

FEDERAL REGISTER

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Washington, Tuesday, April 22, 1952

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10347

PROVIDING FOR THE AFFIXING OF THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES TO CERTAIN PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code (section 10, Public Law 248, approved October 31, 1951, 65 Stat. 713), and as President of the United States, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States, pursuant to section 42 of title 4 of the United States Code, without any special warrant therefor, other than this order, to each document included within any of the following classes of documents when such document has been signed by the President and, in the case of any such document to which the counter-signature of the Secretary of State is required to be affixed, has been counter-signed by the said Secretary:

1. Proclamations.
2. Instruments of ratification of treaties.
3. Full powers to negotiate treaties and to exchange ratifications.
4. Presidential warrants for the extradition of fugitives from the justice of the United States.
5. Letters of credence and recall and other communications from the President to heads of foreign governments.
6. Exequaturs issued to those foreign consular officers in the United States whose commissions bear the signature of the chief of state which they represent.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 18, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4577; Filed, Apr. 18, 1952;
5:14 p. m.]

TITLE 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chapter I—Civil Service Commission

PART 6—EXCEPTIONS FROM THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE

PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD

Effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, paragraph (j) is added to § 6.102 as set out below:

§ 6.102 State Department. * * *

(j) Psychological Strategy Board. (1) One private secretary or confidential assistant to the Director of the Board.

(2) Ten regular or permanent members of the staff of the Board, grades GS-13 to GS-15.

(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. E. O. 9973, June 28, 1948, 13 F. R. 3600; 3 CFR 1948 Supp.)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
[SEAL] ROBERT RAMSPECK,
Chairman.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4522; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
9:02 a. m.]

TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

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

Subchapter C—Loans, Purchases, and Other Operations

[1952 C. C. C. GRAIN PRICE SUPPORT BULLETIN 1]

PART 601—GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

SUBPART—GENERAL PROVISIONS 1952 CROP PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAMS FOR GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

This bulletin states the general requirements which will be uniformly applicable with respect to 1952 price support programs on certain grains and related commodities for which the Secretary of Agriculture makes price support available through the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Production and Marketing Administration (referred to in this Bulletin and supplements hereto as CCC and PMA, respectively).

A separate supplement to this bulletin containing additional specific requirements, will be issued on each commodity for which price support is made available and to which the provisions of this bulletin are applied.

Sec.
601.1501 Administration.
601.1502 Commodities covered by this subpart.
601.1503 Methods of price support.

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CFR SUPPLEMENTS

(For use during 1952)

The following Supplements are now available:

Titles 4-5 (\$0.45)

Title 7: Parts 1-209 (\$1.75)

Title 20 (\$0.45)

Title 24 (\$0.60)

Title 26: Parts 170-182 (\$0.55)

Title 26: Parts 183-299 (\$1.75)

Previously announced: Title 3 (full text) (\$3.50); Titles 10-13 (\$0.35); Title 17 (\$0.30); Title 18 (\$0.35); Titles 22-23 (\$0.40); Title 25 (\$0.30)

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AUTHORITY: §§ 601.1501 to 601.1521 issued under sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070 as amended; 15 U. S. C. Sup., 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, secs. 101, 301, 401, 63 Stat. 1051; 15 U. S. C. Sup., 714c, 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1441, 1447, 1421.

§ 601.1501 *Administration.* The program will be administered by PMA, under the general direction and supervision of the President, CCC, and in the field, will be carried out by PMA State and PMA County Committees (hereinafter called State and County committees) and PMA commodity offices. Producers interested in participating in the program should contact their county committee through which the price support documents will be distributed. All documents will be completed and approved by the county committee which will retain copies of all such documents. The State committee may authorize the county committees to designate certain employees of the county committee to

approve documents on behalf of the county committee. The names of the employees delegated to approve documents in behalf of the county committee shall be submitted to the State committee for approval. State and county committees and PMA commodity offices do not have authority to modify or waive any of the provisions of this subpart or any amendments or supplements hereto.

§ 601.1502 *Commodities covered by this subpart.* The provisions of this subpart shall apply to any grain or related commodity for which a price support program for 1952 is announced and for which a supplement to this subpart (hereinafter referred to as a "commodity supplement") is issued.

