setter helper:

First month 1.50
Second month 1.70
Third month 1.90

Case C-6470: County of San Diego; building construction only.

Terrazzo helper \$2.475
Skilled helper and floor machine operator, including all hand work 2.21

Case C-1564: Counties of San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Solano, Sonoma, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Mendocino, Napa, Humboldt, Merced, Siskiyou, and Monterey; building construction only.

Tile layer helper \$2.25

Case C-9048: Area of Northern California bounded in the south by the Tehachapi Mountain in Kern County; in the north by the Oregon State line; in the west by the Pacific Ocean; and in the east by the Nevada State line; building construction only.

Terrazzo helper \$2.13

Marble Setters

Case C-7117: Counties of Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Kern, Kings, Tulare, Inyo, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Los Angeles, and San Diego; with the exception of the city of San Diego; building construction only.

Journeyman marble mason \$2.75

Apprentice marble mason:

First 6 months	2.20
Second 6 months	2.3375
Third 6 months	2.475
Fourth 6 months	2.6125

Case C-5843: San Francisco and area within the territorial jurisdiction of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, Marble Masons Local 25; building construction only.

Journeyman marble mason \$2.825

Mason and Plasterer Tenders

Case C-2702: Kern County; building construction only.

Plasterer tender \$2.625

Case C-3116: Counties of Fresno, Madera, Kings, and Tulare; building construction only.

Mason tender \$2.25

Case C-7542: County of Ventura; building construction only.

Plasterer tender \$2.825

Case C-7562: Counties of Los Angeles and Orange; building construction only.		
Journeyman plasterer tender	\$3.1125	
Case C-8324: County of Santa Barbara; building construction only.		
Plasterer tender	\$2.875	
Case C-8678: Counties of Napa and Lake; building construction only.		
Mason tender	\$2.70	
Case C-6893: County of San Diego; building construction only.		
Plasterer tender	\$3.00	
<i>Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers</i>		
Case C-5121: Counties of Fresno, Madera, Merced, Tulare, Kings, and Mariposa; building construction only.		
Journeyman terrazzo worker	\$2.90	
Case C-5906: Los Angeles and area within the territorial jurisdiction of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers, Local 27; building construction only.		
Terrazzo mechanic	\$2.77	
Case C-6210: Counties of Del Norte, Siskiyou, Humboldt, Trinity, Mendocino, Lake, Napa, Solano, Sonoma, Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo; building construction only.		
Terrazzo mechanic	\$2.76	
<i>Operating Engineers</i>		
Case C-8450: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial, San Diego, Ventura, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Kern, Inyo, and Mono; building, heavy and highway construction.		
A-frame boom truck	\$2.52	
Apprentice engineer, including fireman, oiler, greaser	2.12	
Air compressor operator	2.24	
Asphalt plant fireman	2.35	
Asphalt or crushing plant engineer	2.52	
Boring machine operator (excluding pneumatic or equipment of similar capacity)	2.60	
Boxman or mixer box operator (concrete or asphalt plant)	2.35	
Concrete or asphalt spreading, mechanical tamping or finishing machine operator	2.52	
Concrete mixer operator—paving type and mobile mixer	2.62	
Concrete mixer operator—skip type	2.38	
Concrete pump or pumpcrete gun operator	2.38	
Dinkey operator	2.38	
Drilling machine operator, including water wells	2.66	
Elevating grader operator	2.66	
Engineer—generating plant	2.33	
Heavy duty repairman	2.52	
Heavy duty repairman helper	2.12	
Highline cableway operator	2.66	
Highline cableway signalman	2.66	
Locomotive engineer	2.66	
Elevator hoist operator	2.45	
Material loader or conveyor operator	2.45	
Motor patrol operator, including any type of power blade	2.66	
Oshkosh or DW10 or tournapull operator	2.66	
Pavement breaker operator	2.45	
Pile driver operator	2.74	
Pump operator	2.24	
Road oil mixing machine operator	2.57	
Roller operator	2.45	
Ross carrier driver	2.38	
Skip loader operator—wheel type	2.38	
Scree operator	2.24	
Stationary pipe wrapping and cleaning machine operator	2.52	
Surface heater and planer operator	2.57	
Tow blade or grader operator	2.38	
Tractor hi-lift shovel operator	2.74	
Tractor operator—bulldozer, tamper, scraper, or drag type shovel or boom attachment	\$2.52	
Tractor scraper or drag type shovel—tandem	2.92	
Train handler (other than engine crew)	2.12	
Traveling pipe wrapping and cleaning machine operator	2.74	
Trenching machine operator	2.60	
Universal equipment operator (shovel, drag-line derrick, derrick-barge, clamshell or crane)	2.74	
Case C-8500: Counties of San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, San Bernardino, Imperial, Orange, Santa Barbara, Mono, Ventura, Riverside, San Diego, and Los Angeles; building and heavy construction only (motor truck).		
Engineer operator	\$2.71	
Apprentice engineer	2.09	
Engineer—heavy duty repairman	2.49	
Engineer—heavy duty repairman's helper	2.09	
Case C-7766: 46 northern counties above the northerly boundaries of Kern and San Luis Obispo Counties and the westerly boundaries of Inyo and Mono Counties; building, heavy and highway construction.		
Apprentice (oiler, fireman, watchman) (7 bay counties—San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Marin, Solano)	\$2.28	
Apprentice (oiler, fireman, watchman) (all other counties)	2.17	
Asphalt plant engineer	2.67	
Box man or mixer box operator (concrete or asphalt plant)	2.34	
Brakeman, switchman and deckhand	2.28	
Fuller-Kenyon pump cement hog and similar types of equipment	2.72	
Compressor operator	2.28	
Compressor (more than one)	2.61	
Concrete batch plant operator	2.67	
Concrete batch plant operator (multiple unit, four or more)	2.83	
Concrete mixer (up to one yard)	2.28	
Concrete mixer (over one yard)	2.61	
Concrete pump or pumpcrete gun	2.61	
Derrick (including Chicago boom)	2.83	
Drilling machinery engineer (not to apply to water liner, wagon drill, or jackhammer)	2.67	
Dual mixer (apprentice engineer required)	2.72	
Euclid loader and/or similar type of equipment (apprentice engineer required)	3.00	
Fireman in hot plant	2.28	
Fork lift or lumber stacker (on construction job site)	2.56	
Handi-crane (no oiler required)	2.72	
Heavy duty repairman	2.67	
Heavy duty repairman, helper (7 bay counties—San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Marin, and Solano)	2.28	
Heavy duty repairman, helper (all other counties)	2.17	
Highline cableway	3.00	
Highline cableway signal man	2.65	
Locomotive	2.39	
Locomotive (steam over 30 tons)	2.67	
Material hoist	2.56	
Mechanical finisher (concrete or asphalt) (airport, highway and street work)	2.67	
Mixermobile	2.72	
Motorman	2.39	
Mucking machine	2.80	
Pavement breaker, Emsco type and similar types of equipment	2.72	
Portable crushers	2.67	
Power blade loader	2.90	
Power grader, power planer, motor patrol or any type power blade	2.83	
Power shovels and/or other excavating equipment with shovel-type controls (7 bay counties—San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Marin, Solano) (up to and including 1 yard)	3.00	
Power shovels and/or other excavating equipment with shovel-type controls (7 bay counties—San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Marin, Solano) (over 1 yard)	\$3.11	
Power shovels and/or other excavating equipment with shovel-type controls (all other counties) (up to and including 1 yard)	2.83	
Power shovels and/or other excavating equipment with shovel-type controls (all other counties) over 1 yard	3.00	
Pugmill (all) woodsmixer type	2.72	
Pumps	2.28	
LeTourneau pulls (Jeeps, Terra Cobras, LaPlant Choate, and similar types of equipment)	2.83	
Refrigeration plant operator	2.72	
Roller	2.67	
Ross carrier (on construction job site)	2.39	
Scoopmobile (when used as a hoist)	2.66	
Scoopmobile (when used as a loader)	2.72	
Screed man	2.23	
Self-propelled elevating grade plane	2.72	
Spreader machine (Barber Green, Jaeger, etc.) engineer and screed man used in operation	2.67	
Soil stabilizer operator (P & H or equal)	3.00	
Surface heater	2.67	
Towermobile	2.56	
Tractor	2.67	
Tractor (boom)	2.83	
Tractor (tandem)	3.00	
Tractor-type shovel loader (scale not to apply when used as blade or bulldozer)	2.83	
Trenching machine	2.72	
Truck type loader	2.83	
Truck crane	2.83	
All hoisting equipment on specialty craft work	2.90	
The Wage Stabilization Board has voted to approve the following:		
Chief of party	2.97	
Instrumentman	2.70	
Head chainman, rodman, grade setter (not guinea chaser)	2.42	
Rear chainman	2.23	
Case C-9801: 46 northern counties of California above the northerly boundaries of Kern and San Luis Obispo Counties and the westerly boundaries of Inyo and Mono Counties; heavy and marine construction only.		
Engineer on derrick barges, pile driver	\$2.90	
Deck engineer (including repair work)	2.67	
Apprentice (fireman oiler)	2.28	
<i>Painters</i>		
Case C-8756:		
Area A: Orange County, San Bernardino County; Riverside County—excluding the Palm Springs area; and the Eastern portion of Los Angeles County; border as follows: East of Irwindale Avenue in Azusa; north to Foothill Boulevard; to San Gabriel Forest Highway; to San Gabriel Canyon Road; south on Irwindale Avenue to San Bernardino Road; west on San Bernardino Road to Sunset Avenue; on Sunset Avenue to Valley Boulevard; east on Valley Boulevard to Seventh Avenue; to Los Altos Drive; to Hacienda Boulevard; to Orange County Line.		
Area B: From the east city limits of Banning, southeast along the San Jacinto Mountains to the Riverside County line, easterly along the south county line to the Coachella Branch of the All-American Canal. North to the Colorado River Aqueduct along said Aqueduct, northeasterly to Highway No. 99 to the east city limits of Banning, including all of the town of Cabazon. Building construction only.		

