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VOLUME 18 NUMBER 19

Washington, Thursday, January 29, 1953

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10432

ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.

2. The Committee shall advise the President, the Assistant to the President, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to changes in the organization and activities of the executive branch of the Government which, in its opinion, would promote economy and efficiency in the operations of that branch.

3. The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the President and shall serve as such members without compensation.

4. The expenditures of the Committee shall be paid out of an allotment to be made by the President from the appropriation entitled "Emergency Fund for the President—National Defense" in Title I of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953 (Public Law 455, 82nd Congress), approved July 5, 1952. Such payments shall be made without regard to the provisions of (a) section 3681 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 672), (b) section 9 of the act of March 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 1027 (31 U. S. C. 673), and (c) such other laws as the President may hereafter specify.

DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 24, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-1020; Filed, Jan. 27, 1953; 12:55 p. m.]

TITLE 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chapter I—Civil Service Commission

PART 2—APPOINTMENT THROUGH THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM

TEMPORARY RENEWABLE APPOINTMENT

Effective February 27, 1953, paragraph (j) is added to § 2.114 as follows:

§ 2.114 *Temporary appointment.*

* * *

(j) *Temporary renewable appointment.* Any person who is eligible and selected for appointment or reappointment to a continuing position under any regulation of the Commission and who enters on duty on or after his seventieth birthday shall be given a temporary appointment under the authority of this paragraph for a period of not to exceed one year. Any person who is serving under this authority and who would otherwise be eligible under any regulation of the Commission for promotion, demotion, reassignment or transfer may be given a new temporary appointment by any agency in lieu of such noncompetitive action under the authority of this paragraph. Temporary appointments under this paragraph may be renewed for additional successive one-year periods at the discretion of the appointing officer without prior approval of the Civil Service Commission. Persons appointed under the authority of this paragraph do not thereby acquire a competitive civil service status. Persons serving under temporary appointments under this authority in positions within the scope of the Classification Act of 1949 are eligible for periodic step-increases and additional step-increases for superior accomplishment in accordance with Subpart A of Part 25 of this chapter.

(R. S. 1753, sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403; 5 U. S. C. 631, 633. E. O. 9830, Feb. 24, 1947, 12 F. R. 1259; 3 CFR 1947 Supp.)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] C. L. EDWARDS,
Executive Director.

[F. R. Doc. 53-966; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:47 a. m.]

PART 4—GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART 25—FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' PAY REGULATIONS

EFFECTIVE DATE

The amendments to §§ 4.301 (a) (10) and 25.102 (h) (F. R. Doc. 53-397) are effective as of the date of publication in

(Continued on p. 619)

CONTENTS

THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL REGISTER

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CONTENTS—Continued

CONTENTS—Continued

CONTENTS—Continued

CODIFICATION GUIDE

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

CODIFICATION GUIDE—Con.

the FEDERAL REGISTER, that is, January 15, 1953.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] C. L. EDWARDS,
Executive Director.

[F. R. Doc. 53-988; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 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. 5]

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 in Part 76 of Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, 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;
Hartford and New Haven Counties, in Connecticut;
Cumberland, Kennebec and York Counties, in Maine;
City of Baltimore, in Maryland;
Bristol, Essex, Hampden, Middlesex, and Norfolk Counties, in Massachusetts;
Jackson, Jefferson, and St. Louis Counties, in Missouri;
Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, and Ocean Counties, in New Jersey.
Albany and New York Counties and Clarkstown Township, in Rockland County, in New York;
Council Grove, Mustang, Oklahoma and Greeley Townships, in Oklahoma County, in Oklahoma;
Bucks, Delaware, Lehigh and York Counties, in Pennsylvania;
Bristol and Providence Counties, in Rhode Island;
Bexar County, 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:

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:

Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, in California;
Hartford and New Haven Counties, in Connecticut;
Cumberland, Kennebec and York Counties, in Maine;
City of Baltimore, in Maryland;
Essex, Hampden, and Norfolk Counties, in Massachusetts;
Jackson, Jefferson, and St. Louis Counties, in Missouri;
Middlesex County, in New Jersey;
Bexar County, in Texas.

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

This amendment includes Bergen County, New Jersey, within the areas in which vesicular exanthema has been found to exist and in which a quarantine has been established, and deletes said County from designation as merely a quarantined area. All of the restrictions of the quarantine and regulations in 9 CFR Part 76, Subpart B, as amended (17 F. R. 10538, as amended) continue in force with respect to shipments of swine and carcasses, parts and offal of swine from Bergen County, New Jersey.

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

Cooper Township, in Kalamazoo County, in Michigan;
The State of Rhode Island, except Bristol and Providence Counties;
Shelby County, and that part of Fayette County lying west of State Highways 59 and 76, in Tennessee.

Hereafter, none of the restrictions of the quarantine and regulations in 9 CFR Part 76, Subpart B, as amended (17 F. R. 10538, as amended) 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, 1265, as amended, 21 U. S. C. 120, 111, 123, 125. Interprets or applies sec. 7, 23 Stat. 32, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 117)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 23d day of January 1953.

[SEAL] EZRA TAFT BENSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 53-967; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 10—ATOMIC ENERGY

Chapter I—Atomic Energy Commission

PART 80—GENERAL RULES OF PROCEDURE ON APPLICATIONS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF REASONABLE ROYALTY FEE, JUST COMPENSATION, OR THE GRANT OF AN AWARD FOR PATENTS, INVENTIONS OR DISCOVERIES

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended (60 Stat. 755–775; 42 U. S. C. 1801–1819) and to section 4 (a) of the Administrative Procedures Act of 1946 (P. L. 404, 79th Congress) and in accordance with § 80.5 of Title 10, Chapter I, Part 80, Code of Federal Regulations, entitled "General Rules of Procedure on Applications for Determination of Reasonable Royalty Fee, Just Compensation or Grant of Award for Patents, Inventions or Discoveries", promulgated on June 18, 1948, and published in Volume 13, No. 91, Pages 2487 et seq. of the FEDERAL REGISTER for May 8, 1948,

changes in the general rules are set forth hereunder.

A. There is added to the general provisions of the general rules a new section designated as § 80.6 reading as follows:

§ 80.6 *Records of Board.* The records of the Board in cases filed before it, including the application, the response, the transcript and any other portion of the record, shall be open to public inspection unless (a) the Board otherwise directs upon a determination that opening of the records to public inspection would be contrary to the public interest or, (b) opening of the records is not in accord with security regulations and requirements of the Commission.

B. There is added to the general provisions of the general rules a new section designated as § 80.7 reading as follows:

§ 80.7 *Motions.* Motions may be made before the Board upon reasonable notice to the other parties.

C. Paragraph (b) of § 80.44 is revised to read as follows:

(b) The Board may, at its discretion, announce at the hearing a reasonable period within which either party may submit to the Board proposed findings and a proposed recommendation. Such proposals shall be in writing, in quintuplicate, and copies shall be served on the opposing party.

D. Paragraph (a) of § 80.60 is revised to read as follows:

(a) Upon the expiration of the period prescribed in § 80.51, the Board shall proceed to a final consideration of the application on the basis of the entire record, including any exceptions, and the briefs in support filed by either party. The Board shall resolve questions of fact by what it deems to be the greater weight of the evidence and shall make its decision on the entire record. Its findings as to the facts shall be supported by reliable, probative and substantial evidence. The Board shall enter an appropriate order, together with a statement of its reasons or basis, determining as the case may be a reasonable royalty fee, the amount of just compensation, or the amount of an award, or such other disposition as its determination requires.

The foregoing additions and revisions to the rules shall be effective February 1, 1953.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 23d day of January 1953.

M. W. BOYER,
General Manager.

[F. R. Doc. 53-960; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket 5982]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

AMERICAN GREETINGS CORP.

Subpart—*Discriminating in price under section 2, Clayton Act as amended—Payment for services or facilities for processing or sale under 2 (d):* § 3.825 *Allowances for services or facilities: Furnishing services or facilities for processing, handling, etc., under 2 (e):* § 3.830 *Furnishing services or facilities.* In or in connection with the sale of greeting cards, or of any other related products such as paper and ribbons for wrapping gifts, in commerce, and among other things, as in order set forth, (I), (a) making or contracting to make any payment to or for the benefit of any customer unless a payment is offered to be made or otherwise made available to each of all other competing customers; (b) making or contracting to make, to or for the benefit of competing customers, any payments in amounts which are not determined by a percentage of dollar volume of purchases or of some other measureable base; (c) making or contracting to make, to or for the benefit of any customer, any payment in an amount equal to and determined by any percentage of dollar volume of purchases or of any other measurable base unless such a payment in an amount equal to and determined by the same percentage of dollar volume or of such other measurable base, as the case may be, is offered to be made or otherwise made available to each of all other competing customers; and (d) making or contracting to make, to or for the benefit of any customer, any payment unless such a payment is made available on proportionally equal terms to each of all other competing customers; and (II), (a) discriminating between or among competing purchasers by furnishing any service or facility to any of them unless a service or facility is offered to be furnished or otherwise accorded to each of all of the others; (b) discriminating between or among competing purchasers by furnishing any service or facility without charge to any of them unless a service or facility is offered to be furnished or otherwise accorded without charge to each of all of the others; (c) discriminating between or among competing purchasers by furnishing them any service or facility in amounts which are not determined by a percentage of dollar volume of purchases or of some other measurable base; (d) discriminating between or among competing purchasers by furnishing any service or facility to any of them in amounts equal to and determined by any percentage of dollar volume of purchases or of any other measurable base unless such service or facility in an amount equal to and determined by the same percentage of dollar volume of purchases or of such other measureable base, as the case may be, is offered to be furnished or otherwise made available to each of all of the others; and (e) discriminating between or among competing purchasers by furnishing any service or facility to them upon terms not accorded to all of them in proportionally equal terms; prohibited, subject to the provision, that as used in part (I) of the order "payment" means the payment of anything of value as compensation or in consideration for any services or facilities furnished by or through any customer of respondent in connection with his handling, offering for resale, or resale of products sold by him by respondent; to the further provision that as used in part (II) of the order, (1) "service or facility" means any services or facilities connected with the handling, offering for resale, or resale of respondent's products by purchasers who bought them from respondent for resale; and (2) "furnishing" means furnishing, contracting to furnish, or contributing to furnishing; and to the further provisions that in any proceeding in which respondent is charged with having violated such order nothing therein contained shall prevent respondent from defending against such charges by showing (a) that at or about the same time respondent offered to furnish to each of its customers who compete in the resale of its products a promotional service, facility, or payment; (b) that the service, facility, or payment which respondent offered to furnish to each customer was, under reasonable terms and conditions, usable by him and suitable to his facilities and business; (c) that respondent did not refuse to offer to furnish to any customer any kind of service, facility, or payment so usable by and suitable to such customer if respondent offered to furnish a service, facility, or payment of that kind to any other customer; (d) that the services, facilities, or payments which respondent offered to furnish were of a cost value equal to a uniform percentage of the sales (or purchases) of respondent's products by each customer during a specified and identical period of time; (e) that respondent promptly informed all competing customers of the kind and amount of the service, facility, or payment which it offered to furnish to each customer and the terms and conditions of the offer; (f) that, if such an offer to any customer was conditioned upon such customer furnishing some reciprocal service, facility, or payment, (1) such offers to all competing customers were also so conditioned, (2) the reciprocal service, facility, or payment required to be furnished by each customer was, under reasonable terms and conditions, available from such customer and suitable to his facilities and business, (3) respondent did not refuse to condition such offer to any customer upon the furnishing of any kind of reciprocal service, facility, or payment so available from and suitable to such customer if such offer by respondent to any other customer was conditioned upon the furnishing of that kind of reciprocal service, facility, or payment, and (4) there was an equality of ratio among all customers as to the measurable cost of the service, facility, or payment offered to be furnished by respondent and the reciprocal service, facility, or payment required to be furnished by the customer; and (g) that, after taking every reasonable precaution to see that each of all competing customers to whom respondent furnished any service, facility, or payment had complied with every requirement of the terms and conditions or respondent's offer, respondent ceased to furnish any service, facility, or payment to any and all of such customers as to whom respondent knew, or had reason to believe, had not so complied.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 45) [Cease and desist order, American Greetings Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, Docket 5982, October 23, 1952]

Subpart—*Appropriating values of competitor:* § 3.300 *Appropriating values of competitor.* Subpart—*Cutting off competitors' or others' access to customers or market:* § 3.560 *Interfering generally with distributive outlets;* § 3.585 *Removing or substituting product.* Subpart—*Interfering with competitors or their goods—Goods:* § 3.1100 *Misadjusting and tampering with;* § 3.1105 *Removing or substituting product.* In or in connection with the sale of greeting cards, or of any other related products such as paper and ribbons for wrapping gifts, in commerce, and among other things, as in order set forth, (a) offering to buy or buying and taking over stocks of greeting cards sold and distributed by competitors to retail sellers; (b) agreeing or arranging with retail sellers to junk and destroy stocks of greeting cards distributed to such retail sellers by competitors; (c) agreeing or arranging with retail sellers to remove from normal channels of distribution stocks of greeting cards distributed to such retail sellers by competitors; (d) agreeing or arranging with retail sellers of greeting cards distributed to such retail sellers by competitors to take over and remount so as to obscure and to make difficult the identification of trade-marks and trade names of competitors; (e) acting to return, through interstate commerce, to retail sellers, greeting cards produced by competitors after identification has been obscured and otherwise made difficult through various ways and means, including those specified in the immediately preceding prohibition; and (f) arranging or acting to have its salesmen and its other representatives make arrangements of displays of greeting cards in stores of retail sellers in such way that greeting cards produced by its competitors are displayed as if they were products of respondent; prohibited.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 722; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 45) [Cease and desist order, American Greetings Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, Docket 5982, October 23, 1952]

This proceeding was heard by Abner E. Lipscomb, hearing examiner, upon the complaint of the Commission, and a hearing at which, respondent having failed to file an answer or to appear or show cause why the order in the notice accompanying the complaint should not be issued, counsel supporting the complaint offered proof of due service thereof and rested his case.

Thereafter, pursuant to the provisions of the notice accompanying the complaint, said examiner made his initial decision in which he found the facts to be as alleged in the complaint and issued the order contained in such notice.

No appeal having been filed from said initial decision of said hearing examiner as provided for in Rule XXII, nor any other action taken as thereby provided to prevent said initial decision becoming the decision of the Commission thirty days from service thereof upon the parties, said initial decision, including said order to cease and desist, accordingly, under the provisions of said Rule XXII became the decision of the Commission on October 23, 1952.

The said order to cease and desist is as follows:

It is ordered, That respondent, American Greetings Corporation, a corporation, its officers, employees, agents, and representatives, directly or through any corporate or other device, in or in connection with the sale of greeting cards, or of any other related products such as paper and ribbons for wrapping gifts, in commerce, as commerce is defined in the aforesaid Clayton Act as amended, do forthwith cease and desist from:

I. A. Making or contracting to make any payment to or for the benefit of any customer unless a payment is offered to be made or otherwise made available to each of all other competing customers.