§ 601.1503 *Methods of price support.* This subpart applies to farm-storage loans, warehouse-storage loans, and purchase agreements. The particular methods to be used for each commodity will be specified in the applicable commodity supplement to this subpart.

§ 601.1504 *Disbursement of loans.* Disbursement of loans will be made to producers by PMA county offices by means of sight drafts drawn on CCC, or by approved lending agencies under agreement with CCC. Disbursement regardless of where made shall not be made later than 15 days after the final date of the availability of loans set forth in the applicable commodity supplement to this subpart, unless approved by the President, CCC. The producer shall not present the loan documents for disbursement unless the commodity is in existence and in good condition. If the commodity is not in existence and in good condition at the time of disbursement, the proceeds shall be promptly refunded by the producer. In the event the amount disbursed exceeds the amount authorized under the applicable supplement to this subpart, the producer shall be personally liable for repayment of the amount of such excess.

§ 601.1505 *Approved lending agencies.* An approved lending agency shall be any bank, cooperative marketing association, corporation, partnership, individual, or other legal entity with which CCC has entered into a lending agency agreement or other form prescribed by CCC.

§ 601.1506 *Approved storage.* Loans will be made only on commodities in approved storage. Purchase agreements will be accepted without any requirements for approved storage. However, warehouse receipts tendered on commodities under purchase agreements will be purchased only on commodities in approved warehouse storage and provided such commodity is in existence and in good condition at the time the warehouse receipt is tendered for purchase.

(a) *Farm storage.* Approved farm storage shall consist of storage structures located on or off the farm (excluding Public Warehouses), which are determined by the county committee to be so located and of such substantial and permanent construction as to afford safe storage of the commodity.

(b) *Warehouse storage.* Approved warehouse storage shall consist of (1)

public warehouses for which a CCC uniform storage agreement for the commodity is in effect, or (2) warehouses operated by Eastern common carriers under tariffs approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission for which custodian agreements are in effect. The names of approved warehouses may be obtained from PMA commodity offices or State and county committees.

§ 601.1507 *Applicable forms.* The approved forms consist of the loan and purchase agreement forms and such other forms and documents as may be specified in the commodity supplements to this subpart, which together with the provisions of this subpart and the applicable commodity supplements, govern the rights and responsibilities of the producer. Notes and chattel mortgages, note and loan agreements, and purchase agreements must be dated and delivered to the county committee on or before the final date of availability of loans or purchase agreements, as the case may be, specified in the applicable commodity supplement to this subpart. Notes and chattel mortgages, and note and loan agreements, must have State and documentary revenue stamps affixed thereto where required by law. Loan and purchase agreement documents executed by an administrator, executor, or trustee, will be acceptable only where legally valid.

(a) *Farm-storage loans.* Approved forms shall consist of producer's notes on Commodity Loan Form A, secured by a chattel mortgage on Commodity Loan Form A, secured by a chattel mortgage on Commodity Form AA, and such other forms and documents as may be required by CCC.

(b) *Warehouse-storage loans.* Approved forms shall consist of the note and loan agreement on Commodity Loan Form B (in case of rice, CCC Rice Form B and CCC Rice Form B, Supplement), secured by warehouse receipts and such other forms and documents as may be required by CCC. Any commodities pledged as security for a loan on a single note and loan agreement must be stored in the same warehouse.

(c) *Purchase agreement documents.* The purchase agreement forms shall consist of the Purchase Agreement (Commodity Purchase Form 1) and Purchase Agreement Settlement (Commodity Purchase Form 4) signed by the producer and approved by the county committee, the Delivery Instructions (Commodity Purchase Form 3) issued by the county committee, negotiable receipts, and such other forms and documents as may be required by CCC.

(d) *Warehouse receipts.* The form in which warehouse receipts shall be submitted will be stated in the commodity supplement to this subpart.

§ 601.1508 *Liens.* If there are any liens or encumbrances on the commodity, waivers acceptable to the county committee must be obtained.