NOTICES

	Area A	Area B
Journeyman brush painter	\$2.50	\$2.75
Journeyman brush painter, swing stage	2.75	3.00
Journeyman brush painter over 40 feet	2.75	3.00
Painterhanger	2.625	2.875
Sheet rock taper	2.75	3.00
Paint burner	2.75	3.00
Journeyman spray painter and spray tender	2.75	3.00
Spray painter and spray tender, swing stage	3.00	3.75
Sandblaster	2.75	3.55
Sandblaster, swing stage	3.00	3.10
Structural steel and bridge painter	2.75	2.875
Structural steel and bridge painter, swing stage	3.00	3.125
Structural steel spray painter and tender	3.00	3.125
Structural steel spray painter and tender, swing stage	3.25	3.375
Structural steel painter over 40 feet	3.25	3.375
Structural climbing steel	3.00	3.375
Rigger on steel construction	2.75	2.925
Steeple jack	4.10	4.275
Pressure roller stippler	2.75	3.50

Case C-7878: All of Kern County except the city of Taft; building construction only.

Journeyman paperhanger	\$2.855
Journeyman painter	2.605
Swing stage	2.755
Structural steel and pipe (in place)	2.755
Spray painter and sand blaster	2.895
Swing stage spray painter and sand blaster	3.045
Foreman	2.855
Taping joints, sheet rock	2.855

Case C-7333: Cities of Chico, Oroville, Gridley, Biggs, Orland, Willows, Live Oak, Gerber, Corning, Richvale, Nelson, Durham, Paradise, and Stirling City; counties of Butte and part of Glenn, Tehama, Plumas, and Sutter; building construction only.

Journeyman painter \$2.35

Case C-7747: County of Imperial; building construction only.

Journeyman brush painter \$2.405

Case C-8795: Fresno and area within the territorial jurisdiction of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 294; building construction only.

Journeyman painter, paperhanger and decorator \$2.50

The Commission voted to approve the maintenance of established differentials for swing stage painters, paperhangers, and spray painters which were in effect on January 25, 1951, over the journeyman rate then in effect.

Case C-6279: County of Los Angeles, except Pomona area; building, heavy and highway construction.

Journeyman painter \$2.56

Journeyman, brush painter, swing stage 2.68

Structural steel and bridge painter 2.68

Structural steel and bridge painter, swing stage 2.83

Sandblaster or spray painter 2.81

Sandblaster or spray painter, swing stage 2.93

Paint burner 2.68

Paperhanger 2.68

Steeplejack work 3.81

In-charge man (1)

Apprentices:

First 6 months—50 percent.

Second 6 months—60 percent.

Third 6 months—65 percent.

Fourth 6 months—70 percent.

Fifth 6 months—75 percent.

Sixth 6 months—80 percent.

Seventh 6 months—90 percent.

Eighth 6 months—95 percent.

Thereafter 100 percent.

¹ Not less than \$1 per day additional.

Case C-6071: Counties of Merced and Mariposa; building construction only.

Journeyman painter \$2.45

Spray nozzle man *2.25

* Additional differential.

Case C-8638: Counties of Stanislaus and Tuolumne; building construction only.

Journeyman brush painter \$2.50

Case C-6400: Monterey Peninsula Bay area within the territorial jurisdiction of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local 272; building construction only.

Journeyman painter \$2.57

Case C-8298: City of Napa; County of Napa; building construction only.

House painter \$2.515

Case C-9627: County of Sonoma; building construction only.

Painter (brush) \$2.60

Painter (spray) and sandblaster 2.92

Paint burner and swing stage 2.74

Structural steel and bridge painter 2.85

Apprentice:

First 6 months—50 percent.

Second 6 months—55 percent.

Third 6 months—60 percent.

Fourth 6 months—65 percent.

Fifth 6 months—70 percent.

Sixth 6 months—75 percent.

Seventh 6 months—85 percent.

Eighth 6 months—95 percent.