B. Making or contracting to make, to or for the benefit of competing customers, any payments in amounts which are not determined by a percentage of dollar volume of purchases or of some other measurable base.

C. Making or contracting to make, to or for the benefit of any customer, any payment in an amount equal to and determined by any percentage of dollar volume of purchases or of any other measurable base unless such a payment in an amount equal to and determined by the same percentage of dollar volume or of such other measurable base, as the case may be, is offered to be made or otherwise made available to each of all other competing customers.

D. Making or contracting to make, to or for the benefit of any customer, any payment unless such a payment is made available on proportionally equal terms to each of all other competing customers.

As used in Part I of this order, "payment" means the payment of anything of value as compensation or in consideration for any services or facilities furnished by or through any customer of respondent in connection with his handling, offering for resale, or resale of products sold to him by respondent.

II. A. Discriminating between or among competing purchasers by furnishing any service or facility to any of them unless a service or facility is offered to be furnished or otherwise accorded to each of all of the others.

B. Discriminating between or among competing purchasers by furnishing any service or facility without charge to any of them unless a service or facility is offered to be furnished or otherwise accorded without charge to each of all of the others.

C. Discriminating between or among competing purchasers by furnishing them any service or facility in amounts which are not determined by a percentage of dollar volume of purchases or of some other measurable base.

D. Discriminating between or among competing purchasers by furnishing any service or facility to any of them in amounts equal to and determined by any percentage of dollar volume of purchases or of any other measurable base unless such service or facility in an amount equal to and determined by the same percentage of dollar volume of purchases or of such other measurable base, as the case may be, is offered to be furnished or otherwise made available to each of all of the others.

E. Discriminating between or among competing purchasers by furnishing any service or facility to them upon terms not accorded to all of them on proportionally equal terms. As used in Part II of this Order:

1. "Service or facility" means any services or facilities connected with the handling, offering for resale, or resale of respondent's products by purchasers who bought them from respondent for resale.

2. "Furnishing" means furnishing, contracting to furnish, or contributing to furnishing.

III. *Provided,* That in any proceeding in which respondent is charged with having violated this order nothing herein contained shall prevent respondent from defending against such charges by showing:

A. That at or about the same time respondent offered to furnish to each of its customers who compete in the resale of its products a promotional service, facility, or payment;

B. That the service, facility, or payment which respondent offered to furnish to each customer was, under reasonable terms and conditions, usable by him and suitable to his facilities and business;

C. That respondent did not refuse to offer to furnish to any customer any kind of service, facility, or payment so usable by and suitable to such customer if respondent offered to furnish a service, facility, or payment of that kind to any other customer;

D. That the services, facilities, or payments which respondent offered to furnish were of a cost value equal to a uniform percentage of the sales (or purchases) of respondent's products by each customer during a specified and identical period of time;

E. That respondent promptly informed all competing customers of the kind and amount of the service, facility, or payment which it offered to furnish to each customer and the terms and conditions of the offer;

F. That, if such an offer to any customer was conditioned upon such customer furnishing some reciprocal service, facility, or payment, (1) such offers to all competing customers were also so conditioned, (2) the reciprocal service, facility, or payment required to be furnished by each customer was, under reasonable terms and conditions, available from such customer and suitable to his facilities and business, (3) respondent did not refuse to condition such offer to any customer upon the furnishing of any kind of reciprocal service, facility, or payment so available from and suitable to such customer if such offer by respondent to any other customer was conditioned upon the furnishing of that kind of reciprocal service, facility, or payment, and (4) there was an equality of ratio among all customers as to the measurable cost of the service, facility, or payment offered to be furnished by respondent and the reciprocal service, facility,

or payment required to be furnished by the customer; and

G. That, after taking every reasonable precaution to see that each of all competing customers to whom respondent furnished any service, facility, or payment had complied with every requirement of the terms and conditions of respondent's offer, respondent ceased to furnish any service, facility, or payment to any and all of such customers as to whom respondent knew, or had reason to believe, had not so complied.

It is further ordered, That respondent, American Greetings Corporation, a corporation, its officers, employees, agents and representatives, directly or through any corporate or other device, in or in connection with the sale of greeting cards or of any other related products, such as paper and ribbons for wrapping gifts, in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the aforesaid Federal Trade Commission Act as amended, do forthwith cease and desist from:

A. Offering to buy or buying and taking over stocks of greeting cards and distributed by competitors to retail sellers;

B. Agreeing or arranging with retail sellers to junk and destroy stocks of greeting cards distributed to such retail sellers by competitors;

C. Agreeing or arranging with retail sellers to remove from normal channels of distribution stocks of greeting cards distributed to such retail sellers by competitors;

D. Agreeing or arranging with retail sellers of greeting cards distributed to such retail sellers by competitors to take over and remount so as to obscure and to make difficult the identification of trademarks and trade names of competitors;

E. Acting to return, through interstate commerce, to retail sellers, greeting cards produced by competitors after identification has been obscured and otherwise made difficult through various ways and means, including those specified in the immediately preceding subparagraph; and

F. Arranging or acting to have its salesmen and its other representatives make arrangements of displays of greeting cards in stores of retail sellers in such way that greeting cards produced by its competitors are displayed as if they were products of respondent.

By "Decision of the Commission and order to file report of compliance," Docket 5982, October 23, 1952, which announced and decreed fruition of said initial decision, report of compliance was required as follows:

It is ordered, That the respondent herein shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon him of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which he has complied with the order to cease and desist.

By the Commission.

Issued: October 23, 1952.

[SEAL] D. C. DANIEL, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 53-999; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:53 a. m.]

TITLE 29—LABOR

Chapter V—Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor

PART 689—SUGAR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN PUERTO RICO

MINIMUM WAGE ORDER

Pursuant to section 5 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, hereinafter called the act, the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, by Administrative Order No. 421, as amended by Administrative Order No. 422, appointed Special Industry Committee No. 12 for Puerto Rico, hereinafter called the Committee, and directed the Committee to investigate conditions in a number of industries in Puerto Rico specified and defined in the order, including the Sugar Manufacturing Industry in Puerto Rico, and to recommend minimum wage rates for employees engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce in such industries.

For purposes of investigating conditions in and recommending minimum wage rates for the Sugar Manufacturing Industry, the Committee included three disinterested persons representing the public, a like number representing employers, and a like number representing employees in the Sugar Manufacturing Industry, and was composed of residents of Puerto Rico and of the United States outside of Puerto Rico.

After investigating economic and competitive conditions in the Sugar Manufacturing Industry in Puerto Rico, the Committee filed with the Administrator a report containing its recommendation for a minimum wage rate of 75 cents an hour to be paid to employees in the Sugar Manufacturing Industry in Puerto Rico who are engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

Pursuant to notices published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 30, 1952 (17 F. R. 7946-7949) and October 21, 1952 (17 F. R. 9564) and circulated to all interested persons, a public hearing upon the Committee's recommendations was held before the Administrator in Washington, D. C., on November 6, 1952, at which all interested parties were given an opportunity to be heard.

Subsequent to the hearing, briefs including proposed findings and conclusions were filed by interested parties.

Upon reviewing all the evidence adduced in this proceeding, and after giving consideration to the provisions of the act, particularly sections 5 and 8 thereof, I have concluded that the recommendation of the Committee for a minimum wage rate of 75 cents an hour in the Sugar Manufacturing Industry in Puerto Rico, as defined, was made in accordance with law, is supported by the evidence adduced at the hearing, and taking into consideration the same factors as are required to be considered by the Committee, will carry out the purposes of sections 5 and 8 of the act.

I have set forth my decision in a document entitled "Findings and Opinion of the Administrator in the Matter of the Recommendation of Special Industry Committee No. 12 for Puerto Rico for a Minimum Wage Rate in the Sugar Manufacturing Industry in Puerto Rico," a copy of which may be had upon request addressed to the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Accordingly, pursuant to authority under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (52 Stat. 1060, as amended; 29 U. S. C. 201), I hereby approve the said minimum wage recommendation, and the wage order contained in this part is hereby revised to read as set forth below, to become effective March 2, 1953.

Sec.

AUTHORITY: §§ 689.1 to 689.4 issued under sec. 8, 52 Stat. 1064, as amended; 29 U. S. C. 208.

§ 689.1 *Approval of recommendation of industry committee.* The Committee's recommendation is hereby approved.

§ 689.2 *Wage rate.* Wages at a rate of not less than 75 cents per hour shall be paid under section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, by every employer to each of his employees in the sugar manufacturing industry in Puerto Rico who is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce.

§ 689.3 *Notice of order.* Every employer employing any employees so engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce in the sugar manufacturing industry in Puerto Rico shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place in each department of his establishment where such employees are working such notices of this order as shall be prescribed, from time to time, by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor and shall give such other notice as the Division may prescribe.

§ 689.4 *Definition of the sugar manufacturing industry in Puerto Rico.* The sugar manufacturing industry in Puerto Rico, to which this part shall apply, is hereby defined as follows: The production of raw sugar, cane juice, molasses and refined sugar, and incidental by-products and all railroad transportation activities carried on by a producer of any of these products (or by any firm owned or controlled by or owning and controlling such producer, or by any firm owned or controlled by the parent company of such producer), where the railroad transportation activities are in whole or in part used for the production or shipment of the products of the industry, and any transportation activities by truck or other vehicle performed by a producer of the products of the industry in connection with the production or shipment of such products by such producer: *Provided, however,* That the industry shall not include any activity covered by the wage orders for the shipping

industry or the railroad, railway express and property motor transport industry in Puerto Rico.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of January 1953.

WM. R. MCCOMB,
Administrator,
Wage and Hour Division,
Department of Labor.

[F. R. Doc. 53-987; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 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 6, Revision 1, Amdt. 2]

GCPR, SR 63—AREA MILK PRICE ADJUSTMENTS

AMPR 6—MILK PRODUCTS FOR FLUID CONSUMPTION IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS., MILK MARKETING AREA

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738) and Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (16 F. R. 9559), and Delegation of Authority No. 41 (16 F. R. 12679), this Amendment 2 to Area Milk Price Regulation 6, Revision 1, is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment makes a substantial change in the method of establishing ceiling prices for new items.

Section 3 has been clarified to show definitely the sales and sellers covered by this revised regulation.

A typographical error in Example No. 1 of section 5 (b) has been eliminated.

Prior to this amendment sellers who were unable to establish a ceiling price for the sale of an item either because they did not sell the item during the period December 19, 1950, through January 25, 1951, or because they could not price the item under section 5 or 6 of this regulation, or for any other reason, were required to make application for establishment of a ceiling price. The item could not be sold until the applicant was notified by Letter Order of his ceiling price or method of computing a ceiling price.

A year's experience has shown that a modification of the procedure set forth in section 7 is desirable. Accordingly, the Food Division of the Regional Office has made a thorough study and analysis of the applications processed during the past year, and as a result they have recommended that section 7 should be revised in order that the marketing of new items will be facilitated.

The basic technique used in this amendment is competitive pricing. A seller determines his ceiling prices for new items by using the ceiling prices of his most closely competitive seller who sells the same item or an item substantially similar to the new item. This is Method 1.

Method 2 is designed for sellers who cannot determine a ceiling price under Method 1. Processors and processor-distributors determine their ceiling prices by applying to the total unit direct labor and direct material costs for the new item the percentage markup they currently receive over the total unit direct labor and direct material costs for a comparison item. No percentage markup is permitted on container cost. Distributors determine their ceiling prices for new items by applying to the net invoice cost for the new item the percentage markup they currently receive over the current net invoice cost for the comparison item. Under Methods 1 and 2, sales of new items may be made as soon as the required report is sent, by registered mail, to the Boston Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization.

Sellers who cannot determine a ceiling price for a new item under either the first or second method must apply in writing to the Director of the Boston Regional Office for establishment of a ceiling price. The applicant may not sell the new item until the Director has issued a letter order establishing a ceiling price for the new item.

Certain minor changes and clarifications have been made in sections 14 and 17; and the terms "class of purchaser" and "comparison item" have been defined in section 17.

The Director of the Boston Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and to all relative factors of general applicability.

In the formulation of this amendment the Director of the Boston Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization has consulted with industry representatives to the extent practicable, and has given due consideration to their recommendations. In his judgment this amendment is generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Area Milk Price Regulation 6, Revision 1, is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 3 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. *Sellers and sales covered by this revised regulation.* This revised regulation covers retail and wholesale sales of milk, cream, and cottage cheese by a processor to a distributor and by a processor-distributor and a distributor to purchasers other than distributors. It does not cover sales by stores.

2. Example No. 1 in section 5 (b) is amended to read as follows:

Example No. 1. You are a processor or distributor of milk in quart containers. The price of $5.95 per hundredweight specified for Class I milk in section 5 (a) is later increased to $6.39 per hundredweight. Subtract $5.95 from $6.39 and divide the difference of $0.44 by 46.5 (the number of quarts in 100 pounds of milk). The equivalent rate of increase per quart of milk is therefore 0.946 cent per quart.

3. Section 7 is deleted and the following is inserted in lieu thereof.

SEC. 7. *Ceiling prices for new items and for new sellers.* (a) This section applies to you if you are unable to determine a ceiling price under section 4 for the sale of an item covered by this revised regulation either because you did not sell that item during the period December 19, 1950, through January 25, 1951, or because during that period you did not sell that item in a Massachusetts Milk Marketing Area included in the Springfield, Massachusetts, Milk Marketing Area, and you now wish to do so, or for any other reason. In such case you determine your ceiling price for the sale of that item, hereinafter referred to as the "new item," by the first of the following two methods applicable to you:

(1) *First Method.* If your most closely competitive seller (as that term is defined in the General Ceiling Price Regulation) sells the same item or, lacking the same item, a substantially similar item to the same class of purchaser, your ceiling price for the new item shall be the same as the ceiling price of that seller for the same or substantially similar item.

(2) *Second Method.* If the First Method is not applicable to you, but you have a ceiling price under this regulation for a "comparison item" (as that term is defined in section 17 (g) and:

(i) If you are a processor or a processor-distributor, you shall determine your ceiling price for the new item by applying to your total unit direct labor and direct material costs for the new item the percentage markup you are currently receiving on the total unit direct labor and direct material costs for the comparison item. (The term "material" does not include the container in which an item is contained.) If your current unit cost for the container in which the new item is contained is greater than the current unit cost for the container in which the comparison item is contained, your ceiling price determined under this Second Method may include the dollar-and-cents difference per unit between such costs. If your current unit cost for the container in which the new item is contained is less than the current unit cost for the container in which the comparison item is contained, your ceiling price so determined shall reflect the difference between such costs.

(ii) If you are a distributor, you shall determine your ceiling price for the new item by applying to your current net invoice cost for the new item the percentage markup you are currently receiving over net invoice cost on the comparison item.