§ 601.1509 *Service charges.* Producers shall pay the following service charges on the quantity placed under loan or specified in the purchase agreement. Such service charges shall be

computed at the rates shown in column (2) of the following table for commodities the quantity of which is determined on the basis of bushels, and at the rates shown in column (3) for commodities the quantity of which is determined on the basis of pounds or 100 pounds. An additional service charge shall be paid on any additional quantity delivered to and accepted by CCC under a farm-storage loan or an identity-preserved warehouse storage loan.

(a)

SERVICE CHARGES

Method of price support	Per bushel	Per 100 pounds	Minimum charge
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Cents	Cents	
Farm-storage loans.....	1	2	\$3.00
Warehouse-storage loans.....	1½	1	\$1.50
Purchase agreements.....	1½	1	1.50

¹ Except rice for which State committees are authorized to require prepayment of \$5 for each lot sampled.

² Except rice for which the service charge for warehouse-storage loans shall be 2 cents per 100 pounds with a minimum charge of \$3.

(b) In the case of farm-storage loans, State committees are authorized to require prepayment of \$3.00 of the service charge, except in the case of farm-storage loans and identity-preserved warehouse storage loans on rice, State committees are authorized to require prepayment of \$5.00 of the service charge for each lot sampled.

(c) No refund of service charges will be made.

§ 601.1510 *Set-offs.* Any storage payment due the producer for storage of the commodity in farm-storage structures on which CCC has made or guaranteed a storage facility loan to the producer, shall be applied to such storage facility loan until the same is fully repaid. Any amount of such storage payments not so applied and any other storage payments together with all payments for related services, due the producer shall be subject to set-off in the same manner as provided below for loan or purchase proceeds. If the producer is indebted to CCC on any accrued obligation, or if any installments past due or maturing within twelve months are unpaid on any loan made available by CCC on farm-storage facilities, whether held by CCC or a lending agency he must designate CCC or such lending agency as the payee of the proceeds of the loan or purchase to the extent of such indebtedness or installments, but not to exceed that portion of the proceeds remaining after deduction of loan service charges and amounts due prior lienholders. However, prepayment of only one principal installment on a farm-storage facility loan shall be deducted from the price support proceeds of any one crop year. If the producer is indebted to any other agency of the United States and such indebtedness is listed on the county debt register, he must designate such agency as the payee of the proceeds as provided above. Indebtedness owing to CCC or to a lending agency as provided above shall be given first consideration after claims of prior lienholders. Compliance with the pro-

visions of this section shall not constitute a waiver of any right of the producer to contest the justness of the indebtedness involved either by administrative appeal or by legal action.

§ 601.1511 *Interest rate.* Loans shall bear interest at the rate of 3½ percent per annum and interest shall accrue from the date of disbursement of the loan, notwithstanding the printed provisions of the note.

§ 601.1512 *Transfer of producer's interest—(a) Loans.* The right of the producer to transfer either his right to redeem the commodity under loan or his remaining interest may be restricted by CCC.

(b) *Purchase agreements.* The producer may not assign his interest in the purchase agreement.

§ 601.1513 *Safeguarding the commodity.* The producer obtaining a farm-storage loan is obligated to maintain the storage structure in good repair and to keep the commodity in good condition.

§ 601.1514 *Insurance on farm-storage loans.* CCC will not require the producer to insure the commodity placed under a farm-storage loan; however, if the producer insures such commodity and an indemnity is paid thereon, such indemnity shall inure to the benefit of CCC to the extent of its interest, after first satisfying the producer's equity in the commodity involved in the loss.

§ 601.1515 *Loss or damage to the commodity.* The producer is responsible for any loss in quantity or quality of the commodity placed under farm-storage or identity-preserved warehouse-storage loan, except that, subject to the provisions of § 601.1514, physical loss or damage (other than shrinkage in the case of dry edible beans) occurring after disbursement of the loan funds without fault, negligence, or conversion on the part of the producer or any other person having control of the storage structure resulting solely from an external cause other than insect infestation or vermin, will be assumed by CCC to the extent of the settlement rate, provided the producer has given the county committee immediate notice of such loss or damage, and provided there has been no fraudulent representation made by the producer in the loan documents or in obtaining the loan. No physical loss or damage occurring prior to disbursement of the loan funds to the producer will be assumed by CCC. Where disbursement of funds as made by sight draft or check, the date of the draft or check shall constitute the date of disbursement of the funds. With respect to winter cover crop and hay and pasture seeds, the producer's responsibility under this section is qualified with respect to quality by the conditions set forth in the respective supplements to this subpart for these commodities.