Case C-4326: Counties of Shasta, Tehama (except city of Corning), Trinity, and Modoc; building construction only.

Journeyman painter, brush \$2.625

Journeyman sign painter 2.875

Journeyman swing stage 2.875

Journeyman bosun chair 3.375

Journeyman sand blaster 2.875

Journeyman sand blaster pot tender 2.625

Journeyman spray painter 3.375

Case C-6924: Counties of Sacramento and Yolo; building construction only.

Journeyman brush painter \$2.625

Journeyman spray painter 2.91

Case C-8844: Toro Creek to the Salinas River; northernmost boundary; Pajaro River to San Benito County line. Southeasternmost boundary: San Luis Obispo County line and all of Camp Roberts; building construction only.

Journeyman painter \$2.57

Taper, sander, paperhanger and sign painter 2.77

Steeple jack painter 2.77

Case C-7503: County of San Diego; building construction only.

Journeyman painter, brush \$2.53

Journeyman paperhanger 2.655

Journeyman swing stage painter 2.68

Journeyman painter working over 35 feet 2.68

Journeyman structural steel painter and rigger 2.78

Journeyman bridge painter 2.78

Journeyman tank tower painter 2.78

Journeyman aerial tower painter 3.33

Journeyman sandblaster 2.73

Journeyman spray painter 3.08

Apprentice:

First 6 months—50 percent of journeyman wage rate.

Second 6 months—55 percent of journeyman wage rate.

Third 6 months—60 percent of journeyman wage rate.

Fourth 6 months—65 percent of journeyman wage rate.

Fifth 6 months—70 percent of journeyman wage rate.

Thereafter 100 percent.

Apprentice—Continued

Sixth 6 months—75 percent of journeyman wage rate.

Seventh 6 months—85 percent of journeyman wage rate.

Eighth 6 months—95 percent of journeyman wage rate.

Case C-6196: Counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito and southern part of San Mateo; building heavy and highway construction.

Sign painter \$2.675

Sign painter helper 2.175

Case C-6202: County of San Luis Obispo; building construction only.

Journeyman brush painter \$2.45

Journeyman spray painter, swing stage and steel construction 2.70

Journeyman paperhanger 2.45

Taper and floater 2.70

Apprentice:

First year

Second year

Third year

Case C-8765: Southern half of Santa Barbara County on a line from the ocean through the Santa Ynez River at Buellton; building construction only.

Journeyman painter \$2.63

Case C-8193: County of San Joaquin; building construction only.

Spray painter \$2.515

Sheet rock taper and pointer 2.515

Brush painter 2.515

Paperhanger 2.515

Steel painter 2.515

Swinging stage man 2.515

Case C-7757: City of Watsonville; county of Santa Cruz; building construction only.

Journeyman painter \$2.50

Journeyman foreman (per day) 1.00

Spray painter (over the scale) 2.90

Case C-8294: County of Solano; building construction only.

Journeyman painter \$2.625

Journeyman grainer, paperhanger, decorator and sheet rock finisher 2.75

Journeyman structural steel painter 2.875

Case C-9528: County of Tulare; building, heavy and highway construction.

Journeyman painter and decorator \$2.50

Journeyman spray painter 2.70

Cases C-6224 and C-6328: City of San Francisco; counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara; building, heavy and highway construction only.

Journeyman painter, decorator, and paperhanger \$2.60

Plasterers

Case C-3059: Counties of Kern, Inyo, and Mono; building construction only.

Journeyman plasterer \$3.125

Case C-5729: Counties of Shasta, Tehama, Trinity, Siskiyou, Modoc, and northwest half of Lassen; building construction only.

Journeyman plasterer \$3.125

Case C-6778: Counties of Los Angeles and Orange; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman plasterer \$3.4375

Case C-8992: County of San Diego; building construction only.

Journeyman plasterer \$3.25

Case C-8630: City of San Francisco; county of San Francisco; building construction only.

Journeyman plasterer \$3.275

Case C-8864: Counties of Santa Clara and San Benito; building construction only.

Journeyman plasterer \$3.43

Case C-4888: County of Marin; building construction only.

Journeyman plasterer \$3.125

Case C-4357: County of Solano; building construction only.

Journeyman plasterer \$3.30

Case C-9368: Cities of El Cerrito, Richmond, Crockett, Walnut Creek, Danville, and Alamo; county of Alameda and that part of Contra Costa County adjacent to Alameda County extending to a line that follows the road from city of Martinez to the city of Pacheco and then in a straight line through the summit of Mount Diablo to the boundary line of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties; building construction only.

Column A	Column B
\$3.50	\$3.54

The rate in Column A may be made effective the next payroll period beginning on or after September 24, 1952, and the rate in Column B may be made effective January 5, 1953.

Plumbers

Case C-4998: Entire State of California; mainline pipeline construction only.

Journeyman pipe fitter \$2.775

Pipe fitter welder 2.775

Pipe fitter apprentice 1.35

¹ Or 15 cents per hour over and above the common laborer rate in any given area.

Case C-8198: St. Louis, Mo., and area within the territorial jurisdiction of United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, Joint Council of Lead Burners, Local 495; building, heavy and highway construction.

Journeyman lead burner \$3.175

Lead burn apprentice:

First 3 months—30 percent of journeyman rate.

Next 9 months—35 percent of journeyman rate.

Case C-8546: Entire State of California excluding the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco; building construction only.

Journeyman sprinkler fitter \$2.79

Case C-9283: Counties of Humboldt and Del Norte; building construction only.

Plumber \$2.90

Pipe fitter 2.90

Gas fitter 2.90

Foreman 3.15

Apprentices:

First 6 months—40 percent of journeyman rate.

Second 6 months—45 percent of journeyman rate.

Third 6 months—50 percent of journeyman rate.

Fourth 6 months—55 percent of journeyman rate.

Fifth 6 months—60 percent of journeyman rate.

Sixth 6 months—65 percent of journeyman rate.

Seventh 6 months—70 percent of journeyman rate.

Eighth 6 months—75 percent of journeyman rate.

Ninth 6 months—80 percent of journeyman rate.

Tenth 6 months—90 percent of journeyman rate.

Case C-3892: Counties of Los Angeles and Orange; building construction only.

Refrigeration fitter \$2.55

Case C-6449: Los Angeles and area within the territorial jurisdiction of United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, Local 78; building construction only.

Plumbing apprentice:

First 6 months—50 percent of journeyman rate.

Second 6 months—55 percent of journeyman rate.

Third 6 months—60 percent of journeyman rate.

Fourth 6 months—65 percent of journeyman rate.

Fifth 6 months—70 percent of journeyman rate.

Sixth 6 months—74 percent of journeyman rate.

Seventh 6 months—78 percent of journeyman rate.

Eighth 6 months—82 percent of journeyman rate.

Ninth 6 months—86 percent of journeyman rate.

Tenth 6 months—90 percent of journeyman rate.