(3) *General provisions.* Once you have determined your ceiling price under subparagraphs (1) or (2) of this paragraph, you may not redetermine that price, except as provided in section 5 of this revised regulation. Before selling the new item for which you have so determined a ceiling price, you must file the report required by subparagraph (4) of this paragraph.

(4) *Report.* You shall file your report, by registered mail, with the Boston Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization, Boston 9, Massachusetts. Your report shall state the name and location of your establishment, and shall give the following information: the reason you are unable to determine your ceiling price for the new item under section 4 of this revised regulation; a description of the new item and the size and type of container in which that item is contained; the Massachusetts Milk Marketing Areas included in the Springfield, Massachusetts, Milk Marketing Area in which you propose to sell that item; the class of purchaser in each such area to whom you propose to sell that item, and your determined ceiling price therefor to each such class of purchaser in each such area; and if your determined ceiling price for the new item is based on the method provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, your report shall also include: the name and type of business of your most closely competitive seller (e. g., processor, processor-distributor, or distributor), and the location of his establishment; your reasons for selecting him as your most closely competitive seller; a description of the same item that competitor sells; and if that competitor does not sell the same item but does sell an item substantially similar thereto, your report shall also include a statement showing the differences in specifications of that item from your new item; and:

(i) If you are a processor or processor-distributor your report shall also include a description of the raw and other materials of which the new item is composed, and its butterfat content, and the current producer price on which your determined ceiling price is based;

(ii) If you are a distributor, your report shall also include your net invoice cost for the new item and the name and address of each of your suppliers.

(5) Additional information to be furnished by a seller whose determined ceiling price is based on the method provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph. If your determined ceiling price for the new item is based on the method provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, and:

(i) If you are a processor or a processor-distributor, your report shall also include a description of the raw and other materials of which the new item is composed, and its butterfat content; your current unit direct labor and direct material costs for that item; the current unit cost of the container in which that item is contained; the producer price upon which your ceiling price is based; a description of the raw and other materials of which the comparison item is composed; your total unit direct labor and direct material costs for that item; the size and type of container in which that item is contained and the current unit cost thereof; the percentage markup you are currently receiving on your total unit direct labor and direct material costs for that item; and your current ceiling price for that item.

(ii) If you are a distributor your report shall also include a description of the comparison item, including the size and type of container in which it is contained; your most recent net invoice cost per unit for that item; the percentage markup you are currently receiving over your net invoice cost for that item; your current ceiling price for that item; the differences in specifications of that comparison item from the new item; and your net invoice cost for the new item.

4. The following new section is inserted immediately following section 7.

SEC. 7a. *Sellers who cannot price under other sections.* (a) If you claim that you are unable to determine your ceiling price for an item covered by this revised regulation under any of the foregoing provisions of this revised regulation (which, in the opinion of the Director of the Boston Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization, provide adequate pricing instructions for determination of ceiling prices for the sale of items covered by this revised regulation), you may apply in writing for the establishment of a ceiling price for that item, hereinafter called the "new item." The application shall be sent by registered mail to the Director of the Boston Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization, Boston 9, Massachusetts. You may not sell the new item until the Director has issued a letter order establishing your ceiling price for the sale of that item.

(b) What your application must contain. An application filed under the provisions of this section must contain the following: the name and location of your establishment; an explanation of why you are unable to determine your ceiling price for the new item under any other provisions of this revised regulation; a list of the Massachusetts Milk Marketing Areas included in the Springfield, Massachusetts, Milk Marketing Area in which you propose to sell the item; the classes of purchaser in each such area to whom you propose to sell that item and your proposed ceiling price therefor to each such class of purchaser; the basis used by you to determine that price and the reason you believe that price is in line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by this revised regulation; and

(1) (If you are a processor or a processor-distributor) a description of the new item, including the raw and other materials of which it is composed, and its butterfat content; your current unit direct labor and direct material costs for that item; the current unit cost of the container in which the item is contained; and the current producer price, in each of the areas listed by you, for the milk product from which the new item is processed.

(2) (i) (If you are a distributor) a description of the new item and the size and type of container in which it is contained; your net invoice cost per unit for the new item; and the name and address of each of your suppliers of that item.

(ii) The application shall be signed by the applicant personally if an individual; if a partnership, by a partner; and if a corporation or association, by an officer thereof; or by any other person authorized in writing by the applicant to make the application.

5. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of section 8 are amended to read as follows:

(b) Within five days after the date of an official announcement indicating that the price of a product specified: (i) In section 5 (a), or (ii) in a report filed by you under section 7, or (iii) in a letter order issued to you under section 7a is less than the applicable producer price specified therefor, you shall deposit in the mail a registered letter to the Director of the Boston Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization, Boston 9, Massachusetts, giving the following information:

(1) Your ceiling price as determined: (i) Under sections 4 or 7, or (ii) as established in a letter order issued pursuant to section 7a of this revised regulation for each item of fluid milk products;

(2) The adjusted ceiling price for each item of fluid milk products determined under section 5 (b) of this revised regulation.

(c) Upward adjustments in your ceiling prices pursuant to section 5 (b) of this revised regulation, may not be made before you deposit in the mail a registered letter to the Director of the Boston Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization, Boston 9, Massachusetts, giving the information listed in paragraph (b) of this section.

6. Section 14 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 14. *Power of Director to disapprove or revise reported prices.* The Director of the Boston Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization may at any time disapprove and revise downward ceiling prices reported pursuant to the provisions of sections 7 and 8 so as to bring prices so reported into line with the level of ceiling prices otherwise established by this revised regulation.

7. Paragraph (f) of section 17 is deleted.

8. Section 17 is further amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:

(f) *Class of purchaser.* "Class of purchaser" refers to a seller's practice in setting different prices for sales of an item to different purchasers or kinds of purchasers, or to purchasers located in different areas, or for different quantities or container sizes or under different terms and conditions of sale.

(g) *Comparison item.* This term extends only to items which fall within the definition of the term "Milk products for fluid consumption" as defined in Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation. In addition, the comparison item must be an item the ceiling price for which was established pursuant to this revised regulation; must be the item most nearly like the new item; and must be one with lower current unit direct costs (when the applicant is a processor or processor-distributor) or with lower current net invoice cost (when the applicant is a distributor); and if there is no such item with such lower current unit direct costs or such lower net invoice cost, the comparison

item is the one with the same or next higher current unit direct costs, or next higher current net invoice cost, whichever is applicable.

(h) *Terms not defined in this revised regulation.* Terms not defined in this revised regulation but defined in Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation or in the General Ceiling Price Regulation shall be construed as therein defined unless otherwise clearly required by the context of this revised regulation.

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

Effective date. This amendment 2 to Area Milk Price Regulation 6, Revision 1, under Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, is effective January 27, 1953.

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

JOSEPH M. MCDONOUGH,
Regional Director, Region I,
Office of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 27, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-1025; Filed, Jan. 27, 1953; 4:51 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 65, Amdt. 3]

CPR 65—CEILING PRICES FOR CANNED SALMON

SALES OF ITEMS NOT LISTED IN SECTION 4 (A)

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Amendment 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation 65 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 65 provided for application to the Regional Office of Region 13 of the Office of Price Stabilization at Seattle, Washington, for the establishment of ceiling prices for varieties, container sizes, or types and styles of pack not listed in section 4 (a). This change, from the former practice of filing such applications with the National Office, was thought desirable because information available indicated that the head offices of all the large salmon packers were in Region 13. It appears, however, that some packers maintain head offices in places other than Region 13. This amendment, therefore, provides for application by the seller to the Regional Office wherein his head office is located.

In the formulation of this amendment, the Director of Price Stabilization has, to the extent practicable, consulted with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and has given consideration to their recommendations. In the judgment of the Director, this amendment is generally fair and equitable, is necessary to effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and complies with all the applicable standards of that act.

AMENDATORY PROVISION

Ceiling Price Regulation 65, as amended, is further amended in the following respect:

Section 4 (d) is amended so as to delete the words "Director of Region 13 of the Office of Price Stabilization, 506 Second Avenue, Seattle, Washington" and substitute therefor: "Regional Director of the Office of Price Stabilization for the region wherein the head office of your packing company is located or to the District Director of the district wherein such head office is located if authority has been delegated to such District Director."

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

Effective date. This Amendment 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation 65 is effective February 2, 1953.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 28, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-1056; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 11:08 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 98, Interpretation 2]

CPR 98—RESELLERS OF IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

INT. 2—RESELLERS CARRYING ON WAREHOUSING OPERATIONS IN A LEASED PORTION OF PRIVATE WAREHOUSE PREMISES OWNED BY ANOTHER (SECTION 10 (d))

The question has arisen as to whether a reseller of iron and steel products may qualify as a warehouse reseller under CPR 98 if he carries on the usual warehousing operations in a portion of a private warehouse, which portion he holds under a lease, and if the warehousing operations are performed by the warehouse owner's (and not the lessee's) personnel. In the cases presented, the reseller paid the warehouse owner a rent consisting of a fixed sum per month for the space reserved plus a fixed fee per ton for the performance of warehousing operations.

Section 10 (d) of CPR 98 requires, among other things, that in order to qualify as a warehouse reseller, one should own, rent or otherwise regularly maintain premises equipped with facilities for unloading, grading, etc. This requirement may be met under the cases presented if the monthly rental is a sum usual for renting such space as is reserved for the reseller. On the other hand, a disproportionately small rental would indicate that there is in fact no rental of space but merely an employment of the warehouse owner's services for unloading, grading, etc., in which case the reseller would not qualify as a warehouse reseller because he could not be said to own, rent or otherwise regularly maintain warehouse premises.

If the area rented is not a specifically designated and fixed portion of the warehouse premises, but is determined from time to time by the warehouse owner as the reseller's steel products arrive, the reseller may qualify as a warehouse reseller if the following three conditions are met. First, the space rented must be a definite amount. Second, the rent must be payable whether or not steel is received. Third, the amount of space rented must bear reasonable relationship to the actual or expected volume of the warehoused steel. Under these three conditions, it is immaterial whether the location of the space rented in the warehouse is determined in advance or whether the warehouse owner determines it as material arrives for the reseller.

To satisfy the requirement of regularly maintaining warehouse premises, the reseller must lease such premises for more than a period of time covering only a few isolated transactions or series of such transactions. The minimum required period of time for the lease depends on the particular circumstances of the case.

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

HERBERT N. MALETZ,
Chief Counsel,
Office of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 28, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-1057; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 11:08 a. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Interpretation 63]

GCPR, INT. 63—CUSTOMARY PURCHASES (SECTION 11 (b))

Many inquiries have been received concerning the parity pass-through provisions of section 11 (b) of the General Ceiling Price Regulation as it relates to milk and milk products. Specifically, a typical case is one in which milk processors and milk producers have agreed upon a price increase for raw milk with the understanding that this increase will be in effect for a very short period of time. Thereafter, the price is reduced. The purpose of this tactic is to enable processors to take advantage of the parity pass-through provisions of section 11 (b), which allow an increase in processors' ceilings to compensate for producer price increases but do not require that the ceiling price be reduced upon a reduction in the price of raw milk.

If it appears that there was in fact an agreement to circumvent the provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation by increasing the producer price only temporarily, then there is no "customary purchase" and an increase in the processor's ceiling price may not be based on the increase in the producer price. If, in fact, the high and then the low producer price are part of the normal seasonal variation, there is no violation.

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

HERBERT N. MALETZ,
Chief Counsel,
Office of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 28, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-1059; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 11:09 a. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Supplementary Regulation 63, Area Milk Price Regulation 1, Amdt. 3]

GCPR, SR 63—Area Milk Price Adjustments

AMPR 1—New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area, New York

ADJUSTMENT OF CEILING PRICES

JANUARY 28, 1953.

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, and Delegation of Authority No. 41, this amendment 3 to Area Milk Price Regulation 1, pursuant to Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment to Area Milk Price Regulation 1 increases the ceiling price for milk in the New York Metropolitan area one-half cent per sales point. Sellers of milk in this area formally protested the prices established under this AMPR. As the result of representations received from many members of the milk industry, who process milk and milk products and/or sell milk and milk products to retailers and to consumers in their homes, to the effect that they are receiving diminished profits or suffering losses as a result of rising costs, the Director of Price Stabilization has conducted a survey of the sales, expenses, and net earnings of the industry. This survey has covered a representative sample of the entire industry, including most of the original protestants, and the data obtained was for the latest available complete year of operation, which has been compared with similar data for the three best years of the period 1946 through 1949. Allowance has been made for the actual effect of the wage increase granted to many of the workers in this industry, effective October 24, 1952.

To the data so obtained have been applied the standards contained in the Industry Earnings formula developed by the Office of Price Stabilization for this purpose. Analysis of the data indicates that the current loss of earnings as compared with those for the immediate pre-Korea years has been sufficient to justify an increase in the ceiling price for all milk and milk products, at the point of sale to retailers and to home consumers, in the amount of one-half cent per sales point.

The amendment provides that in all sales to Class C distributors, the ceiling price may be increased in the amount of one-quarter cent per sales point.

In the judgment of the Director, the provisions of this amendment to Area Milk Price Regulation No. 1 in Region II are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended by the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 and 1952.

The Director gave due consideration to the national effort to achieve the maximum production in furtherance of the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to prices prevailing during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950, inclusive; and to all relevant factors of general applicability. In the formulation of this amendment, the Director has consulted fully with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and has given full consideration to their recommendations.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Area Milk Price Regulation 1, issued pursuant to Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, is hereby amended in the following respects:

1. The table in paragraph (a) of section 4 is amended to read as follows:

Type of milk	Type of container	Size of container	Price per unit (unless otherwise specified) (cents)
Regular	Glass	Quart	22.0
Do	Paper	do	22.5
Regular homogenized.	Glass	do	22.5
Do	Paper	do	23.0

2. The table in paragraph (b) of section 4 is amended to read as follows:

Type of milk	Bottle size	Price per unit (cents)
Regular	Quart	26.0
Regular homogenized	do	27.0

3. The table in paragraph (c) of section 4 is amended to read as follows:

Type of milk	Type of container	Size of container	Price per unit (cents)
Regular	Glass	Quart	19.25
Do	Paper	do	19.75
Regular homogenized.	Glass	do	19.75
Do	Paper	do	20.25

4. The table in paragraph (a) of section 4b is amended to read as follows:

Type of cream	Type of container	Size of container (pint)	Price per unit (unless otherwise specified) (cents)
Heavy (36 percent butterfat).	Paper or glass.	½	32.0
Light (sweet) (18 percent butterfat).	do	½	18.0
Light (sour)	do	½	18.5

5. The table in paragraph (b) of section 4b is amended to read as follows:

Type of cream	Type of container	Size of container (pint)	Price per unit (unless otherwise specified) (cents)
Heavy (36 percent butterfat).	Paper or glass.	½	39.5
Light (sweet) (18 percent butterfat).	do	½	26.0
Light (sour)	do	½	20.5

6. The table in paragraph (c) of section 4b is amended to read as follows:

Type of cream	Type of container	Size of container (pint)	Price per unit (cents)
Heavy (36 percent butterfat).	Paper or glass.	½	29.75
Light (sweet) (18 percent butterfat).	do	½	17.75
Light (sour)	do	½	17.25

7. The table in paragraph (a) of section 4d is amended to read as follows:

Type of cheese	Type of container	Size of container (ounces)	Price per unit (unless otherwise specified) (cents)
Creamed (4 percent and over butterfat).	Cup	8	15.0

8. The table is paragraph (b) of section 4d is amended to read as follows:

Type of cheese	Type of container	Size of container (ounces)	Price per unit (unless otherwise specified) (cents)
Creamed (4 percent and over butterfat).	Cup	8	20.0

9. The table in paragraph (c) of section 4d is amended to read as follows:

Type of cheese	Type of container	Size of container (ounces)	Price per unit (unless otherwise specified) (cents)
Creamed (4 percent and over butterfat).	Cup	8	15.75

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

Effective date. This Amendment 3 to Area Milk Price Regulation 1 pursuant to Supplementary Regulation 63 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation shall become effective February 1, 1953.