§ 601.1516 *Personal liability of the producer for the commodity.* The making of any fraudulent representation by the producer in the loan documents, or in obtaining the loan, or the conversion or unlawful disposition of any portion of the commodity by him may render the

producer subject to criminal prosecution under the Federal Law and personally liable for the amount of the loan (including interest) and for any resulting expense incurred by any holder of the note.

§ 601.1517 Release of the commodity under loan. A producer may at any time obtain release of the commodity remaining under loan by paying to the holder of the note or note and loan agreement, the principal amount thereof, plus charges and accrued interest. All charges in connection with the collection of the note shall be paid by the producer. Upon presentation of the paid note, the county committee shall arrange for the release of the chattel mortgage. Partial release of the commodity prior to maturity may be arranged with the county committee by paying to the holder of the note the amount of the loan, plus charges and accrued interest, represented by the quantity of the commodity to be released. In the case of warehouse-storage loans, such partial release must cover all of the commodity under one warehouse receipt.

§ 601.1518 Liquidation of loans and delivery under purchase agreements—

(a) *Farm-storage loans.* (1) The producer is required to pay off his loan on or before maturity or to deliver the commodity in accordance with instruction issued by the county committee. The producer may, however, pay off his loan and redeem his commodity at any time prior to the delivery of the commodity to CCC or removal of the commodity by CCC. If the commodity is going out of condition or is in danger of going out of condition, the producer shall notify the county committee, and such committee shall determine whether the commodity must be delivered before the maturity date of the loan. In the event the farm is sold or there is a change of tenancy, the commodity may be delivered before the maturity date of the loan, upon prior approval by the county committee, or may be delivered before the maturity date of the loan for other reasons upon prior approval of the President, CCC. Settlement will be made at the applicable support rate, subject to the provisions of the mortgage supplement and the applicable commodity supplement to this subpart according to grade and/or quality. Delivery of commodities in bulk will be accepted only from the bin(s) in which the commodity under loan is stored. In the case of commodities stored in bags, only the quantity contained in the bags included in the lot placed under loan may be delivered. Settlement will be made on the quantity delivered by the producer and accepted by the county committee.

(2) If the settlement value of the commodity delivered exceeds the amount due on the loan (excluding interest), such amount will be paid to the producer on the basis of the settlement documents. Deliveries of commodities to CCC under farm-storage loans will be handled by the PMA county committee who initially approved the loan. Any payment due the producer will be made by sight draft drawn on CCC by the PMA county office.

(3) If the settlement value of the com-

modity is less than the amount due on the loan (excluding interest), the amount of the deficiency plus interest thereon, shall be paid to CCC or may be set off against any payment which would otherwise be due to the producer under any agricultural programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculture or any other payments which are due or may become due to the producer from CCC or any other agency of the United States.

(b) *Warehouse-storage loans —* (1) *Quality and quantity guaranteed by warehouseman.* If the producer does not repay his loan by maturity, CCC shall have the right to sell or pool the commodity in satisfaction of the loan in accordance with the provisions of the note and loan agreement and § 601.1519. Any payment due a producer at the time of settlement will be made by the appropriate PMA commodity office.

(2) *Quality and quantity not guaranteed by warehouseman.*—If the producer does not repay his loan by maturity, the county committee shall specify a period within which the producer shall either furnish official weight and grade certificates (as required by the applicable commodity supplement) or redeem his loan. If the producer does not redeem his loan during such specified period, settlement for differences in quality or quantity shall be made in accordance with the applicable commodity supplement to this subpart and the note and loan agreement, and any payment due the producer for such differences will be made by sight draft drawn on CCC by the PMA county office. Any payment due the producer because of an overplus realized from the sale or pooling of the commodity will be made by the appropriate PMA commodity office. If the commodity is purchased by CCC, the purchase price shall be the market value as of the day following maturity, as determined by the PMA commodity office.