Case C-8599: Area within the city limits of Los Angeles and 25 miles beyond the city limits. The Owens River Valley Aqueduct area is not to be considered as part of the city of Los Angeles; building construction only.

Journeyman sprinkler fitter \$2.90

Case C-8288: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial, San Diego, Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo; building and highway construction only (utility pipe fitting).

Journeyman plumber \$2.79

Foreman 3.04

General foreman 3.29

Case C-8383: Counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, Sierra, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Kern, Inyo, and Mono; building, heavy and highway construction only.

Journeyman plumber and pipe fitter \$2.90

Case C-8273: County of Alameda; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman plumber and gas fitter \$2.90

Case C-3209: Counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Lassen and north portions of Tehama; building construction only.

Journeyman plumber \$2.75

Case C-7990 A and B: San Francisco and area within the territorial jurisdiction of United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, Local 38; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman plumber \$2.90

Case C-7622: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial, San Diego, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman plumber and pipe fitter \$2.90

Journeyman lead burner 3.15

Case C-8272: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial, San Diego, Ventura, Santa Barbara (in part), and San Luis Obispo; building, heavy and highway construction.

Journeyman plumber \$2.90

Foreman 3.15

General foreman 3.40

Case C-8252: Counties of Santa Clara and San Benito; building construction only.

Journeyman plumber \$2.90

Case C-8220: County of San Mateo; building construction only.

Journeyman plumber \$2.90

Case C-2937: Counties of Salano, Napa, and Lake; building construction only.

Journeyman plumber \$2.75

Roofers

Case C-8744: Counties of Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Madera, and Merced; building construction only.

Journeyman roofer \$2.625

Case C-2749: Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino; building construction only.

Journeyman roofer \$2.65

Case C-9457: Counties of Sacramento and Yolo; building construction only.

Journeyman roofer and waterproofer \$2.625

Case C-3405: County of San Diego; building construction only.

Journeyman roofer \$2.35

Case C-8685: Counties of San Francisco and San Mateo; building construction only.

Enameller and pipe wrapper \$2.90

Roofer and damp, waterproof worker 2.65

Extra man 1.90

Case C-3837: County of Santa Barbara; building construction only.

Journeyman roofer and Kettleman \$2.65

Apprentice and improver:

First 6 months 1.90

Second 6 months 2.025

Third 6 months 2.15

Fourth 6 months 2.40

Fifth 6 months 2.65

Case C-0490: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura; building construction only.

Journeyman roofer \$2.75

Apprentice roofer 2.00

Case C-6043: Cities of Stockton and Modesto; counties of San Joaquin and Stanislaus; building construction only.

Journeyman roofer \$2.625

Sheet Metal Workers

Case C-4560: County of Modoc; building and heavy construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker \$2.61

Case C-4366: County of Humboldt; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker \$2.475

Case C-8341: Counties of Fresno, Madera, Tulare, and Kings; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker \$2.635

The rate in Column A may be made effective the next full payroll period beginning on or after August 7, 1952, and the rate in Column B may be made effective January 1, 1953.

Case C-6295: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino; building construction only (excluding residential heating work).

Journeyman sheet metal worker \$2.625

Case C-6779: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker, engaged in residential heating work \$2.45

Case C-8424: Cities of Modesto, Turlock, and Merced; Counties of Stanislaus, Merced,

NOTICES

Tuolumne, and Mariposa; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker..... \$2.625

Case C-8174: Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker... \$2.69375

Case C-8756: Counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Placer, Nevada, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa, El Dorado, and Amador; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker..... \$2.65

Case C-9331: Counties of Monterey and Santa Cruz; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker..... \$2.775

Case C-5587: Counties of San Diego and Imperial; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker..... \$2.625

Case C-8147: City and county of San Francisco; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker... \$2.69375

Case C-8433: Counties of Santa Clara and San Benito; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker..... \$2.695

Case C-8461: County of San Mateo; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker..... \$2.695

Case C-8413: Counties of Marin, Sonoma, and Mendocino; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker..... \$2.625

Case C-3028: County of Lake; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker..... \$2.475

Case C-8059: Counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, and San Luis Obispo; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker..... \$2.625

Case C-8471: Counties of Solano and Napa; building construction only.

Journeyman sheet metal worker... \$2.69375

Soft Floor Layers

Case C-8655: Counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange; building construction only.

Linoleum, carpet and soft tile mechanic..... \$2.80

Tile mechanic—journeyman's rate.

Case C-7643: Counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Colusa and part of Amador County up to town of Ione; building construction only.

Journeyman carpet, linoleum and soft tile layer..... \$2.50

Case C-4326: Counties of Shasta, Tehama, Trinity, and Modoc; building construction only.

Journeyman linoleum layer..... \$2.625

Case C-7888: County of San Diego; building construction only.

Journeyman carpet, linoleum and resilient floor covering worker..... \$2.66

Foreman..... 2.79

Window shade and venetian blind hanger..... 2.00

Case C-9139: Counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey; building construction only.

Carpet layer, linoleum layer, soft tile layer, and metal tile layer..... \$2.65

Steamfitters

Case C-7622: Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial, San Diego, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo; building and heavy construction only.

Steamfitter..... \$2.90

Case C-8383: Counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, Sierra, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Kern, Inyo, and Mono; building, heavy and highway construction.

Steamfitter..... \$2.90

Case C-3209: Counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Lassen and north portions of Tehama and Plumas Counties to south boundary of jurisdiction of Local 662 as described: Beginning at the NW. corner of Glenn County and traveling in an easterly direction until U. S. Highway No. 99 west is encountered, thence northerly to the town of Corning. Thence following the city limits of the town of Corning around to the north of Corning, thence easterly until county road between Corning and Vina, is encountered, thence easterly to town of Vina, thence south via Highway No. 99 east, until it intersects with the Tehama County-Butte County boundary line, thence easterly along the county line until it junctions with U. S. Highway No. 66 near the town of Storrie, thence easterly via U. S. Highway No. 66 to the town of Indian Falls, thence southeasterly via State Highway No. 24, until it intersects with California-Nevada State boundary line; building construction only.

Steamfitter..... \$2.75

Case C-8221: Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa; building and heavy construction only.

Steamfitter..... \$2.90

Case C-7990 A and B: San Francisco and area within the territorial jurisdiction of United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, Local 38; building and heavy construction only.

Steamfitter..... \$2.90

Case C-8220: County of San Mateo; building construction only.

Steamfitter..... \$2.90

Case C-2937: Counties of Solano, Napa and Lake; building construction only.

Steamfitter..... \$2.75

Stone Masons

Case C-7921: Counties of Kern, Inyo, and Mono; building construction only.

Stone mason..... \$3.175

Case C-7141: Beginning at the Pacific Ocean and the Orange County line and proceeding in a northerly direction to Rosecrans Avenue, and thence in a westerly direction to the Pacific Ocean, and thence along the coast line to point of beginning, to include the Cities of Long Beach, Compton, Torrance, Bellflower, Gardena, Artesia, Wilmington, San Pedro, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes, and Lakewood; building construction only.