JAMES G. LYONS,
Regional Director, Region II.

JANUARY 28, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-1058; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 11:09 a. m.]

[General Ceiling Price Regulation, Revision 1 to Supplementary Regulation 72]

GCPR, SR 72—Suspension for Sales of Certain United States Government Property

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Revision 1 to Supplementary Regulation 72 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This Revision 1 to Supplementary Regulation 72 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR) broadens the suspension now in effect so as to include all sales of United States Government property not acquired or produced for the purpose of sale or stockpile and not covered by any other supplementary regulation or ceiling price regulation.

Under the revised regulation, the following types of sales of United States Government property, formerly subject to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, are now suspended unless the commodity involved was acquired or produced for the purpose of sale or stockpile or is subject to another supplementary or ceiling price regulation:

(1) By-products, (2) commodities produced by the Government for its own use, but which it now desires to sell, (3) commodities produced by someone else on behalf of and for the account of the Government, for Government use, but which it now desires to sell, (4) commodities sold or offered for sale by the selling activity of the Government agency or instrumentality during the GCPR base period (Dec. 19, 1950 to Jan. 25, 1951), (5) commodities for which an application to establish a ceiling price was filed with the Office of Price Stabilization under section 7 of the GCPR prior to the issuance of Supplementary Regulation 72.

This action therefore is consistent with the exemption provided in section 14 (t) of the General Ceiling Price Regulation of sales by any person other than an agency or instrumentality of the United States Government of used supplies and equipment not acquired or produced for the purpose of sale.

However, as under the original suspension action, this suspension does not apply to the sale of any commodity unless the government agency, instrumentality, contractor, or subcontractor making the sale notifies the purchaser in writing in advance of sale that the resale by him of such property is subject to any applicable ceiling price regulation.

In the Statement of Considerations which accompanied Amendment 2 to Supplementary Regulation 72, it was recognized that the great bulk of personal property disposed of by the Government was being sold for less than 16 percent of its acquisition cost. It was also stated that the Office of Price Stabilization intended to keep itself informed of all developments, particularly any substantial price rise. For this reason certain reporting requirements were included. Since then the reports which have been received have not indicated any significant rise in prices of items suspended by this regulation. In view of this, it has been decided to discontinue the reporting requirements. This is in line with the policy of Congress to reduce reporting requirements wherever consistent with price stabilization objections.

The additional types of transactions referred to above which are suspended by this revision are transactions which involve the same kinds of commodities previously suspended. The same difficulties and problems experienced by government agencies and instrumentalities in pricing the commodities previously suspended are also experienced in connection with most of the transactions suspended by this revision, with the possible exception of commodities sold or offered for sale in the base period or for which an application to establish a ceiling price was filed under section 7 of the GCPR.

Even commodities sold or offered for sale in the base period or for which an application was filed under section 7 present a problem for those government agencies and instrumentalities which have several disposal activities (including contractors and subcontractors) within a particular geographical area, because in such case it is necessary to determine, for every single item being sold, whether any one of those activities, contractors, or subcontractors sold the particular item during the base period and the price at which it was sold.

It is not expected that this revision will result in any significant rise in price of the transactions or commodities suspended.

In the light of such facts, the continuance of these transactions and commodities under ceiling price regulation constitutes an administrative burden on both the Office of Price Stabilization and other government agencies disproportionate to its contribution to the stabilization program.

The Director of Price Stabilization has discussed this revision with representatives of other Government agencies and has taken their recommendations into consideration.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. Sales of certain United States government property.
2. Definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 and 2 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. *Sales of certain United States government property.* (a) The provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation shall not apply to the sale of certain government property (as defined in section 2 of this supplementary regulation) by any agency or instrumentality of the United States or by any of its contractors or subcontractors on behalf of and for the account of such agency or instrumentality, except that this suspension shall not apply to any sale of government property unless the government agency, instrumentality, contractor, or subcontractor making the sale notifies the purchaser in writing in advance of sale that the resale of such property is subject to any applicable ceiling price regulation.

(b) With respect to any sale covered by this supplementary regulation, the government agency, instrumentality, contractor, or subcontractor shall not be required to comply with the record keeping provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

SEC. 2. *Definitions.* Terms used in this supplementary regulation, unless defined herein, or unless the context requires a different meaning, shall have the same meaning as when used in the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

"Certain government property" means any new, unused, used, waste, salvage or scrap commodity, material, article, product, process, or other item of personal property which is at the time of sale owned by any agency or instrumentality of the United States. The term, however, does not include any commodity, material, article, product, process, or other item of personal property (1) which was produced or purchased by any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or by any of its contractors or subcontractors on behalf of and for the account of such agency or instrumentality, for the purpose of sale or stockpiling or (2) the sale of which by any such agency, instrumentality, contractor, or subcontractor is now or hereafter covered by any other supplementary regulation to the General Ceiling Price Regulation or (3) the sale of which by any such agency, instrumentality, contractor, or subcontractor is now or hereafter covered by any ceiling price regulation other than the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

"Sale" means sale, supply, disposal, barter, exchange, lease, transfer, and delivery, and contracts and offers to do any of the foregoing. The term "purchased" shall be construed accordingly.

Effective date. This Revision 1 to Supplementary Regulation 72 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation is effective January 28, 1953.

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

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 28, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53–1060; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 11:09 a. m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 3, Revision 1]

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

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

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

General Overriding Regulation 3 was originally issued to exempt from price control certain rubber, chemical and drug commodity transactions. This revision enables the regulation to accommodate suspension actions as well as exemptions. Generally speaking, the commodity transactions already exempted by GOR 3 prior to this revision have been removed from price control because they are insignificant in the cost

of living or in the cost of the defense program, or because retaining them under control would have involved administrative burdens out of proportion to their significance. More detailed statements of the reasons for exempting the particular commodity transactions previously exempted may be found in the Statements of Considerations accompanying the original regulation and its various amendments. These exemptions are continued without change in Article II of this revised GOR 3.

In addition thereto, Article III is now added and will be used to suspend the application of all ceiling price regulations to specified rubber, chemical and drug commodity transactions as the occasion arises. The addition of Article III makes GOR 3 a suitable vehicle for carrying out the policy of suspending or otherwise relaxing price controls on those rubber, chemical and drug commodities whose selling prices are substantially below ceilings and are not expected to reach ceiling prices in the foreseeable future.

Sections 30 and 33, which are the first sections in the new Article III, suspend from price controls all sales of latex foam sponge rubber commodities, as defined herein. Sections 31 and 32 are reserved for future suspensions of chemical and drug commodity transactions, respectively.

Ceiling prices for sales of latex foam sponge rubber products, as defined in this regulation, have been established under Supplementary Regulation 8 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22 for most manufacturers, sales by small manufacturers being covered by the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Resellers' sales of latex foam sponge rubber products, as that term is defined in this regulation, have been covered by the General Ceiling Price Regulation. For sales of any latex foam sponge rubber product not included in the definition of that term in this regulation, all sellers continue to be governed by Ceiling Price Regulation 22, the General Ceiling Price Regulation, or Ceiling Price Regulation 7, whichever is applicable.

The definition of "latex foam sponge rubber products" which is set forth in section 33 of this regulation is substantially the same as that used in Supplementary Regulation 8 to Ceiling Price Regulation 22, the only difference being some clarification of the language used.

Examination of the current selling prices of latex foam sponge rubber products indicates that current selling prices are substantially below the ceiling prices established by OPS regulations. A composite weighted average of current wholesale selling prices of five manufacturers, representing approximately 85 percent of the industry volume of latex foam sponge products, indicates those wholesale prices to be approximately 22 percent below ceiling prices. Retail prices too have declined below their ceilings, and some of the major latex foam sponge products at the retail level, finished pillows and mattresses, have already been suspended from price controls by General Overriding Regulation 5.

At present the supply of the commodities included in this action appears in general to be reasonably in balance with the demand. Current inventories are believed to be adequate to meet any foreseeable increase in demand. In addition, sufficient manufacturing capacity, labor and materials are available to expand production above the levels currently in demand. Thus there is no likelihood of any general rise in prices in the foreseeable future. It is, therefore, the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization that price controls on latex foam sponge rubber products are not required at this time to carry out the purpose of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. It is required, however, that there continue to be preserved all records which were required to be prepared and preserved under the applicable ceiling price regulation in effect immediately prior to this suspension.

The continuance of the suspension will be determined on the basis of the criteria described below; however, the Director may at any time terminate or modify this suspension if he determines that such action is necessary in the interest of the stabilization program.

The Office of Price Stabilization has computed a composite wholesale price index figure for latex foam sponge rubber products based upon certain representative products, weighted in proportion to the respective approximate sales volume of each product as shown by information supplied by the industry. The index indicates that wholesale selling prices at the present time are 78.2 percent of the ceiling prices. Suspension of all sales of the latex foam sponge rubber items covered by this regulation will be terminated by amendment to this regulation when the composite wholesale price index figure reaches 92 percent of ceiling prices, or when the index figure of any one of the four major groups, pillows, mattresses, slab stock, or auto topper pads reaches 95 percent. In view of the substantial softness in most of the markets for these products and the availability of frequent quotations on rubber latices, which constitute an important cost element in these products, no regular reports on the prices of the products themselves are believed necessary for the time being. If, however, either spot checking of the markets for these products or the behavior of the prices of rubber latices appears to warrant it, price reporting will be required from the industry.

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

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

ARTICLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.
1. What this revised regulation does.

ARTICLE II—EXEMPTIONS

20. Exemptions.
21. Exemption of certain chemical and related commodity transactions.
22. Exemption of certain drug commodity transactions.
23. Exemption of certain rubber commodity transactions.
24. Definitions.

ARTICLE III—SUSPENSIONS

Sec.
30. Suspensions.
31. [Reserved.]
32. [Reserved.]
33. Suspension of certain rubber commodity transactions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 33 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 revised regulation does.* The sections contained in Article II of this revised regulation exempt from price control certain rubber, chemical and drug commodity transactions either absolutely or, where the exemption is qualified, under the conditions and to the extent indicated. The sections contained in Article III suspend the application of any ceiling price regulation, except for certain record keeping requirements, to sales of the commodities listed therein and to any commodity transactions specified therein.

ARTICLE II—EXEMPTIONS

SEC. 20. *Exemptions.* No price regulation issued by the Office of Price Stabilization shall apply to the commodity transactions set forth in this article.

SEC. 21. *Exemption of certain chemical and related commodity transactions.*

(a) *New chemicals and drugs.* Sales of a chemical or drug by a manufacturer thereof which that manufacturer did not sell or offer for sale before January 26, 1951, until the total sales of that chemical or drug exceed $1,000.

(b) *New chemical specialties and cosmetics.* Sales of a chemical specialty or cosmetic by a manufacturer thereof which that manufacturer did not sell or offer for sale before January 26, 1951 until the gross sales for that chemical specialty or cosmetic exceed $25,000. This exemption shall apply only to a manufacturer whose total gross sales for all commodities during the last fiscal year were less than $250,000 or who has not completed his first fiscal year of business, and shall terminate when the total gross sales for all commodities for any fiscal year or part thereof reach $250,000.

(c) *Experimental chemicals and drugs.* Sales of a chemical or drug which is in the experimental stage production by a manufacturer thereof on condition, however, that before making any sale of any such chemical or drug which would bring the total sales thereof to a sum in excess of $25,000, the manufacturer must file with the Office of Price Stabilization, Rubber, Chemicals and Drugs Division, Washington 25, D. C., a report setting forth his name and address and a description of the chemical or drug, the reasons why he considers the chemical or drug to be in an experimental stage of production, the prices he proposes to charge for the chemical or drug during the experimental stage of production, and the monthly volume which he believes would represent commercial production as opposed to the experimental stage of pro-

duction. Unless the Office of Price Stabilization by letter disapproves this report or requests further information within twenty days, sales of the chemical or drug shall continue to be exempted from price control until the volume of production specified in the report as commercial production is reached or until the Office of Price Stabilization notifies the manufacturer that his report has been disapproved.

(d) *Certain reagent chemicals.* The following when sold for the purpose of scientific and medical research, for analytical and educational uses, and for quality control of industrial products: Reagent chemicals, laboratory reagent specialty solutions and prepared culture media.

(e) *Butadiene.* Butadiene derived from non-petroleum sources when sold for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

(f) *Certain fertilizer materials.* All sales of the following listed fertilizer materials when sold within the 48 States of the United States and the District of Columbia:

Acid fish scrap.
Almond shells.
Beet sugar residue.
Cocoa shell meal.
Cocoa tankage.
Compost.
Cotton hull ashes.
Distillery waste.
Furfural waste.
Grape pomace.
Guano.
Hoof and horn meal.
Humus.
Manure (animal and fowl excrement only).
Mowrah meal.
Muck.
Mustard meal.
Peanut hulls.
Peat.
Peat moss.
Precipitated bone.
Rapeseed meal.
Ravison meal.
Spent bone black.
Tung nut hulls.
Tung oil pomace.
Wood ashes.
Wood waste.

(g) *Uranium compounds.* Sales of uranium salts and oxides produced and sold under license of the Atomic Energy Commission.

(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, thinners, 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.

(j) *Agricultural liming materials.* "Agricultural liming materials" means all the various kinds and grades of liming materials containing calcium or calcium and magnesium compounds for use as soil amendments including, but not limited to, ground or pulverized limestone, limestone screenings and meal, burned lime, hydrated lime, air-slaked lime, burned or ground mollusk shells, calcareous and dolomitic fertilizer fillers, marl, slag and by-product liming materials such as sugar house lime and acetylene lime waste.

SEC. 22. *Exemption of certain drug commodity transactions*—(a) *Hog-cholera virus and anti-hog cholera serum.* All sales of hog cholera virus and anti-hog cholera serum (products used in the immunization of swine against hog cholera).