(c) *Payments and collections; amounts not exceeding \$3.00.* To avoid administrative costs of making small payments and handling small accounts, amounts due the producer of \$3.00 or less will be paid only upon his request and a deficiency of \$3.00 or less, including interest, may be disregarded by a producer unless demand for payment is made by CCC.

(d) *Purchase agreements.* (1) The producer who signs a purchase agreement (Commodity Purchase Form 1) will not be obligated to sell any quantity of the commodity to CCC. However, the quantity stated in the purchase agreement will be the maximum quantity he may sell to CCC. If the producer who signs a purchase agreement wishes to sell the commodity to CCC, he will have a 30-day period during which he must notify the county committee of his intention to sell. Such period shall end on the loan maturity date specified in the applicable commodity supplement to this subpart, or such earlier date as prescribed by the President, CCC.

(2) In the case of eligible commodities stored commingled in an approved warehouse, the producer must, not later than the day following the final date of such 30-day period, or during such period of time thereafter as may be specified by

the county committee, submit to the county committee, warehouse receipts, under which the warehouseman guarantees quality and quantity, for the quantity of commodity he elects to sell to CCC. In the case of eligible commodities stored in other than approved warehouse storage, or stored identity preserved in approved warehouse storage the county committee will, on or after the final date of such 30-day period, issue delivery instructions to the producer. The producer must then complete delivery within a 15-day period immediately following the date the county committee issues delivery instructions, unless the county committee determines that more time is needed for delivery.

(3) The producer may be required to retain a commodity in other than approved warehouse storage for a period of 60 days, such period beginning on the first day of the delivery period, without any cost to CCC.

(4) The commodity delivered under a purchase agreement will be purchased at the applicable support rate. When delivery is completed, payment will be made by sight draft drawn on CCC by the county office. The producer shall direct on Commodity Purchase Form 4 to whom payment of the proceeds shall be made. Commodities stored commingled in approved warehouses will be purchased, on the basis of the weight, grade and other quality factors shown on the warehouse receipts and/or accompanying documents. Commodities stored identity preserved in an approved warehouse and commodities delivered from other than approved warehouse storage will be purchased on the basis of the weight, grade, and other quality factors, determined by the county committee at the time of delivery (in accordance with instructions for the determination of such factors under the loan program), and agreed to by the producer on Commodity Purchase Form 4.

(e) *Approved point of delivery.* (1) In the case of commodities for which State or county support rates are established, if under the loan or purchase agreement program the commodity is stored in an approved warehouse, settlement will be made at the applicable support rate for the county in which the warehouse is located. In the case of a commodity delivered to CCC from farm storage under the loan program and from other than approved warehouse storage under the purchase agreement program, settlement will be made at the applicable support rate for the county in which the delivery point approved by the county committee is located.

(2) Where warehouse receipts are tendered for loan or where farm-storage or purchase agreement commodities are delivered at maturity to CCC at warehouses or elevators situated in a town, village or city located in more than one county or State and/or in adjoining towns, villages or cities located in more than one county or State, such warehouses or elevators shall have the same support rate, provided, the warehouses or elevators have the same interstate freight rates.

(3) Warehouses or elevators physically located as outlined above shall, for price

support purposes, be considered to be located in the county with the higher support rate.

(4) If the warehouses or elevators physically located as outlined above do not have the same interstate freight rate, the support rate for each warehouse or elevator shall be the support rate for the county in which the warehouse or elevator is physically located.

(5) If the town, village or city is located in more than one county or State but all of the warehouses or elevators situated in the town, village or city or located in the same county, the support rate shall be the applicable support rate for the county in which the warehouses or elevators are physically located.

This section shall not apply to dry edible beans.

§ 601.1519 *Removal of the commodity under loan.* If the loan is not satisfied upon maturity by payment or delivery, the holder of the note may remove the commodity and sell it (dry edible beans and rice may be processed before sale), either by separate contract or after pooling it with other lots of the commodity similarly held. If the commodity is pooled, the producer has no right of redemption after the date the pool is established, but shall share ratably in any overplus remaining upon liquidation of the pool. CCC shall have the right to treat the pooled commodity as a reserve supply to be marketed under such sales policies as CCC determines will promote orderly marketing, protect the interests of producers and consumers, and not unduly impair the market for the current crop of the commodity even though part or all of such pooled commodity is disposed of under such policies at prices less than the current domestic price for such commodity. Any sum due the producer as a result of the sale of the commodity or of insurance proceeds thereon, or any ratable share resulting from the liquidation of a pool, shall be payable only to the producer without right of assignment by him.