Stone mason..... \$3.175

Case C-6891: Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura, excepting the cities of Long Beach, Pasadena: Districts of Venice and Ocean Park; building construction only.

Stone mason..... \$3.175

Case C-7430: Counties of Monterey and Santa Cruz; building construction only.

Stone mason..... \$3.375

Case C-8085: Counties of Santa Clara and San Benito; building construction only.

Stone mason..... \$3.45

Case C-7877: Districts of Venice, Santa Monica, and Malibu; building construction only.

Stone mason..... \$3.175

Teamsters

Cases C-7425 and C-7617: Counties of San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Inyo, and Mono; building, heavy and highway construction. (Except Kern, Inyo, and Mono.)

Driver of dump trucks of less than 4 yards water level..... \$2.02

Driver of dump trucks 4 yards but less than 8 yards water level..... 2.04

Driver of dump trucks 8 yards but less than 12 yards water level..... 2.06

Driver of dump trucks 12 yards but less than 16 yards water level..... 2.17

Driver of dump trucks 16 yards or more water level..... 2.37

Driver of trucks—legal payload capacity less than 6 tons..... 2.02

Driver of trucks—legal payload capacity between 6- and 10-ton..... 2.04

Driver of trucks—legal payload capacity between 10- and 15-ton..... 2.06

Driver of trucks—legal payload capacity between 15- and 20-ton..... 2.17

Driver of trucks—legal payload capacity 20 tons or more..... 2.37

Driver of euclid type spreader truck..... 2.37

Driver of dumptruck truck..... 2.37

Driver of transit mix truck under 3 yards..... 2.34

Driver of transit mix truck 3 yards or more..... 2.37

Gas and oil pipeline worker truck driver including winch truck and all sizes of trucks..... 2.19

Driver of road oil spreader trucks..... 2.19

Bootmen..... 2.19

Dumpcrete truck—less 6½ yards water level..... 2.24

Dumprete truck—6½ yard and over..... 2.37

Ross carrier driver—highway..... 2.37

Water truck driver—under 2,500 gallons..... 2.07

Water truck driver—2,500 gallons or more..... 2.19

Industrial lift truck driver..... 2.02

Truck greaser and tireman..... 2.12

Truck repairman..... 2.49

Truck repairman—helper..... 2.12

Warehouseman and teamster..... 1.94

Warehouseman—clerk..... 2.07

Winch truck driver—12½ cents per hour additional when operating power winch A-frames or similar special attachments..... 1.25

(Kern, Inyo, Mono Counties.) Drivers of dump trucks of less than 4 yards water level..... 2.04

Drivers of dump trucks, 4 yards less than 8 yards water level..... 2.13

Driver of dump trucks, 8 yards less than 14 yards water level..... 2.32

Driver of dump truck, 14 yards less than 18 yards water level..... 2.38

Driver of dump truck, 18 yards and over water level..... 2.50

Driver of euclid spreader truck. Same as dump truck above..... 2.13

Driver of dumpster truck..... 2.13

Gas and oil pipeline work, truck driver including winch truck and all sizes truck..... 2.19

Driver of road oil spreader truck..... 2.07

Bootman..... 2.07

Ross carrier driver—highway..... 2.32

Water truck driver—under 2,500 gallons	\$2.17	8 yards and over (water level)	\$2.60	Combination road oiler and bootman	\$2.43
Water truck driver—2,500 gallons or more	2.19	3 yards and under (manufacturer's mixing capacity rating)	2.04	Leaderman—truck dispatcher—job site construction only	*.125
Industrial lift-truck driver	2.02	4 yards and 5 yards (manufacturer's mixing capacity rating)	2.14	Warehouseman clerk—job site construction only	*.125
Truck greaser and tireman	2.12	Flat rack or pickup truck carrying less than 10,500 pounds	1.99	* Per hour above highest classification supervised.	
Truck repairman—jobsite	2.09	Flat rack or pickup truck carrying over 10,500 pounds	2.12	* Per hour above warehouse classification	
Truck repairman—helper jobsite	2.24	Heavy duty transport	2.30	\$2.17.	
Helper, warehousemen, teamster	2.04	Winch truck and "A" frame driver (when winch is not used on a flat rack truck the flat rack will apply)	2.26	Case C-8620: Counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Monterey, Nevada, Placer, Piumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba; building, heavy and highway construction.	
Warehousemen clerk	2.07	Helper, warehouseman and teamster	1.99	Dump truck drivers:	
Winch truck driver when operator power winch A-frame or similar special attachment	2.19	Dumpster truck—paid according to water level yardage. Use dump truck scale.	1.95	Under 4 yards (water level)	\$1.89
Pick-up truck driver	2.04	Driver of tank truck or water truck—400-gallon tank capacity or less	2.09	4 yards and under 8 yards (water level)	1.99
Heavy duty low bed transports with gooseneck tractor trailer combination	2.32	Driver of tank truck or water tank—in excess of 400-gallon tank	2.09	8 yards and under 12 yards (water level)	2.19
Driver of buggymobile truck	2.19	Lift jitney and fork lift driver	2.12	12 yards and over	2.39
Driver of flat rack truck under 18,000 pounds	2.07	Road oiler	2.09	Double headers—heavy transport and trailer of substantially identical capacity, an additional 50 cents per day.	
Driver of flat rack truck, 18,000 pounds and over	2.19	Automotive oiler and greaser	2.02		
Driver of transit mixer truck, 2 yards	2.07	Euclid type (tractor) truck. Use dump truck scale.	2.02		
Driver of transit mixer truck, 3 yards	2.14	Bootman	2.08		
Driver of transit mixer truck, 4 yards	2.22	Ross carrier or other type carrier	2.33		
Driver of transit mixer truck, 5 yards	2.24	Truck repairman—job site construction	2.66		
Case C-7803 A: Counties of San Francisco and San Mateo; building, heavy and highway construction.		Truck repairman helper—job site construction	2.16		
Under 4 yards (water level)	\$1.92	Where on a greasing truck an engineer-oiler and teamster-oiler work interchangeably servicing both trucks and other equipment, their rate shall be identical with the exception of overtime, when the truck greaser shall be paid time and one-half overtime.	2.27		
4 yards and under 6 yards (water level)	2.06	Combination road oiler and bootman	2.43		
6 yards and under 8 yards (water level)	2.16	Leaderman—truck dispatcher—job site construction only	1.125		
8 yards and over (water level)	2.57	Warehouse clerk—job site construction only	1.125		
3 yards and under (manufacturer's mixing capacity rating)	2.04	* Per hour above highest classification supervised.			
4 yards and 5 yards (manufacturer's mixing capacity rating)	2.14	* Per hour above warehouse classification.			
Pickup carrying under 1,000 pounds	1.89	Case C-7803 C: Counties of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, and Santa Clara; building, heavy and highway construction.			
Flat rack truck carrying between 1,000 pounds and 4,500 pounds	1.91	Under 4 yards (water level)	\$1.92		
Flat rack truck carrying over 4,500 pounds	2.00	4 yards and under 6 yards (water level)	2.06		
Heavy duty transport	2.30	6 yards and under 8 yards (water level)	2.16		
Teamster on winch truck	2.03	8 yards and over (water level)	2.57		
Teamster on winch truck, A-frame type	2.30	3 yards and under (manufacturer's mixing capacity rating)	2.01		
Helper, warehousemen, teamster	1.89	4 yards and 5 yards (manufacturer's mixing capacity rating)	2.11		
Dumpster truck—paid according to water level yardage. Use dump truck scale.		Pickup carrying under 1,000 pounds	1.89		
Water truck driver	2.00	Flat rack truck carrying between 1,000 pounds and 4,500 pounds	2.00		
Road oiler	2.00	Flat rack truck carrying over 4,500 pounds	2.30		
Automotive oiler and greaser	2.00	Heavy duty transport	2.08		
Euclid type (tractor) truck. Use dump truck scale.		Teamster on winch truck	2.30		
Bootman	2.08	Teamster on winch truck, "A" frame type	2.30		
Ross Carrier or other type carrier	2.30	Helper, warehouseman, teamster	1.89		
Truck repairman—job site construction	2.66	Water truck driver	2.00		
Truck repairman helper—job site construction	2.16	Road oiler	2.00		
Where on a greasing truck an engineer-oiler and a teamster-oiler work interchangeably servicing both trucks and other equipment, their rate shall be identical with the exception of overtime, when the truck greaser shall be paid time and one-half overtime.	2.27	Automotive oiler and greaser	2.00		
Combination road oiler and bootman	2.43	Bootman	2.08		
Leaderman—truck dispatcher — job site construction only	1.125	Ross carrier or other type carrier	2.30		
Warehouse clerk—job site construction only	1.125	Truck repairman—job site construction	2.66		
* Per hour above highest classification supervised.		Truck repairman helper—job site construction	2.16		
* Per hour above warehouse classification.		Where on a greasing truck an engineer-oiler and a teamster-oiler work interchangeably servicing both trucks and other equipment, their rate shall be identical with the exception of overtime, when the truck greaser shall be paid time and one-half overtime.	2.27		
Case C-7803 B: Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa; building, heavy and highway construction.		* Napa and Sonoma.			
Under 4 yards (water level)	\$1.95				
4 yards and under 6 yards (water level)	2.00				
6 yards and under 8 yards (water level)	2.19				