(b) *Certain crude domestic botanical drugs.* All sales of the following listed botanical drugs, both cultivated and wild, when grown within the forty-eight States of the United States and the District of Columbia, and when sold in the original unprocessed form or when processed solely by desiccation, pulverization, or a combination of the two:

Adam and Eve Root.
Agaric.
Agrimony Herb.
Alder Bark (Bark of Black Alder, Red Alder, or Tag Alder).
Aletris Root.
Angelica Root, American.
Arbor Vitae Leaves.
Arnica Flowers.
Asparagus Seed.
Balm Gilead Buds.
Balm Lemon (Melissa).
Balmony Herb.
Balmony Leaves.
Bamboo Briar Root.
Bayberry Root or Bark.
Beech Bark.
Beech Drops.
Beech Leaves.
Belladonna Leaves.
Berberis Root.
Beth Root, natural.
Birch Bark.
Bitter Root.
Bittersweet Bark of Root.
Black Ash Bark.
Blackberries, dried.
Blackberry Bark or Root.
Black Cohosh Root.
Black Haw Bark of Root.
Black Haw Bark of Tree.
Black Indian Hemp Root.
Black Walnut Bark.
Black Walnut Hulls.
Black Walnut Leaves.
Black Willow Bark.
Black Willow Buds.
Bladder Wrack.
Blessed Thistle Herb.
Blood Root, natural.
Blood Root, no fibers.
Blue Cohosh Root.
Blue Flag Root, natural.
Blue Flag Root, stripped.
Boneset Leafy Herb.
Boneset Leaves and Tops.
Boxwood Bark.
Broom Corn Seed.
Broom Tops.
Buckhorn Brake Root.
Bugle Weed.
Burdock Seed.
Button Snake Root.
Butternut Bark of Root.
Calamus Root.
Canada Snake Root.
Canada Snake Root, stripped.
Cascara Bark.
Catnip Herb.
Catnip Leaves and Tender Flowering Tops.
Cherry Leaves.
Cherry Stems.
Chickweed Herb.
Cleavers Herb.
Comfrey Root.
Cotton Root Bark.
Cramp Bark.
Cranesbill Root.
Culvers Root.
Damiana Leaves.
Deertongue Leaves.
Devil Shoe String Root.
Digitalis Leaves.
Dittany Herb.
Dogwood Flowers.
Dulse.
Echinacea Root.
Elder Bark.
Elder Berries, dried.
Elder Flowers.
Ergot (Rye).
Fleabane Herb.
Fringe Tree Bark of Root.
Gelsemium Root.
Ginseng Root.
Golden Rod Leaves and Tops.
Golden Seal Herb.
Golden Seal Root.
Gold Thread.
Gravell Plant.
Green Osier Bark.
Grindelia.
Ground Ivy Herb Vine.
Hair Cap Moss.
Hawthorne Berries, dried.
Hellebore Root.
Helonias Root.
Hemlock Bark.
Horehound Herb.
Horse Mint Herb.
Horse Nettle Berries, dried.
Horse Nettle Root.
Horse Radish Root.
Huckleberry Leaves.
Hydrangea Root.
Indian Physic Root.
Indian (Wild) Turnip Root.
Irish Moss.
Ironweed Bark.
Ironweed Root.
Jersey Tea Bark of Root.
Jersey Tea Root.
Jerusalem Oak Seed.
Juniper Berries.
Kelp.
Ladies Slipper Root.
Lemon Balm Leaves and Tops.
Life Everlasting Herb.
Life Root Plant.
Liverwort Leaves.
Lobelia Herb.
Lobelia Leaves.
Lobelia Seed.
Lovage Root.
Lycopodium.
Maiden Hair Herb and Fern.
Male Fern Root.
Mandrake Root.
Masterwort Root.
Maypop Herb.
Mayweed Herb.
Milkweed Root.
Motherwort Herb.
Mountain Tea Herb and Leaves.
Mouse Ear.
Mullein Leaves.
Nettle Root.

Nuxvomica Seeds.
Pansy Leaves.
Parsley Seed.
Passion Flower.
Peach Leaves.
Pennyroyal Herb.
Pennyroyal Leaves.
Pine Needles
Pink Root.
Pipsissewa.
Plantain Leaves.
Pleurisy Root.
Poison Oak Leaves.
Poke Berries, dried.
Poke Root.
Poplar Bark, rossed.
Prickly Ash Bark.
Prickly Ash Berries.
Primrose Leaves and Tops.
Pulsatilla Herb.
Pumpkin Seed.
Queen of Meadow Leaves.
Queen of Meadow Root.
Raspberries, dried.
Raspberry Leaves.
Rattleweed Root.
Red Clover Flowers.
Red Oak Bark, rossed.
Rhus Aromatica Bark or Root.
Samson Snake Root.
Sarsaparilla Root and Bark.
Sassafras Bark of Root.
Sassafras Bark of Tree.
Sassafras Chips.
Sassafras Pith, white.
Saw Palmetto Berries.
Senega Root.
Serpentria Root.
Sheep Laurel Leaves.
Sheep Sorrel.
Silkweed Root.
Sinkfield Vines.
Skullcap.
Skunk Cabbage Root.
Slippery Elm Bark.
Solomon Seal Root.
Sourwood Leaves.
Spicewood Bark.
Spigelia (whole plant).
Spikenard Root.
Squaw Vine.
Star Grass.
Star Root.
Stillingia Root.
Stinging Nettle Leaves.
Stinging Nettle Root.
Stone Root.
Stramonium Leaves.
Stramonium Seed.
Strawberry Vine.
Sumac Bark of Root.
Sumac Berries.
Sumac Leaves.
Sweet Fern.
Tamarack Bark, rossed.
Tansy Herb and Leaves.
Turkey Corn.
Twinleaf Root.
Vervain Herb.
Vervain Root.
Violet Leaves.
Wafer Ash Bark of Root.
Wahoo Bark of Root.
Wahoo Bark of Tree.
Wahoo Fine Roots.
Water Eryngo Root.
Water Pepper Herb (true).
White Ash Bark.
White Clover Flowers.
White Oak Bark, rossed.
White Pine Bark.
White Pond Lilly Root.
White Poplar Bark.
White Walnut Root Bark.
White Willow Bark, natural.
Wild Cherries, ripe, meaty, or dry.
Wild Cherry Bark.
Wild Ginger Root.
Wild Indigo Root.
Wild Lettuce Leaves.
Wild Plum Bark.
Wild Yam Root, natural.
Wild Yam Root, stripped.
Wintergreen Herb.
Witch Hazel Bark, natural.
Witch Hazel Leaves.
Worm Seed.
Wormwood Herb.
Yarrow Leaves and Tops.
Yellow Dock Root.
Yellow Parilla Root.
Yellow Root (Barberry).
Yerbasanta.

SEC. 23. *Exemption of certain rubber commodity transactions*—(a) *Experimental rubber products.* (1) Sales by a manufacturer of an experimental rubber product, on condition, however, that before making any sale of any such rubber product which would bring the total sales thereof to a sum in excess of $1,000, the manufacturer must file with the Office of Price Stabilization, Washington, D. C., a report setting forth his name and address and a description of the experimental rubber product, the reasons for believing such rubber product to be experimental, the prices he proposes to charge for that product while it is experimental, and the monthly volume which he believes would represent commercial production as opposed to experimental production. Unless the Office of Price Stabilization by letter disapproves this report or requests further information within 20 days, sales of the rubber product shall continue to be exempted from price control until the volume of production specified in the report as commercial production is reached, or until the Office of Price Stabilization notifies the manufacturer that his report has been disapproved.

(2) An experimental rubber product is a product made substantially or in whole of natural, synthetic, substitute, reclaimed, or any other kind of rubber, in a temporary mold, or in a research or testing laboratory, or by hand process, or with temporary equipment.

SEC. 24. *Definitions.* When used in this regulation the terms:

(a) "Chemical specialty" means a chemical composition or mixture prepared for (1) institutional or household purposes, including but not limited to cleaning and sweeping compositions, disinfectants, household insecticides, germicides, mothproofing agents, polishes for automobiles, furniture, floor, glass and silver, bleaches, blueing, household cements, pastes and adhesives, and stain remover; or (2) industrial use in the processing or treatment of textiles, leather, paper and pulp, rubber, ceramics and petroleum, as well as for use in metal refining and working, electroplating, laundry and dry cleaning operations, building and plant maintenance and similar industrial operations.

(b) "Drug" means any proprietary drug product, and any drug and medicine of the kind listed in Major Group 65, Standard Commodity Classification, Technical Paper No. 26, Volume 1, United States Government Printing Office, 1943, except those commodities (such as Phenol U. S. P., aluminum sulfate and magnesium sulfate) which manufacturers generally sell principally for non-medicinal uses.

(c) "Cosmetic" means any product intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled or sprayed upon, or introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance. "Cosmetic" does not include any product for internal or external use intended to be used for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, or prevention of diseases of man or other animals, or any product whose label indicates it may be for such use. Soaps are not cosmetics, but as used herein, the term "cosmetic" includes shaving soaps and liquid shampoos.

ARTICLE III—SUSPENSIONS

SEC. 30. *Suspensions.* The application of any ceiling price regulation heretofore or hereafter issued to all sales of the commodities listed in this Article, except to the extent specified, or to any commodity transactions which may be specifically described hereby, shall be suspended until further notice by the Director of Price Stabilization. However, any record which you were required to have on the day of such suspension and which relates to a commodity or commodity transaction as to which price control is suspended, shall continue to be preserved and made available for examination by the Office of Price Stabilization for whatever period the regulation requiring you to have such record stipulated.

SEC. 31. [Reserved.]

SEC. 32. [Reserved.]

SEC. 33. *Suspension of certain rubber commodity transactions.*—(a) *Latex Foam Sponge Rubber Products.* Latex foam sponge rubber products. "Latex foam sponge rubber products" as used in this regulation means the following products when made from natural or synthetic rubber latex through a foaming process: Head pillows, uncovered; mattresses, uncovered; solid uncored slabs; cored slabs; molded shaped cushions; small shapes such as shoulder pads and arm rests; automotive seat and other topper pads.

Effective date. This revised regulation is effective January 28, 1953.

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.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 28, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-1061; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 11:09 a. m.]

[General Overriding Regulation 34, Amdt. 5]

GOR 34—EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS

EXEMPTION OF LOG SALVAGE SERVICES

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

10161 and Economic Stabilization General Order No. 2, this amendment to General Overriding Regulation 34 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This Amendment 5 to General Overriding Regulation 34 exempts from price control log salvage services in the towable waters of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers.

The services hereby exempted are relatively unimportant factors in business or living costs. The decision to take this action was made principally because the burden of maintaining price controls over them outweighs their importance to the stabilization program.

Ceilings for log salvage services were previously determined under Ceiling Price Regulation 34. Production of logs during 1950 in the Pacific Northwest Douglas Fir region, the area affected by this action, was in excess of ten billion board feet, while the total footage of logs salvaged was less than two million feet and valued at about $67,000. In 1951, with approximately the same log production as in 1950, logs salvaged dropped to about 116,000 board feet valued at about $5,000. Normally, unless the cost of log salvage services is less than the value of the logs recovered, the services will not be utilized.

In formulating this amendment the Director of Price Stabilization has consulted with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and has given full consideration to their recommendations. In his opinion the exemptions provided by this amendment will not defeat or impair the objectives of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

General Overriding Regulation 34 is amended as follows:

1. Section 2 is amended by adding a new paragraph (p) to read as follows:

(p) Log salvage services in the Columbia and Willamette Rivers.

As used in paragraph (p) of section 2: "log salvage services" include any of the following services performed by individuals or salvage companies: locating and impounding stray logs, collecting impounded stray logs and forming them into rafts, towing rafts of stray logs to concentration centers, and any other incidental handling services.

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

Effective date. This amendment is effective January 28, 1953.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 28, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-1062; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 11:09 a. m.]

Chapter XXI—Office of Rent Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Rent Regulation 1, Amdt. 109 to Schedule A]

[Rent Regulation 2, Amdt. 107 to Schedule A]

RR 1—HOUSING

RR 2—ROOMS IN ROOMING HOUSES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA

Correction

In F. R. Doc. 52-13714, appearing on page 11820 of the issue of Tuesday, December 30, 1952, the effective date of regulation of the Farrell, Pennsylvania, defense-rental area should read "July 1, 1942".

TITLE 38—PENSIONS, BONUSES, AND VETERANS' RELIEF

Chapter I—Veterans' Administration

PART 6—UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE

PART 8—NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

EFFECTIVE DATES

1. In Part 6, § 6.7 is revised to read as follows:

§ 6.7 *Effective date of United States Government life insurance applied for pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951.* (a) The effective date of United States Government life insurance issued pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 shall not be established in any event prior to April 25, 1951, nor prior to the date of entry into active service.

(1) Subject to these limitations, the effective date of such insurance may be established upon written request of the applicant as follows:

(i) As of any date within the 120-day period following separation from active service: *Provided,* That if the application is for replacement of 5-year level preminum term insurance which requires a physical examination report, and the effective date specified is more than 31 days after the date of the physical examination report, the applicant will be required to furnish a statement showing that he was in as good health on the effective date of the insurance as he was on the date of the physical examination report.

(ii) As of the first day of any month, but not more than 6 months, prior to the month in which valid application and tender of premiums are made: *Provided,* That there be paid (*a*) an amount equal to the full reserve on the insurance at the end of the month prior to the month in which application is made, and (*b*) the full premium on the amount of insurance for the month in which application is made.

(2) Unless otherwise specified by the applicant, the effective date of such United States Government life insurance shall be established as of the date on which valid application and tender of premiums are made.

(Sec. 5, Pub. Law 23, 82d Cong.)

(Sec. 5, 43 Stat. 608, as amended, sec. 2, 46 Stat. 1016, sec. 7, 48 Stat. 9, sec. 6, Pub. Law 23, 82d Cong.; 38 U. S. C. 11a, 426, 707. Interpret or apply secs. 300, 301, 43 Stat. 624, as amended; 38 U. S. C. 511, 512)

2. In § 8.2 of Part 8, paragraph (c) is amended and a new paragraph (d) is added as follows:

§ 8.2 *Effective date.* * * *

(c) *Effective date of insurance applied for under section 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act, as amended April 25, 1951.* (1) The effective date of National Service life insurance issued under the provisions of section 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act, as amended, shall not be established in any event prior to April 25, 1951, nor prior to the date of entry into active service.

(2) Subject to the limitations in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, and provided the application and the required premiums are submitted to the Veterans' Administration prior to the expiration of the 120-day period following separation from active service, the effective date of such insurance may be established upon written request of the applicant as follows:

(i) As of any date within the 120-day period following separation from active service: *Provided,* That if the effective date specified is more than 31 days after the date of the physical examination report, the applicant will be required to furnish a statement showing that he was in as good health on the effective date of the insurance as he was on the date of the physical examination report.