§ 601.1520 *Purchase of notes.* County committees will purchase from approved lending agencies, notes evidencing approved loans which are secured by chattel mortgages or negotiable warehouse receipts. The purchase price to be paid by CCC will be the principal sums remaining due on such notes plus an amount computed according to the lending agency agreement to cover interest. Lending agencies are required to submit Commodity Credit Corporation Form 500 or such other form as CCC may prescribe for all payments received on producers' notes held by them to the county committee and are required to remit to the county committee a part of the interest collected, computed according to the lending agency agreement. Lending agencies shall submit notes and reports to the PMA county office serving the area.

§ 601.1521 *PMA commodity offices.* The PMA commodity offices and the areas served by them are shown below:

Chicago 5, Ill., 623 South Wabash Avenue; Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio.

Dallas 2, Tex., 1114 Commerce Street; New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.

Kansas City 6, Mo., Fidelity Building, 911 Walnut Street; Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming.

Minneapolis 3, Minn., Gamble-Skogmo Building, 18 North Eighth Street; Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

New Orleans 12, La., 333 St. Charles Street, Room 1401; Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

New York 13, N. Y., 139 Centre Street; Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Vermont, West Virginia.

Portland 5, Oreg., 515 Southwest Tenth Avenue; Idaho, Oregon, Washington.

San Francisco 2, Calif., 335 Fell Street, Rincone Annex; Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah.

Issued this 17th day of April 1952.

[SEAL] JOHN H. DEAN,
Acting Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

Approved:

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-4532; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
9:03 a. m.]

[1952 CCC Grain Price Support Bulletin 1,
Supp. 1, Oats]

PART 601—GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

SUBPART—1952 CROP OATS LOAN AND PURCHASE AGREEMENT PROGRAM

A price support program has been announced for 1952-Crop Oats. The 1952 CCC Grain Price Support Bulletin 1,¹ issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation and containing the general requirements with respect to price support operations for grains and related commodities produced in 1952, is supplemented as follows:

Sec.	Purpose.
601.1801	Availability of price support.
601.1802	Eligible oats.
601.1803	Warehouse receipts.
601.1804	Determination of quantity.
601.1805	Determination of quality.
601.1806	Maturity of loans.
601.1807	Support rates.
601.1808	Warehouse charges.
601.1809	Settlement.

AUTHORITY: §§ 601.1801 to 601.1810 issued under sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U. S. C. Sup., 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, secs. 301, 401, 63 Stat. 1053; 15 U. S. C. Sup., 714c; 7 U. S. C. Sup., 1447, 1421.

§ 601.1801 *Purpose.* Sections 601.1801 to 601.1810 state additional specific requirements which, together with the general requirements contained in the 1952 CCC Grain Price Support Bulletin 1,¹ apply to loans and purchase agreements under the 1952-Crop Oats Price Support Program.

§ 601.1802 *Availability of price support—(a) Method of support.* Price sup-

¹ See F. R. Doc. 52-4532, *supra*.

port will be available through farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and through purchase agreements.

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

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

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

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

§ 601.1803 *Eligible oats.* At the time the oats are placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement, the oats must meet the following requirements:

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

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

(c) The oats must grade No. 3 or better. Feed oats and mixed feed oats will not be eligible.

(d) The oats must not grade Weevily, Smutty, Ergoty, Garlicky, Bleached, Thin or Tough, or be otherwise of low quality.

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

§ 601.1804 *Warehouse receipts.* Warehouse receipts representing oats in approved warehouse-storage to be placed under loan or delivered under a purchase agreement, must meet the following requirements:

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

(b) Each warehouse receipt, or the warehousemen's supplemental certificate (in duplicate), properly identified with the warehouse receipts, must show: (1)

Gross weight or bushels, (2) class, (3) grade, (4) test weight, and (5) any other grading factor(s) when such factor(s) and not test weight determine the grade.