Office of Price Stabilization

CERTAIN REGIONS

LIST OF COMMUNITY CEILING PRICE ORDERS

The following orders under General Overriding Regulation were filed with

Chicago Order 1-G3-2, Amendment 1, changes and adds certain food items for retail sales in the Chicago area, filed 3:00 p. m.

Chicago Order 1-G4-2, Amendment 1, changes and adds certain food items for retail sales in the Chicago area, filed 3:00 p. m.

REGION X

Little Rock Order 1-G3-2, Amendment 2, changes certain food items for retail sales in the Little Rock area, filed 3:00 p. m.

Little Rock Order 1-G4-2, Amendment 2, changes certain food items for retail sales in the Little Rock area, filed 3:01 p. m.

San Antonio Order 1-G1-2, Amendment 1, changes the prices for retail sales of certain food items in the San Antonio area, filed 3:01 p. m.

San Antonio Order 1-G2-2, Amendment 1, changes the prices for retail sales of certain food items in the San Antonio area, filed 3:01 p. m.

San Antonio Order 1-G3-2, Amendment 1, changes, deletes and adds the prices of certain food items for retail sales in the San Antonio area, filed 3:01 p. m.

San Antonio Order 1-G3A-2, Amendment 1, changes the prices of certain food items for retail sales in the San Antonio area, filed 3:01 p. m.

San Antonio Order 1-G4-2, Amendment 1, changes the prices of certain food items for retail sales in the San Antonio area, filed 3:01 p. m.

San Antonio Order 1-G4A-1, Amendment 1, changes the prices of certain food items for retail sales in the San Antonio area, filed 3:01 p. m.

REGION XI

Salt Lake City Order 1-G4-2, Amendment 1, changes certain food items for retail sales in the Salt Lake City area, filed 3:01 p. m.

Cheyenne Order 1-G1-2, Amendment 1, covering retail prices for certain dry grocery items sold by retailers in the Cheyenne area, filed 3:02 p. m.

Cheyenne Order 1-G2-2, Amendment 1, covering retail prices for certain dry grocery items sold by retailers in the Cheyenne area, filed 3:02 p. m.

Cheyenne Order 1-G4-2, Amendment 1, covering retail prices for certain dry grocery items sold by retailers in the Cheyenne area, filed 3:02 p. m.

Cheyenne Order 1-G4A-2, Amendment 1, covering retail prices for certain dry grocery items sold by retailers in the Cheyenne area, filed 3:02 p. m.

REGION XII

Phoenix Order 1-G1-1, Amendment 4, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the Phoenix area, filed 3:02 p. m.

Phoenix Order 1-G2-1, Amendment 4, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the Phoenix area, filed 3:02 p. m.

Phoenix Order 1-G3-1, Amendment 4, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the Phoenix area, filed 3:03 p. m.

Phoenix Order 1-G3A-1, Amendment 4, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the Phoenix area, filed 3:03 p. m.

Phoenix Order 1-G4-1, Amendment 4, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the Phoenix area, filed 3:03 p. m.

Phoenix Order 1-G4A-1, Amendment 4, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the Phoenix area, filed 3:03 p. m.

San Francisco Order 1-G1-1, Amendment 4, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the San Francisco area, filed 3:04 p. m.

San Francisco Order 1-G2-1, Amendment 4, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the San Francisco area, filed 3:04 p. m.

San Francisco Order 1-G3-1, Amendment 4, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the San Francisco area, filed 3:04 p. m.

San Francisco Order 1-G3A-1, Amendment 4, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the San Francisco area, filed 3:04 p. m.

San Francisco Order 1-G4-1, Amendment 4, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the San Francisco area, filed 3:05 p. m.

San Francisco Order 1-G4A-1, Amendment 4, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the San Francisco area, filed 3:05 p. m.

San Francisco Order II-G1-15, Amendment 2, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the Fresno area, filed 3:03 p. m.

San Francisco Order II-G2-15, Amendment 2, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the Fresno area, filed 3:04 p. m.

San Francisco Order II-G4-15, Amendment 2, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the Fresno area, filed 3:04 p. m.

San Francisco Order II-G4-15, Amendment 2, changes the retail ceiling prices for certain food items to reflect changes in wholesale prices in the Fresno area, filed 3:04 p. m.

REGION XIII

Seattle Order 1-G1-2, Amendment 1, changes certain food items for retail sales in Western Washington Area I, filed 3:05 p. m.

Seattle Order 1-G2-2, Amendment 1, changes certain food items for retail sales in Western Washington Area I, filed 3:05 p. m.