(ii) As of the first day of any month, but not more than 6 months, prior to the month in which valid application and tender of premiums are made: *Provided,* That there be paid (*a*) an amount equal to the full reserve on the insurance at the end of the month prior to the month in which application is made, and (*b*) the full premium on the amount of insurance for the month in which application is made.

(3) Subject to the limitations in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, and provided the application and the required premiums are submitted to the Veterans' Administration after the expiration of the 120-day period following separation from active service and within one year from the date service-connected disability is determined by the Veterans' Administration or within one year from date disability was incurred as set forth in § 8.0 (e), the effective date of such insurance may be established upon written request of the applicant as follows:

(i) As of the date on which valid application and tender of premium are made.

(ii) As of the first day of the month in which valid application and tender of premium are made.

(iii) As of the first day of the month following the month in which valid ap-

plication and tender of premium are made.

(iv) As of the first day of any month, but not more than 6 months, prior to the month in which valid application and tender of premium are made: *Provided,* That there be paid (*a*) an amount equal to the full reserve on the insurance at the end of the month prior to the month in which application is made, and (*b*) the full premium on the amount of insurance for the month in which application is made.

(4) Unless otherwise specified by the applicant, the effective date of such National Service life insurance shall be established as of the date on which valid application and tender of premiums are made.

(d) *Effective date of insurance applied for under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act, as amended April 25, 1951, and section 5 of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 (Public Law 23, 82d Congress).* (1) The effective date of National Service life insurance issued under the provisions of section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act, as amended, and section 5 of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 shall not be established in any event prior to April 25, 1951, nor prior to the date of entry into active service.

(2) Subject to the limitations in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph the effective date of such insurance may be established upon written request of the applicant as follows:

(i) As of any date within the 120-day period following separation from active service: *Provided,* That if the application is for replacement of 5-year level premium term insurance which requires a physical examination report, and the effective date specified is more than 31 days after the date of the physical examination report, the applicant will be required to furnish a statement showing that he was in as good health on the effective date of the insurance as he was on the date of the physical examination report.

(ii) As of the first day of any month, but not more than 6 months, prior to the month in which valid application and tender of premiums are made: *Provided,* That there be paid (*a*) an amount equal to the full reserve on the insurance at the end of the month prior to the month in which application is made, and (*b*) the full premium on the amount of insurance for the month in which application is made.

(3) Unless otherwise specified by the applicant, the effective date of such National Service life insurance shall be established as of the date on which valid application and tender of premiums are made.

(Sec. 608, 54 Stat. 1012, as amended, sec. 6, Pub. Law 23, 82d Cong.; 38 U. S. C. 808. Interpret or apply sec. 602, 54 Stat. 1009, as amended; 38 U. S. C. 802)

This regulation is effective January 23, 1953.

[SEAL] H. V. STIRLING,
Deputy Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 53-998; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:53 a. m.]

PART 21—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

SUBPART A—REGISTRATION AND RESEARCH

CONTINUING ENTITLEMENT

In § 21.51, paragraph (d) is amended and a new paragraph (e) is added as follows:

§ 21.51 *Continuing entitlement.* * * *

(d) No further consideration will be given to a veteran's request for an additional course of education or training under Part VIII if his record shows that there has been discontinuance of two or more different courses of study under either Part VII or Part VIII because of unsatisfactory progress, or where he has discontinued two or more different courses of study under either Part VII or Part VIII at a time when his progress was unsatisfactory in accordance with the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution.

(e) For the purposes of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section, if and when the institution certifies or has certified that the veteran would be retained or would be permitted to reenroll in his course, the case is not to be treated as one of unsatisfactory conduct or progress as to the course covered by such certification.

(Sec. 2, 46 Stat. 1016, sec. 7, 48 Stat. 9, sec. 2, 57 Stat. 43, as amended, sec. 400, 58 Stat. 287, as amended; 38 U. S. C. 11a, 701, 707, ch. 12 note. Interprets or applies secs. 3, 4, 57 Stat. 43, as amended, secs. 300, 1500–1504, 1506, 1507, 58 Stat. 286, 300, as amended; 38 U. S. C. 693g, 697–697d, 697f, g, ch. 12 note)

This regulation is effective January 29, 1953.

[SEAL] H. V. STIRLING,
Deputy Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 53-903; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:45 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[49 CFR Parts 174, 405]

[Ex Parte Nos. MC–5, 159]

SURETY BONDS AND POLICIES OF INSURANCE

MOTOR CARRIER AND FREIGHT FORWARDER INSURANCE FOR PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 5, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of January A. D. 1953.

The matter of modification of Rule II (49 CFR, 1947 Supp., 174.2) of the rules and regulations prescribed in Motor Carrier Insurance for Protection of the Public, 1 M. C. C. 45, 52 M. C. C. 613, and of modification of Rule 3 (49 CFR, 1944 Supp., 405.3) of the rules and regulations prescribed in Freight Forwarder Insurance for Protection of the Public, 260 I. C. C. 375, 52 M. C. C. 613, being under consideration, and good cause therefor appearing.

It is ordered, That the said proceedings are hereby reopened, on our own motion, for further hearing for the purpose of determining whether the amounts of public liability, property damage, and cargo insurance required by §§ 174.2 and 405.3 should be increased.

It is further ordered, That the Section of Insurance, Bureau of Motor Carriers, of this Commission be, and it hereby is, authorized and directed to participate in these proceedings.

It is further ordered, That, interested persons may submit written data, verified under oath by a person having knowledge of such data, views or arguments pertinent to the matters under consideration, which will be considered as part of the record and accorded such weight as is warranted. Such submissions in writing should be addressed to the Acting Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington 25, D. C., on or before April 1, 1953. An original signed copy and four additional copies should be submitted.

It is further ordered, That, those who desire may submit evidence in the above-entitled proceedings at a hearing May 4, 1953, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., United States standard time (or 9:30 o'clock a. m., District of Columbia daylight saving time, if that time is observed), at the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., before Examiner James C. Cheseldine.

And it is further ordered, That notice of these proceedings be given to the respondents and to the general public by posting a copy of this order in the office of the Acting Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing a copy with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

By the Commission, Division 5.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53-978; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:50 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR Part 723]

CIGAR-FILLER TOBACCO, AND CIGAR-FILLER AND BINDER TOBACCO

MARKETING QUOTA REGULATIONS RELATING TO ESTABLISHMENT OF FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND NORMAL YIELDS FOR 1953–54 MARKETING YEAR

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301, 1312, 1313, 1375), the Secretary of Agriculture is considering an amendment to the cigar-filler and binder tobacco marketing quota regulations, 1953–54 marketing year (17 F. R. 6619; 17 F. R. 6758). The

proposed amendment would extend to March 14, 1953, the closing date for filing applications for "new" farm allotments set out in § 723.424.

Prior to the final adoption and issuance of the proposed amendment to the regulations, consideration will be given any data, views, or recommendations pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing to the Director, Tobacco Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All submissions must be postmarked not later than five days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER in order to be considered.

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 22d day of January 1953.

[SEAL] HOWARD H. GORDON, *Administrator.*

[F. R. Doc. 53-969; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:48 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 928]

HANDLING OF MILK IN NEOSHO VALLEY MARKETING AREA

NOTICE OF RECOMMENDED DECISION AND OPPORTUNITY TO FILE WRITTEN EXCEPTIONS THERETO WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED MARKETING AGREEMENT AND PROPOSED ORDER, AMENDING THE ORDER, AS AMENDED

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of the filing with the Hearing Clerk of this recommended decision of the Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, with respect to a proposed marketing agreement and a proposed order amending the order, as amended, regulating the handling of of milk in the Neosho Valley marketing area.

Interested parties may file written exceptions to this recommended decision with the Hearing Clerk, Room 1353, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than the close of business on the 15th day after the publication of this recommended decision in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Exceptions should be filed in quadruplicate.

Testimony with respect to proposed amendments to the marketing agreement and to the order was received at a public hearing held at Pittsburg, Kansas, on August 4–6, 1952, pursuant to notice thereof which was issued July 16, 1952 (17 F. R. 6671).

By a decision of the Secretary issued August 20, 1952, action has been taken on this record with respect to the pricing of Class I milk for the months of September 1952 through January 1953. Testimony was received with respect to a number of other proposed amendments, including the pricing of milk for more extensive periods of time, changes in the marketing area, the pooling and allocation of milk, the obligations of handlers subject to other Federal orders, and administrative features of the order.

Information received from interested parties and reports from the administrator of the order indicate that substantial changes in milk supply, marketing and other conditions in the Neosho Valley market have occurred since the date of the hearing. Such changes could not reasonably have been anticipated at the time of the hearing. Under these circumstances it does not appear advisable to base a further decision concerning any proposals on the record of this hearing. It is therefore concluded that the record should be closed without further action and without consideration of briefs filed by interested parties. Should interested parties desire to submit proposals for consideration at a future hearing, there will be opportunity to receive evidence concerning changes in marketing conditions at such a hearing.

Filed, at Washington, D. C., this 23d day of January 1953.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON, *Assistant Administrator.*

[F. R. Doc. 53-968; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:48 a. m.]

NOTICES

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. E-6471]

CALIFORNIA OREGON POWER CO. AND MOUNTAIN STATES POWER CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JANUARY 26, 1953.

Take notice that on January 21, 1953, an application was filed with the Federal Power Commission, pursuant to section 203 of the Federal Power Act, by the California Oregon Power Company (hereinafter called "Copco") and Mountain States Power Company (hereinafter called "Mountain States") seeking an order authorizing the sale by Copco and the purchase by Mountain States of certain parts of transmission lines and appurtenant facilities formerly used by Copco in the generation and transmission of power to Mountain States. Copco is a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of California and doing business in the States of California and Oregon with its principal business office at Medford, Oregon. Mountain States is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware and doing business in the States of Idaho, Oregon, Montana, and Wyoming with its principal business office at Albany, Oregon. Copco proposes to sell and Mountain States proposes to purchase portions of transmission lines and tap lines and appurtenant facilities located in the State of Oregon for a total cash consideration, stated in the application to be $69,503.88, all as more fully appears in the application on file with the Commission.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should, on or before the 13th day of February 1953, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., a petition or protest in accordance with the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-972; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:49 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. G-1308, G-1435]

SOUTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

ORDER FIXING DATE OF HEARING ON PETITIONS TO AMEND ORDERS

JANUARY 22, 1953.

On December 15, 1952, the communities of Jemison, Thorsby, Camp Hill, Oneonta, Arab, Guntersville, Boaz, and Cullman, Alabama, filed a petition to amend the order of May 18, 1950, as amended on January 23, 1952, at Docket No. G-1308. Some of these communities were proposed to be served by Southern Natural Gas Company, Applicant in this proceeding. Others of these communities intervened in this proceeding for the purpose of securing natural-gas service, although not originally proposed to be served by Applicant. The order of the Commission of May 18, 1950, issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity to Applicant on condition that it provide service to all of these communities. This certificate was further conditioned to require the facilities to serve these communities be completed and placed in operation by December 31, 1951, more than 18 months from the date of the order. Thereafter, on December 20, 1951, Applicant filed a request for an extension of an additional year, in order to complete the facilities, on the ground that said communities had informed Applicant that they expected to complete construction of the facilities during 1952. By order of January 23, 1952, an additional year's extension was granted, giving these communities more than two and a half years in which to complete the facilities. By the filing on December 15, 1952, these communities now request an additional 12 months to complete the facilities, for the following reasons. The

towns of Jemison and Thorsby now plan to organize a gas district in order to be able to market gas revenue bonds to finance the cost of construction. The length of the transmission line, its size, its cost, economic and financial feasibility and other pertinent information is not given. The town of Camp Hill states it proposes to receive its gas from the transmission main owned and operated by the town of Dadeville, which was authorized to be served in this proceeding and which has completed its facilities, in lieu of constructing its own lateral. The arrangement between Camp Hill and Dadeville is not set forth. The communities of Arab, Guntersville and Boaz propose to join with another Community, Albertville, in organizing a gas district. No information is given as to the miles of transmission line involved, the estimated cost, economic and financial feasibility and other pertinent details. The Community of Cullman proposes to organize a gas district with the communities of Hanceville, Morris, and Warrior, Alabama, as hereinafter described.

On December 15, 1952, the communities of Helena, Morris and Warrior, Alabama, filed a petition to amend the order of March 15, 1951, as amended by order of October 30, 1951, at Docket No. G–1435. On December 22, 1952, the town of Hokes Bluff, Alabama, filed a petition to amend the same order at Docket No. G–1435. Southern Natural Gas Company, Applicant in this proceeding, did not propose to serve these communities. All these communities, however, intervened for the purpose of securing natural-gas service from Applicant. The initial decision of the Presiding Examiner, entered on January 23, 1951, issued a certificate to Applicant on condition that Applicant serve these communities provided that the construction of the connecting pipeline facilities by such communities would be commenced within six months from the date of the order. Southern Natural filed exceptions to that part of the Examiner's decision requiring it to serve these communities. By order entered on March 15, 1951, the Commission affirmed the decision of the Presiding Examiner. Thereafter, these communities filed a petition on September 14, 1951, to amend said order of March 15, 1951, to request an additional 12 months within which to commence construction of the facilities. By order of October 30, 1951, such extension was granted. By the filing of December 15, 1952, and December 22, 1952, these communities now request an additional 12 months for the commencement of construction, for the following reasons. The town of Helena has been unable to market its proposed gas revenue bonds to finance the cost of construction. It now states that it has a commitment from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase sufficient bonds for the distribution system. The towns of Warrior and Morris are not able to finance their projects on an individual basis, so these communities plan to join two other communities—Hanceville and Cullman—in forming a gas district to construct approximately 50 miles of transmission line. No information is given as to how the distribution systems for the 4 communities will be financed, nor the estimated cost of the proposed transmission line, and other pertinent data. The town of Hokes Bluff has had some difficulties in marketing its bonds, but states that it has received assurance that the bonds can now be marketed. Such assurance was given on the original record in these proceedings in 1950 by the same banking firm which now states that the bonds can be marketed.

By a filing on December 15, 1952, Southern Natural Gas Company has assented to the petition to amend, filed by the communities of Jemison, et al., at Docket No. G–1308, but not as to the communities of Helena, et al., involved at Docket No. G–1435.

The Commission finds: In order to carry out the provisions of the Natural Gas Act, it is necessary and appropriate in the public interest to hold a public hearing on the petitions to amend filed at Docket Nos. G–1308 and G–1435 on December 15, 1952, and December 22, 1952, by the above-named communities.

The Commission orders:

(A) The petitions to amend, filed on December 15, 1952, and December 22, 1952, at Docket Nos. G–1308 and G–1435, be and the same are hereby consolidated for purpose of hearing.

(B) Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7, 15, and 16 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a public hearing be held commencing on February 26, 1953, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved and the issues presented by the petitions to amend filed on December 15, 1952, and December 22, 1952, at said Docket Nos. G–1308 and G–1435.