Seattle Order 1-G4-2, Amendment 1, changes certain food items for retail sales in Western Washington Area I, filed 3:05 p. m.

Seattle Order 1-G4A-2, Amendment 1, changes certain food items for retail sales in Western Washington Area I, filed 3:05 p. m.

Seattle Order II-G4-1, Amendment 1, changes certain food items for retail sales in Western Washington Area II, filed 3:06 p. m.

Copies of any of these orders may be obtained in any OPS Office in the designated city.

JOSEPH L. DWYER,
Recording Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12626; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952;
5:03 p. m.]

[Region II, Redelegation of Authority 48]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES,
REGION II, NEW YORK, N. Y.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER
SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF GOR 25

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. II, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 78 (17 F. R. 10088) this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority to act under sections 2 and 3 of GOR 25. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of Price Stabilization of Region II:

(a) To disapprove or reduce under section 2 any ceiling price proposed, reported, or established under any ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, so as to bring it in line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by that ceiling price regulation;

(b) To issue an order, under section 3 of GOR 25, fixing an in-line ceiling price for any person subject to a ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, who fails to prepare or keep any record or file any report required in connection with the establishment of his ceiling price, or who fails to establish a ceiling price or to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price if such action is required by the applicable regulation.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect on November 25, 1952.

JAMES G. LYONS,

Regional Director, Region II.

NOVEMBER 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12627; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952;
5:04 p. m.]

[Region IV, Redelegation of Authority 47]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION
IV, RICHMOND, VA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER
SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF GOR 25

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. IV, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 78 (17 F. R. 10088), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority to act under sections 2 and 3 of GOR 25. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region IV:

(a) To disapprove or reduce under section 2 any ceiling price proposed, reported, or established under any ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, so as to bring it in line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by that ceiling price regulation;

(b) To issue an order, under section 3 of GOR 25, fixing an in-line ceiling price for any person subject to a ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, who fails to prepare or keep any record or file any report required in connection with the establishment of his ceiling price, or who fails to establish a ceiling price or to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price if such action is required by the applicable regulation.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect on December 1, 1952.

W. F. BAILEY,
Regional Director, Region IV.

NOVEMBER 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12628; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952;
5:04 p. m.]

[Region V, Redelegation of Authority 52]
DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION
V, ATLANTA, GA.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER
SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF GOR 25

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region V, Atlanta, Georgia, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 78 (17 F. R. 10088) this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority to act under sections 2 and 3 of GOR 25. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Columbia, South Carolina; Jackson, Mississippi; Jacksonville, Florida; Montgomery, Alabama and Nashville, Tennessee District Offices of Price Stabilization:

(a) To disapprove or reduce under section 2 any ceiling price proposed, reported, or established under any ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, so as to bring it in line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by that ceiling price regulation;

(b) To issue an order, under section 3 of GOR 25, fixing an in-line ceiling price for any person subject to a ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, who fails to prepare or keep any record or file any report required in connection with the establishment of his ceiling price, or who fails to establish a ceiling price or to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price if such action is required by the applicable regulation.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of November 12, 1952.

CHARLES B. CLEMENT,
Acting Director
of Regional Office V.

NOVEMBER 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12629; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952;
5:04 p. m.]

[Region VI, Redelegation of Authority 27,
Am. 3, Corr.]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION
VI, CLEVELAND, OHIO

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO TAKE CERTAIN ACTIONS UNDER DR 1, REVISION 1; CORRECTION

Due to clerical error the number "14" was omitted after the number "13" in item 2 (c) of Redelegation of Authority 27, Amendment 3, issued September 29, 1952, but effective September 26, 1952 (17

NOTICES

F. R. 8787). Accordingly, item 2 (c) of Redelegation of Authority No. 27, Amendment 3, is corrected to read as follows:

(c) To grant, deny, request further information or take such other action as the National Office may direct with respect to applications made by Class 2 or Class 2A slaughterers under sections 9, 13, 14, 15 (b), 19 (b) (3) or 19 (b) (5) of Distribution Regulation 1, Revision 1.

SYDNEY A. HESSE,
Regional Director, Region VI.

NOVEMBER 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12630; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952;
5:04 p. m.]

[Region VI, Redelegation of Authority 47]
DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION
VI, CLEVELAND, OHIO

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER
SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF GOR 25

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. VI, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 78 (17 F. R. 10088), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority to act under sections 2 and 3 of GOR 25. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of Price Stabilization located at Detroit, Michigan and Louisville, Kentucky:

(a) To disapprove or reduce under section 2 any ceiling price proposed, reported, or established under any ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, so as to bring it in line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by that ceiling price regulation;

(b) To issue an order, under section 3 of GOR 25, fixing an in-line ceiling price for any person subject to a ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, who fails to prepare or keep any record or file any report required in connection with the establishment of his ceiling price, or who fails to establish a ceiling price or to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price if such action is required by the applicable regulation.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of November 19, 1952.

SYDNEY A. HESSE,
Regional Director, Region VI.

NOVEMBER 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12631; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952;
5:04 p. m.]

[Region VII, Redelegation of Authority 24,
Am. 2]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION
VII, CHICAGO, ILL.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER
SECTION 47 (b), CPR 98, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price

Stabilization, No. VII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 53, Amendment 2 (17 F. R. 9093), this Amendment 2 to Redefinition of Authority No. 24 is hereby issued.

Redelegation of Authority No. 24 is amended by redesignating the present paragraph 4 as paragraph 5 and adding a new paragraph, designated paragraph 4 to read as follows:

4. Authority under section 47 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 98, as amended. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of Price Stabilization located at Indianapolis, Indiana, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to accept statements or published lists of factors affecting prices and of extras filed under section 47 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 98, as amended, to request further information in connection with such filings, and to take all steps necessary to assure that such filings are corrected in accordance with section 47 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 98.

This Redefinition of Authority No. 24, Amendment 2, shall take effect on November 25, 1952.

B. EMMET HARTNETT,
Director of Regional Office No. VII.

NOVEMBER 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12632; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952;
5:04 p. m.]

[Region IX, Redefinition of Authority 28,
Am. 2]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION
IX, KANSAS CITY, MO.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER
SECTION 47 (b), CPR 98, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region IX, pursuant to the provisions of Delegation of Authority No. 53, Amendment 2, dated October 10, 1952 (17 F. R. 9093), this Amendment 2 to Redefinition of Authority No. 28 (17 F. R. 1957), as amended (17 F. R. 6720), is hereby issued.

Redelegation of Authority No. 28 is further amended by redesignating the present paragraph 4 as paragraph 5 and adding a new paragraph, designated paragraph 4, to read as follows:

4. Authority under section 47 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 98, as amended. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region IX, to accept statements or published lists of factors affecting prices and of extras filed under section 47 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 98, as amended, to request further information in connection with such filings, and to take all steps necessary to assure that such filings are corrected in accordance with section 47 (b) of Ceiling Price Regulation 98.

This Amendment 2 to Redefinition of Authority No. 28 shall take effect as of October 30, 1952.