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

Date of issuance: January 23, 1953.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53–961; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[Order No. 498]

CERTAIN CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO CONTRACTS AND LEASES

JANUARY 23, 1953.

SECTION 1. *Authority of certain offices to enter into contracts and leases.* (a) Pursuant to the authority contained in sections 50 and 52 of Order No. 2509, Amendment No. 16, July 18, 1952, of the Secretary of the Interior, the following classes of employees are authorized to enter into contracts for construction, supplies (including the rental of equipment) or services, irrespective of amounts, and leases of space in real estate as provided in those sections:

Regional Administrators.
Acting Regional Administrators.
Chief, Division of Administration.
Regional Chiefs, Division of Administration.
Chief, Branch of Administrative Services, Division of Administration.
Acting Chief, Branch of Administrative Services, Division of Administration.

The following classes of employees are authorized, subject to approval of the Regional Administrator, to enter into such contracts when the amount in any one contract does not exceed $2,000.

Regional Procurement and Supply Officers.
Regional Foresters.
District Foresters.
Managers, Land Offices.
Managers, Land and Survey Offices.
Range Managers.

These classes of employees are also authorized to enter into leases for space, subject to the limitations provided in section 52.

(b) Contracts and leases entered into under this authority must conform with applicable regulations and statutory requirements and are subject to the availability of appropriations.

SEC. 2. *Revocation.* Order Nos. 308 of June 18, 1948, 313 of June 21, 1948, and 464 of March 14, 1952, are revoked.

MARION CLAWSON,
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 53–959; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Federal Maritime Board

[No. M–58]

COASTWISE LINE

NOTICE OF HEARING ON APPLICATION TO BAREBOAT CHARTER THREE GOVERNMENT-OWNED, WAR-BUILT, DRY-CARGO VESSELS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PACIFIC COASTWISE/BRITISH COLUMBIA/ALASKA SERVICE

Pursuant to section 3, Public Law 591, 81st Congress, notice is hereby given that an informal public hearing will be held at Washington, D. C., on February 5, 1953, at 10 o'clock a. m., in Room 4823, Department of Commerce Building, before Examiner A. L. Jordan, upon the application of Coastwise Line to bareboat charter three (3) Government-owned, war-built, dry-cargo Liberty-type vessels, the SS's Tarleton Brown, John W. Burgess, and Charles Crocker, for use in the Pacific Coastwise/British Columbia/Alaska service.

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

ute be included in the charter if the application should be granted.

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

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

Dated: January 26, 1953.

By order of the Federal Maritime Board.

[SEAL] A. J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 53-1000; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:54 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 5793]

PHILIPPINE AIR LINES, INC.; SAN FRANCISCO-MEXICO CITY SERVICE

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the matter of the application of Philippine Air Lines, Inc. for amendment of its foreign air carrier permit pursuant to section 402 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, particularly sections 402 and 1001 of the said act, a hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on February 9, 1953, at 10:00 a. m., in Room 5859, Commerce Building, Fourteenth Street between Constitution Avenue and E Street NW., Washington, D. C., before Examiner Barron Fredricks.

Without limiting the scope of the issues presented by the application, particular attention will be directed to the questions:

1. Whether the proposed air transportation will be in the public interest.
2. Whether the applicant is fit, willing and able to perform such transportation.
3. Whether the authorization of the proposed transportation is consistent with any obligation assumed by the United States in any treaty, convention or agreement in force between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines.

Notice is further given that any person, other than a party of record, desiring to be heard in this proceeding must file with the Board on or before February 9, 1953, a statement setting forth such relevant propositions of fact or law as he desires to advance, and such person may then appear at and participate in the hearing in accordance with Rule 14 of the Rules of Practice.

For further details of the service proposed and the amendment requested interested persons are referred to the application and the prehearing conference report on file with the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Dated at Washington, D. C., January 26, 1953.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] FRANCIS W. BROWN, *Hearing Examiner.*

[F. R. Doc. 53-970; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:48 a. m.]

[Docket No. 5889]

B. N. P. AIRWAYS LTD.; IRREGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the matter of the application of B. N. P. Airways Limited under section 402 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, for authorization to perform operations of a casual, occasional or infrequent nature, in common carriage from Vancouver, British Columbia, into the United States.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, that hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on January 30, 1953, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in Room 2631 Commerce Building, Fourteenth and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., before Examiner Paul N. Pfeiffer.

Dated at Washington, D. C., January 26, 1953.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] FRANCIS W. BROWN, *Chief Examiner.*

[F. R. Doc. 53-971; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:48 a. m.]

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

[RC 93]

BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS AREA

DECERTIFICATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREA

JANUARY 27, 1953.

Upon specific data which has been prescribed by and presented to the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization and on the basis of other information available in the discharge of their official duties, the undersigned find that one or more of the conditions required by section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, no longer exist in the area designated as: Brazoria County, Texas Area.

Therefore, pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and Executive Order 10276 of July 31, 1951, the undersigned jointly determine and certify that the aforementioned area is no longer a critical defense housing area.

W. J. MCNEIL, *Acting Secretary of Defense*
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, *Acting Director of Defense Mobilization.*

[F. R. Doc. 53-1021; Filed, Jan. 27, 1953; 3:32 p. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 1-1851]

MASSAWIPPI VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO STRIKE FROM LISTING AND REGISTRATION, AND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING

JANUARY 23, 1953.

The Boston Stock Exchange, pursuant to section 12 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12D2-1 (b) promulgated thereunder, has made application to strike from listing and registration the Common Stock, $100 Par Value, of Massawippi Valley Railway Company.

The application alleges that the reasons for striking this security from listing and registration on this exchange are (1) as of June 9, 1952, there were approximately 2,000 shares of the above security outstanding in the hands of the public, held by approximately 100 shareholders; (2) as a result of this limited public distribution, the volume of trading in the above security on the applicant exchange was such that in the year 1948 no shares were traded, in the year 1949 no shares were traded, in the year 1950 approximately 150 shares were traded, in the year 1951 approximately 20 shares were traded, and in the year 1952 approximately 25 shares were traded.

Upon receipt of a request, prior to February 10, 1953, from any interested person for a hearing in regard to terms to be imposed upon the delisting of this security, the Commission will determine whether to set the matter down for hearing. Such request should state briefly the nature of the interest of the person requesting the hearing and the position he proposes to take at the hearing with respect to imposition of terms or conditions. In addition, any interested person may submit his views or any additional facts bearing on this application by means of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C. If no one requests a hearing on this matter, this application will be determined by order of the Commission on the basis of the facts stated in the application, and other information contained in the official file of the Commission pertaining to this matter.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-963; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 1-3293]

ANGERMAN CO., INC.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO STRIKE FROM LISTING AND REGISTRATION, AND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING

JANUARY 23, 1953.

The American Stock Exchange, pursuant to section 12 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule X-12D2-1 (b) promulgated thereunder, has made

application to strike from listing and registration the Common Stock, $1.00 Par Value, of Angerman Co., Inc.

The application alleges that the reason for striking this security from listing and registration on this exchange is (1) as of December 3, 1952, Diana Stores Corporation had acquired approximately 192,000 of the 198,000 outstanding shares of the above security leaving approximately 6,000 shares outstanding in the hands of approximately 60 other shareholders; (2) the number of shares of the above security which remain outstanding in the hands of the public, and the number of holders of such shares, have become so reduced as to make inadvisable further dealings therein upon applicant exchange.

Upon receipt of a request, prior to February 9, 1953, from any interested person for a hearing in regard to terms to be imposed upon the delisting of this security, the Commission will determine whether to set the matter down for hearing. Such request should state briefly the nature of the interest of the person requesting the hearing and the position he proposes to take at the hearing with respect to imposition of terms or conditions. In addition, any interested person may submit his views or any additional facts bearing on this application by means of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C. If no one requests a hearing on this matter, this application will be determined by order of the Commission on the basis of the facts stated in the application, and other information contained in the official file of the Commission pertaining to this matter.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-962; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2950]

COLUMBIA GAS SYSTEM, INC., AND CUMBERLAND AND ALLEGHENY GAS CO.

ORDER AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE AND SALE OF SHARES OF COMMON STOCK AND INSTALLMENT PROMISSORY NOTES BY SUBSIDIARY AND ACQUISITION THEREOF BY PARENT COMPANY

JANUARY 23, 1953.

The Columbia Gas System, Inc. ("Columbia"), a registered holding company, and Cumberland and Allegheny Gas Company ("Cumberland"), a subsidiary company of Columbia, having filed a joint application and an amendment thereto with this Commission pursuant to sections 6 (b), 9 and 10 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") with respect to the following proposed transactions:

Cumberland proposes to issue and sell and Columbia proposes to acquire 10,000 shares of common stock, par value $25 per share ($250,000), and a maximum of $300,000 principal amount of 3⅝ percent Installment Promissory Notes. Cumberland represents that the proceeds in the amount of $550,000 to be derived from Columbia would be used to finance the remainder of its 1952 construction program. Columbia states that it would first purchase common stock when and as funds are required up to a maximum amount of 10,000 shares, and thereafter it would purchase 3⅝ percent Notes as funds are needed, up to a maximum principal amount of $300,000. It is further stated that Cumberland would not issue or sell any such common stock or 3⅝ percent Notes subsequent to March 31, 1953.

The 3⅝ percent Notes to be issued by Cumberland would be registered and the principal amounts thereof would be payable in twenty-five equal annual installments on February 15 of each of the years 1954 to 1978, inclusive. Interest on the unpaid principal amount of said Notes will be payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15.

The Public Service Commission of the State of West Virginia, by Order dated January 7, 1953, having expressly authorized the proposed issuance and sale of the common stock and Notes by Cumberland; and

Due notice having been given of the filing of the joint application, and a hearing not having been requested or ordered by the Commission, an amendment setting forth the order of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia having been filed on January 21, 1953, and the Commission finding that the applicable provisions of the act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder are satisfied and that no adverse findings are necessary, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and the interest of investors and consumers that said joint application, as amended, be granted, effective forthwith:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act that said joint application, as amended, be, and hereby is, granted, effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-965; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 811-30]

ASSOCIATED STANDARD OILSTOCKS SHARES, SERIES A

NOTICE OF MOTION TO TERMINATE REGISTRATION

JANUARY 23, 1953.

Notice is hereby given that the Division of Corporation Finance of the Commission has filed a motion for an order pursuant to section 8 (f) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("act") declaring that Associated Standard Oilstocks Shares—Series A ("Trust"), a registered investment company, has ceased to be an investment company.

The Division has advised the Commission that the Trust was terminated on July 15, 1949, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement by which it was created, that all of its assets have been liquidated, and that the proceeds thereof have been distributed to shareholders except $20,077.52 which is being held in trust by Empire Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York, the Trustee, to defray certain possible tax liabilities and for the benefit of holders of outstanding shares.

All interested persons are referred to said motion which is on file at the Washington, D. C., office of this Commission for a more detailed statement of the matters of fact and law therein asserted.

Notice is further given that an order granting said motion, upon such terms and conditions as the Commission may deem appropriate or necessary, may be entered by the Commission at any time on or after February 19, 1953, unless prior thereto a hearing in this matter shall be ordered by the Commission as provided in Rule N-5 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act. Any interested person may, not later than February 16, 1953, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., submit to the Commission in writing his views or any additional facts bearing upon this motion or the desirability of a hearing thereon, or request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held thereon. Any such communication or request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C., and should state briefly the nature of the interest of the person submitting such information or requesting a hearing, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact or law raised by the motion which he desires to controvert.

By the Commission.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-964; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:46 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 27735]

GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS; PROPORTIONAL RATES FROM MISSOURI AND KANSAS TO TEXAS AND LOUISIANA

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 26, 1953.

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: The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, for itself and on behalf of carriers parties to to schedules listed below.

Commodities involved: Grain and grain products and related articles, carloads.

From: Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., St. Joseph, Mo., and Atchison, Kans., on traffic originating at Columbus and Scammon, Kans.

To: Galveston, Tex., New Orleans, La., and grouped points, for export.

Grounds for relief: Rail competition, circuity, and additional routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: CRI&P RR. tariff I. C. C. No. C-13346, Supp. 31.

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.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD, *Acting Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 53-973; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:49 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27736]

GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS FROM KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA TO TEXAS GULF PORTS FOR EXPORT

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 26, 1953.

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: The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, for itself and other carriers parties to schedule listed below.

Commodities involved: Grain, grain products, and related articles, also seeds, in carloads.

From: Kansas and Oklahoma.

To: Galveston, Houston, and Texas City, Tex., for export.

Grounds for relief: Rail competition, circuity, and additional routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: CRI&P RR. tariff I. C. C. No. C-13346, Supp. 31.

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.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD, *Acting Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 53-974; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:49 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27737]

RUBBER FROM AKRON, OHIO, AND INSTITUTE, W. VA., TO ALBERTVILLE, ALA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 26, 1953.

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

Filed by: L. C. Schuldt, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 4510, pursuant to fourth-section order No. 17220.

Commodities involved: Rubber, artificial, neoprene or synthetic, crude, loose or in packages, carloads.

From: Akron, Ohio, and Institute, W. Va.

To: Albertville, Ala.

Grounds for relief: Rail competition, circuity, short or weak line carrier, and additonal routes.

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

By the Commission.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD, *Acting Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 53-975; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:49 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27738]

SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FROM THE SOUTH TO HAMILTON, OHIO

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 26, 1953.

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 schedule listed below.

Commodities involved: Scrap iron or steel, carloads.

From: Points in southern territory.

To: Hamilton, Ohio.

Grounds for relief: Rail competition, circuity, and to apply rates constructed on the basis of the short line distance formula.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: C. A. Spaninger, Agent, I. C. C. No. 950, Supp. 191.

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.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD, *Acting Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 53-976; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953 8:49 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 27739]

BITUMINOUS FINE COAL FROM ALABAMA TO BOYKIN, FLA.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JANUARY 26, 1953.

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: The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, for itself and on behalf of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Commodities involved: Bituminous fine coal, carloads.

From: Mines in Alabama.

To: Boykin, Fla.

Grounds for relief: Rail, water, and market competition, and grouping.

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.

[SEAL] GEORGE W. LAIRD,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 53-977; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:50 a. m.]

[Rev. S. O. 562, Taylor's I. C. C. Order 9]

ANN ARBOR RAILROAD CO.

REROUTING OR DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC

In the opinion of Charles W. Taylor, Agent, the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, because of boats out of service, is unable to transport traffic routed over its line between Frankfort, Michigan and Menominee, Michigan: *It is ordered,* That:

(a) Rerouting traffic: The Ann Arbor Railroad Company, being unable to transport traffic between Frankfort, Michigan, and Menominee, Michigan, because of boats out of service, is hereby authorized to divert or reroute such traffic over any available route to expedite the movement, regardless of routing shown on the waybill. The billing covering all such cars rerouted shall carry a reference to this order as authority for the rerouting.