M. A. BROOKS,
Regional Director, Region IX.

NOVEMBER 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12633; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952;
5:05 p. m.]

[Region IX, Redelegation of Authority 33, Revision 1]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION IX, KANSAS CITY, MO.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER CPR 135

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region IX, pursuant to the provisions of Delegation of Authority No. 60, Revision 1, dated October 1, 1952 (17 F. R. 8784), this Revision 1 of Redelegation of Authority No. 33 (17 F. R. 4546), is hereby issued.

Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region IX:

(a) To fix ceiling prices upon application under sections 2.4 and 3.3 of Ceiling Price Regulation 135.

(b) To adjust ceiling prices under sections 2.12 and 2.13 of Ceiling Price Regulation 135.

(c) To request, under section 4.3, further information concerning any ceiling price reported pursuant to the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 135, or concerning any application for a ceiling price made pursuant to the provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 135.

(d) To disapprove or reduce at any time, under section 4.3, ceiling prices determined, reported or proposed under Ceiling Price Regulation 135.

This Revision 1 of Redelegation of Authority No. 33 shall take effect as of October 30, 1952.

M. A. BROOKS,
Regional Director, Region IX.

NOVEMBER 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12634; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952; 5:05 p. m.]

[Region IX, Redelegation of Authority 48]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION IX, KANSAS CITY, MO.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTIONS 6 AND 7 OF THE GCPR

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region IX, pursuant to the provisions of Delegation of Authority No. 76, dated October 6, 1952 (17 F. R. 8997), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region IX:

(a) To act under sections 6 and 7 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, in respect to all matters referred to therein pertaining to applications and reports submitted by wholesalers, retailers and suppliers of services;

(b) To act under sections 6 and 7 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, in respect to all matters referred to therein pertaining to applications and reports submitted by manufacturers whose total gross sales for the last complete fiscal year of commodities manufactured were less than \$250,000, and those submitted by new manufacturers who have not yet completed a fiscal year but who do not expect the total gross

sales of their manufactured commodities to reach \$250,000 during the first complete fiscal year;

(c) To act on any application or report under sections 6 and 7 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, specifically referred for action by the National Office or the Regional Office.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of October 30, 1952.

M. A. BROOKS,
Regional Director, Region IX.

NOVEMBER 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12635; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952; 5:05 p. m.]

[Region XII, Redelegation of Authority 52, Amdt. 1]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XII, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SR 65 TO THE GCPR

By virtue of the authority vested in the Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. XII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 71 (17 F. R. 7063), Redelegation of Authority No. 52 (17 F. R. 7554) is amended to read as follows:

1. *Authority to act under section 3 (f) of SR 65 to GCPR.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region XII, to act under section 3 (f) of SR 65 to the GCPR. All actions in respect to section 3 (f) of SR 65 to the GCPR, taken by field offices previous to this authority, are hereby confirmed and validated.

This amendment shall take effect as of November 3, 1952.

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

NOVEMBER 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12637; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952; 5:06 p. m.]

[Region XIII, Redelegation of Authority 36]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XIII, SEATTLE, WASH.

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF GOR 25

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. XIII, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 78 (17 F. R. 10088), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under sections 2 and 3 of GOR 25.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Boise, Portland, and Spokane District Offices of Price Stabilization, respectively:

(a) To disapprove or reduce under section 2, any ceiling price proposed, reported, or established under any ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, so as to bring it in line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by that ceiling price regulation;

(b) To issue an order, under section 3 of GOR 25, fixing an in-line ceiling price for any person subject to a ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the District Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, who fails to prepare or keep any record or file any report required in connection with the establishment of his ceiling price, or who fails to establish a ceiling price or to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price if such action is required by the applicable regulation;

(c) To act on any application or report under sections 6 and 7 of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, specifically referred for action by the National Office or the Regional Office.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of November 17, 1952.

HAROLD WALSH,
Regional Director, Office of
Price Stabilization, Region XIII.

NOVEMBER 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12638; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952; 5:06 p. m.]

[Region XIV; Redelegation of Authority 21]

TERRITORIAL DIRECTORS

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF GOR 25

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of Region XIV, Office of Price Stabilization, pursuant to Delegation of Authority 78 (17 F. R. 10088), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under sections 2 and 3 of GOR 25.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Territorial Directors of the Office of Price Stabilization in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands:

(a) To disapprove or reduce under section 2 any ceiling price proposed, reported, or established under any ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the Territorial Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, so as to bring it in line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by that ceiling price regulation;

(b) To issue an order, under section 3 of GOR 25, fixing an in-line ceiling price for any person subject to a ceiling price regulation, in connection with which the Territorial Director is authorized to act on an individual price determination or authorization, who fails to prepare or keep any record or file any report required in connection with the establishment of his ceiling price, or who fails to establish a ceiling price or to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price if such action is required by the applicable regulation;

This redelegation of authority shall take effect on November 25, 1952.

EDWARD J. FRIEDLANDER,
Regional Director.

NOVEMBER 24, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12639; Filed, Nov. 24, 1952; 5:06 p. m.]

NOTICES

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 27559]

PHOSPHATE ROCK FROM FLORIDA TO BOONVILLE, IND., AND LEXINGTON, MISS.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

NOVEMBER 21, 1952.

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

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and other carriers.

Commodities involved: Phosphate rock, ground or not ground, slush and floats, and soft phosphate, not acidulated nor ammoniated, carloads.

From: Points in Florida.

To: Boonville, Ind., and Lexington, Miss.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: ACL RR. I. C. C. No. B-3232, Supp. 66; SAL RR. I. C. C. No. A-8153, Supp. 63.

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] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12570; Filed, Nov. 25, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27560]

PHOSPHATE ROCK FROM FLORIDA TO NACOGDOCHES, TEX.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

NOVEMBER 21, 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: Phosphate

rock, ground or not ground, not acidulated nor ammoniated, carloads.

From: Points in Florida.

To: Nacogdoches, Tex.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: ACL RR. I. C. C. No. B-3232, Supp. 66; SAL RR. I. C. C. No. A-8153, Supp. 63.

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] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12571; Filed, Nov. 25, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27561]

PHOSPHATE ROCK FROM FLORIDA TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

NOVEMBER 21, 1952.

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

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

Commodities involved: Phosphate rock, slush and floats, and soft phosphate, carloads.

From: Points in Florida.

To: Charleston, S. C.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: ACL RR. I. C. C. No. B-3232, Supp. 66.

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] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12572; Filed, Nov. 25, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27562]

PHOSPHATE ROCK FROM FLORIDA TO LAUREL AND NEWTON, MISS.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

NOVEMBER 21, 1952.

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

Filed by: R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for The Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company, and other carriers.

Commodities involved: Phosphate rock, slush and floats, and soft phosphate, not acidulated nor ammoniated, carloads.

From: Points in Florida.

To: Laurel and Newton, Miss.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: SAL RR. I. C. C. No. A-8153, Supp. 63.

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] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-12573; Filed, Nov. 25, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]