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

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

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

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

(f) Effective date: This order shall become effective 4:00 p. m., January 23, 1953.

(g) Expiration date: This order shall expire at 11:59 p. m., February 25, 1953, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled.

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

Issued at Washington, D. C., January 23, 1953.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
CHARLES W. TAYLOR,
Agent.

[F. R. Doc. 53-989; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:51 a. m.]

[Rev. S. O. 562, Taylor's I. C. C. Order 10]

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

REROUTING OR DIVERSION OF TRAFFIC

In the opinion of Charles W. Taylor, Agent, the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, account work stoppage, is unable to transport traffic routed over its line: *It is ordered,* That:

(a) Rerouting traffic: The Chicago Great Western Railway Company and its connections are hereby authorized to divert such traffic over any available route to expedite the movement, regardless of the routing shown on the waybill. The billing covering all such cars rerouted shall carry a reference to this order as authority for the rerouting.

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

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

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

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

(f) Effective date: This order shall become effective at 10:00 p. m., January 24, 1953.

(g) Expiration date: This order shall expire at 11:59 p. m., February 10, 1953, unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended or annulled.

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

Issued at Washington, D. C., January 24, 1953.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
CHARLES W. TAYLOR,
Agent.

[F. R. Doc. 53-990; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:51 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

[Ceiling Price Regulation 17, Section 11 (d), Special Order No. 9]

CLATSOP COUNTY, OREG., MARKETING AREA

ADJUSTMENT OF TANK WAGON CEILING PRICES

Statement of consideration. This special order adjusts the ceiling prices for sales of heating oils (Kerosene, No. 1 and 2 Oils, Furnace Oil, Range Oil and Stove Oil) by tank wagon distributors in the Clatsop County, Oregon, marketing area.

The Office of Price Stabilization was requested to conduct a survey to determine whether increased costs have reduced the net margins of heating oil distributors in the Clatsop County, Oregon, marketing area below a point sufficient to maintain the level of earnings in the year ending May 31, 1950. The results of that survey show that an upward adjustment is necessary to bring earnings to that level.

There is a large number of heating oil sellers at the tank wagon level in this region and the need for relief is not uniform, but varies from marketing area to marketing area. Thus it is concluded that the adjustment must be on a marketing area basis, rather than on a region-wide basis. For the purpose of this special order the market area has been defined as the area within the boundaries of Clatsop County, Oregon.

The adjustment granted by this order does no more than bring earnings to the level of the year ending May 31, 1950. It is therefore consistent with the provisions of section 11 (d) of Ceiling Price Regulation 17.

Special provisions. For the reasons set forth in the Statement of Considerations and pursuant to the provisions of section 11 (d) of Ceiling Price Regulation 17 and Delegation of Authority No. 72, *It is ordered:*

1. That the ceiling price of heating oil distributors in the Clatsop County, Oregon, marketing area for tank wagon sales of heating oils (Kerosene, No. 1 and 2 Oils, Furnace Oil, Range Oil, and Stove Oil) to consumers shall be increased by $0.004 per gallon. The Clatsop County

marketing area is defined as the area within the boundaries of Clatsop County, Oregon.

2. All provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 17, except as inconsistent with the provisions of this order, shall remain in full force and effect as to the commodities covered by this order.

3. This order may be amended, modified, or revoked at any time.

Effective date. This special order shall become effective on January 24, 1953.

HAROLD WALSH,
Regional Director,
Office of Price Stabilization,
Region XIII.

JANUARY 23, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-946; Filed, Jan. 23, 1953; 5:10 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 17, Section 11 (d), Special Order No. 12]

WENATCHEE-LEAVENWORTH AND CASHMERE, WASHINGTON MARKETING AREA

ADJUSTMENT OF TANK WAGON CEILING PRICES

Statement of considerations. This special order adjusts the ceiling prices for sales of heating oils (Kerosene No. 1 and 2 Oils, Furnace Oil, Range Oil and Stove Oil) by tank wagon distributors in the Wenatchee-Leavenworth and Cashmere, Washington Marketing Area.

The Office of Price Stabilization was requested by distributors in the Wenatchee-Leavenworth and Cashmere, Washington marketing area to conduct a survey to determine whether increased costs have reduced the net margins in the area below a point sufficient to maintain the level of earnings in the year ending May 31, 1950. The results of that survey show that an upward adjustment is necessary to bring earnings to that level.

There are hundreds of heating oil sellers at the tank wagon level in this Region and the need for relief is not uniform but varies from marketing area to marketing area. Thus it is concluded that the adjustment must be on a marketing area basis rather than on a region-wide basis. For the purpose of this special order the market area has been defined as the area of reseller competition, which is the same as the free delivery zones.

The adjustment granted by this order does no more than bring earnings to the level of the year ending May 31, 1950. It is, therefore, consistent with the provisions of section 11 (d) of Ceiling Price Regulation 17 and Delegation of Authority No. 72, *It is ordered:*

1. That the ceiling price of heating oil distributors in the Wenatchee-Leavenworth and Cashmere, Washington marketing area for tank wagon sales of heating oils (Kerosene, No. 1 and 2 Oils, Furnace Oil, Range Oil and Stove Oil) to consumers shall be increased by $0.002 per gallon. The Wenatchee-Leavenworth and Cashmere, Washington marketing area is defined as that area in which dealers located in Wenatchee, Leavenworth and Cashmere, Washington, make deliveries without an additional charge.

2. All provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 17, except as inconsistent with the provisions of this order shall remain in full force and effect as to the commodities covered by this order.

3. This order may be amended, modified, or revoked at any time.

Effective date. This special order shall become effective on January 27, 1953.

E. R. THISSEN,
Acting Regional Director,
Office of Price Stabilization,
Region XIII.

JANUARY 26, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-983; Filed, Jan. 26, 1953; 12:34 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 32, Supplementary Regulation 2, Section 3, Special Order 45]

QUEALY DOME FIELD, CARBON COUNTY, WYOMING

CRUDE PETROLEUM CEILING PRICES ADJUSTED ON AN IN-LINE BASIS

Statement of considerations. This special order adjusts the ceiling price for the sale of sweet crude oil produced from the Quealy Dome Field (Dakota Sand and Muddy Sand Formations), Carbon County, Wyoming.

The Office of Price Stabilization has been requested to eliminate the differential heretofore imposed upon sweet crude oil produced from the Quealy Dome Field (Dakota Sand and Muddy Sand Formations), Carbon County, Wyoming. During the base period there was a lack of competitive factors and, as a result, the sweet crude oil produced from this field was sold at a lower price than that paid for sweet crude oil of comparable quality produced in this same general area. It appears that this condition has now been eliminated and this differential should no longer be imposed.

From the information available to this office, it appears that the requested price of $2.65 per barrel for 40° API gravity and above with a 2-cent differential less for each degree of gravity below 40°, down to $2.23 per barrel for below 20° API gravity does not exceed the area in-line ceiling price.

Special provisions. For the reasons set forth in the Statement of Considerations and pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of Supplementary Regulation 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 32, *It is ordered:*

1. That the ceiling price at the lease receiving tank for sweet crude oil produced from the Quealy Dome Field (Dakota Sand and Muddy Sand Foundations), Carbon County, Wyoming, shall be: $2.65 per barrel for 40° API gravity and above with a 2-cent differential less for each degree of gravity below 40°, down to $2.23 per barrel for below 20° API gravity.

2. All provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 32, except as inconsistent with the provisions of this order, shall remain in full force and effect as to the commodities covered by this order.

3. This order may be amended, modified or revoked by the Director of Price Stabilization at any time.

Effective date. This special order shall become effective on January 24, 1953.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 23, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-948; Filed, Jan. 23, 1953; 5:10 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as Amended, Supplementary Regulation 3, as Amended, Section 5, Special Order 19]

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.

APPROVAL OF ADDITIONS TO LETTER TO DEALERS, DATED JAN. 8, 1953

Approval of Additions attached to letter to dealers from Packard Motor Car Co. dated January 8, 1953; 1242 24th Street NW., Washington, D. C., by M. G. Beck.

Statement of considerations. This Special Order, pursuant to section 5 of Supplementary Regulation 3 to Ceiling Price Regulation 34, approves certain supplements to time allowances which appear in the Packard Service Technical Bulletin, 53T-1, Dealer 1, dated January 8, 1953.

The Director of Price Stabilization has determined from the data submitted by the publisher of Packard Service Technical Bulletin, 53T-1, Dealer 1, 1953, that the approval of these supplements would not be inconsistent with the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Special provisions. 1. On and after the effective date of this order, the supplements to the Packard Service Technical Bulletin, 53T-1, Dealer 1, dated January 8, 1953, as covered in the Packard Service Technical Bulletin are authorized for use in establishing the time allowances for the operations described therein.

2. The following notice must be printed or stamped in a prominent position in the publication "Approved by OPS January 24, 1953, by Special Order No. 19 issued under section 5 of SR to CPR 34."

3. All provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 34, as amended, and Supplementary Regulation 3, as amended, except as changed by this Special Order shall remain in full force and effect.

4. This Special Order or any provision thereof may be revoked, suspended or amended at any time by the Director of Price Stabilization.

Effective date. This order shall become effective January 24, 1953.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 23, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-950; Filed, Jan. 23, 1953; 5:11 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 32, Supplementary Regulation 2, Section 3, Special Order 46]

BARADA AND FALLS CITY POOLS, RICHARDSON COUNTY, NEBRASKA

CRUDE PETROLEUM CEILING PRICES ADJUSTED ON AN IN-LINE BASIS

Statement of considerations. This special order adjusts the ceiling price for

the sale of crude petroleum produced from the Barada and Falls City Pools, Richardson County, Nebraska.

The Office of Price Stabilization has been requested to eliminate the differentials heretofore imposed upon crude petroleum produced from the Barada and Falls City Pools, Richardson County, Nebraska. During the base period there was a lack of competitive factors and as a result, this crude petroleum was sold at a lower price than that paid for crude petroleum of comparable quality produced in this same general area. It appears that this condition has now been eliminated and these differentials should no longer be imposed.

From the information available to this Office, it appears that the requested price of $2.65 per barrel for 40° API gravity and above with a 2-cent differential less for each degree of gravity below 40°, down to $2.23 per barrel for below 20° API gravity does not exceed the ceiling price of comparable crude petroleum produced in this same area.

Special provisions. For the reasons set forth in the Statement of Considerations and pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of Supplementary Regulation 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 32, *it is ordered:*

1. That the ceiling price at the lease receiving tank for crude petroleum produced from the Barada and Falls City Pools, Richardson County, Nebraska, shall be: $2.65 per barrel for 40° API gravity and above with a 2-cent differential less for each degree of gravity below 40°, down to $2.23 per barrel for below 20° API gravity.

2. All provisions of Ceiling Price Regulation 32, except as inconsistent with the provisions of this order, shall remain in full force and effect as to the commodities covered by this order.

3. This order may be amended, modified or revoked by the Director of Price Stabilization at any time.

Effective date. This special order shall become effective on January 24, 1953.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 23, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-949; Filed, Jan. 23, 1953; 5:10 p. m.]

[Delegation of Authority 81, Revision 1]

DIRECTORS OF REGIONAL OFFICES

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO ACT UNDER CPR 65, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Office of Price Stabilization, pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, as amended, this delegation of authority is hereby issued.

Authority to act under section 4 (d) of Ceiling Price Regulation 65, as amended. 1. Authority is hereby delegated to the Directors of the Regional Office of the Office of Price Stabilization to receive and process applications for the establishment of ceiling prices pursuant to section 4 (d) of CPR 65, as amended, and to approve or disapprove ceiling prices proposed by applicants, to establish different ceiling prices, to request further information concerning the applications, and to amend, modify, or revoke any order issued pursuant to this delegation of authority.

2. The authority herein delegated may be redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization.

This Revision 1 of Delegation of Authority No. 81 is effective February 2, 1953.

JOSEPH H. FREEHILL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

JANUARY 28, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-1063; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 11:10 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

ESTERINA BUCHIGNANI ET AL.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of the publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Esterina Buchignani, Lucca, Italy; Claim No. 40722; Victorio also known as Vittorio Fambrini, Lucca, Italy; Claim No. 40723; Filomena Fambrini, Lucca, Italy; Claim No. 40724; all right, title and interest of Esterina Buchignani, Victorio also known as Vittorio Fambrini and Filomena Fambrini in and to the Estate of Luigi Fambrini, deceased; P. Picchi, Executor.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 22, 1953.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-995; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:52 a. m.]

ELVIRA VON ELES LANDI ET AL.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of the publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Elvira Von Eles Landi, Via G. Battista Vico 27, Florence, Italy; Elena Von Eles Servadio Cortesi, Piazza Antinori 3, Florence, Italy; Enrico Von Eles, Via Instituto Pignatelli 8, Palermo, Italy; Claims Nos. 40152, 40211 and 61196; Vesting Order No. 1975; $5,905.17 in the Treasury of the United States and of this amount: $1,951.40 to Elvira Von Eles Landi; $1,976.88 to Elena Von Eles Servadio Cortesi; $1,976.89 to Enrico Von Eles.

All right, title, interest and claim of Elvira Von Eles Landi in and to the trust created under the will of Henry P. Townsley, deceased, to Elvira Von Eles Landi.

All right, title, interest and claim of Elena Von Eles Servadio Cortesi in and to the trust created under the will of Henry P. Townsley, deceased, to Elena Von Eles Servadio Cortesi.

All right, title, interest and claim of Enrico Von Eles in and to the trust created under the will of Henry P. Townsley, deceased, to Enrico Von Eles.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 22, 1953.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-996; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:52 a. m.]

LIBRAIRIE LAROUSSE AUG-GILLON-HOLLIER LAROUSSE MOREAU AND CIE.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

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

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Librairie Larousse Aug-Gillon-Hollier Larousse Moreau and Cie., Paris, France; Claim No. 7157; $7,829.30 in the Treasury of the United States. All right, title, interest, and claim of whatever kind or nature in and to every copyright, claim of copyright, license, agreement, privilege, power and every right of whatever nature, including, but not limited to all monies and amounts, by way of royalties, share of profits or other emolument, and all causes of action accrued or to accrue relating to the literary works: A Short History of French Literature, Classiques Larousse, Dictionnaire Chaffurin; as listed in Exhibit A to Vesting Order 3430 effective April 12, 1944, and "Dictionnaire francaise-anglais; English-French dictionary" as listed in Exhibit A to Vesting Order 500A-41 effective June 21, 1943, to the extent owned by Librairie Larousse Aug-Gillon-Hollier-Larousse-Moreau and Cie. of Paris, France, immediately prior to the vesting thereof by Vesting Order 3430 and Vesting Order 500A-41.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on January 22, 1953.

For the Attorney General.

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

[F. R. Doc. 53-997; Filed, Jan. 28, 1953; 8:52 a. m.]