(c) A separate warehouse receipt must be submitted for each grade of oats. (d) The warehouse receipt may be subject to liens for warehouse charges only to the extent indicated in § 601.1809.

§ 601.1805 Determination of quantity.

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

(b) When the quantity is determined by weight, a bushel shall be 32 pounds of oats. In determining the quantity of sacked oats by weight, a deduction of three-fourths of a pound for each sack shall be made.

(c) When the quantity of oats is determined by measurement, a bushel shall be 1.25 cubic feet of oats testing 32 pounds per bushel. The quantity so determined shall be adjusted for test weight by applying the applicable percentage as shown in the following table.

For oats testing	Percent
40 pounds or over	125
39 pounds or over, but less than 40 pounds	121
38 pounds or over, but less than 39 pounds	118
37 pounds or over, but less than 38 pounds	115
36 pounds or over, but less than 37 pounds	112
35 pounds or over, but less than 36 pounds	109
34 pounds or over, but less than 35 pounds	106
33 pounds or over, but less than 34 pounds	103
32 pounds or over, but less than 33 pounds	100
31 pounds or over, but less than 32 pounds	96
30 pounds or over, but less than 31 pounds	93
29 pounds or over, but less than 30 pounds	90
28 pounds or over, but less than 29 pounds	87
27 pounds or over, but less than 28 pounds	84

(d) Since the percentage of dockage is not a grade factor in the case of oats, the quantity of oats will be determined without reference to dockage.

§ 601.1806 Determination of quality.

The grade, grading factors, and all other quality factors shall be determined in accordance with the methods set forth in the Official Grain Standards of the United States for Oats, whether or not such determinations are made on the basis of an official inspection.

§ 601.1807 Maturity of loans. Loans mature on demand but not later than April 30, 1953.

§ 601.1808 Support rates. (a) Loans will be made, and oats delivered under purchase agreements will be purchased at the support rates set forth in this section. Both farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans will be made at the support rate established for the county

in which the oats are stored. Support rates per bushel for oats grading No. 3, or better, are set forth below:

County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better
ALABAMA		IDAHO—CON.	
All counties.....	\$0.96	Bingham.....	\$0.76
ARIZONA		Blaine.....	.78
All counties.....	.94	Boise.....	.80
ARKANSAS		Bonner.....	.77
All counties.....	.90	Bonnerville.....	.76
CALIFORNIA		Boundary.....	.77
Alameda.....	.96	Butte.....	.78
Alpine.....	.92	Camas.....	.79
Amador.....	.93	Canyon.....	.80
Butte.....	.92	Caribou.....	.77
Calaveras.....	.93	Cassia.....	.79
Colusa.....	.93	Clark.....	.76
Contra Costa.....	.96	Clearwater.....	.77
Del Norte.....	.91	Custer.....	.78
El Dorado.....	.92	Elmore.....	.80
Fresno.....	.92	Franklin.....	.78
Glenn.....	.92	Fremont.....	.76
Humboldt.....	.93	Gen.....	.80
Imperial.....	.94	Gooding.....	.79
Inyo.....	.94	Idaho.....	.76
Kern.....	.94	Jefferson.....	.76
Kings.....	.94	Jerome.....	.79
Lake.....	.93	Kootenai.....	.79
Lassen.....	.89	Latah.....	.80
Los Angeles.....	.96	Lemhi.....	.77
Madera.....	.94	Lewis.....	.80
Marin.....	.96	Lincoln.....	.79
Mariposa.....	.94	Madison.....	.76
Mendocino.....	.93	Minidoka.....	.79
Merced.....	.94	Nex Perce.....	.80
Modoc.....	.86	Oneida.....	.78
Mono.....	.93	Owyhee.....	.80
Monterey.....	.94	Payette.....	.80
Napa.....	.95	Power.....	.78
Nevada.....	.89	Shoshone.....	.77
Orange.....	.95	Teton.....	.76
Placer.....	.91	Twin Falls.....	.79
Plumas.....	.89	Valley.....	.78
Riverside.....	.94	Washington.....	.79
Sacramento.....	.93	ILLINOIS	
San Benito.....	.94	Adams.....	.78
San Bernardino.....	.94	Alexander.....	.80
San Diego.....	.94	Bond.....	.79
San Francisco.....	.96	Boone.....	.78
San Joaquin.....	.95	Brown.....	.78
San Luis Obispo.....	.94	Bureau.....	.78
San Mateo.....	.96	Calhoun.....	.79
Santa Barbara.....	.94	Carroll.....	.78
Santa Clara.....	.95	Cass.....	.78
Santa Cruz.....	.95	Champaign.....	.78
Shasta.....	.89	Christian.....	.78
Sierra.....	.89	Clark.....	.78
Siskiyou.....	.86	Clay.....	.79
Solano.....	.96	Clinton.....	.79
Sonoma.....	.95	Coles.....	.78
Stanislaus.....	.95	Cook.....	.80
Sutter.....	.93	Crawford.....	.79
Tehama.....	.91	Cumberland.....	.78
Trinity.....	.93	De Kalb.....	.78
Tulare.....	.94	De Witt.....	.78
Tuolumne.....	.93	Douglas.....	.78
Ventura.....	.95	Dr Page.....	.78
Yolo.....	.94	Edgar.....	.78
Yuba.....	.92	Edwards.....	.80
COLORADO		Edgingham.....	.79
All counties.....	.79	Fayette.....	.79
CONNECTICUT		Ford.....	.78
All counties.....	.80	Franklin.....	.80
DELAWARE		Fulton.....	.80
All counties.....	.80	Gallatin.....	.81
FLORIDA		Greene.....	.79
All counties.....	1.00	Grundy.....	.78
GEORGIA		Hamilton.....	.80
All counties.....	.96	Hancock.....	.78
Ada.....	.80	Hardin.....	.81
Adams.....	.78	Henderson.....	.78
Bannock.....	.78	Henry.....	.78
Bear Lake.....	.78	Iroquois.....	.78
Benewah.....	.79	Jackson.....	.80
		Jasper.....	.79
		Jefferson.....	.80
		Jersey.....	.79
		Jo Daviess.....	.78
		Johnson.....	.80
		Kane.....	.78
		Kankakee.....	.78
		Kendall.....	.78
		Knox.....	.78
		Lake.....	.79
		La Salle.....	.78
		Lawrence.....	.79
		Lee.....	.78
		Livingston.....	.78
		Logan.....	.78
		McDonough.....	.78
		McHenry.....	.78

County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better
ILLINOIS—CON.			
McLean	\$0.78	INDIANA—CON.	
Macon	.78	Morgan	\$0.79
Macoupin	.79	Newton	.78
Madison	.80	Noble	.79
Marion	.79	Ohio	.81
Marshall	.78	Orange	.80
Mason	.78	Owen	.79
Massac	.80	Parke	.78
Menard	.78	Perry	.80
Merced	.78	Pike	.80
Monroe	.80	Porter	.79
Montgomery	.79	Posey	.80
Morgan	.78	Pulaski	.79
Monticello	.78	Putnam	.79
Ogle	.78	Randolph	.79
Peoria	.78	Ripley	.81
Perry	.80	Rush	.79
Pike	.78	Saint Joseph	.80
Pope	.81	Scott	.81
Pulaski	.80	Shelby	.79
Putnam	.78	Spencer	.80
Randolph	.78	Starke	.79
Richland	.79	Stenben	.80
Rock Island	.78	Sullivan	.79
Saint Clair	.80	Switzerland	.81
Saline	.81	Tipton	.79
Sangamon	.81	Union	.79
Schuyler	.78	Vanderburgh	.80
Scott	.78	Vermillion	.78
Shelby	.78	Vigo	.78
Stark	.78	Wabash	.79
Stephenson	.78	Warren	.78
Tazewell	.78	Warrick	.80
Union	.80	Washington	.80
Vermillion	.78	Wayne	.79
Wabash	.80	Wells	.79
Warren	.78	White	.79
Washington	.80	Whitley	.79
Wayne	.80	IOWA	
White	.80	Adair	.76
Whiteside	.78	Adams	.76
Will	.79	Allamakee	.77
Williamson	.80	Appanoose	.77
Winnebago	.78	Audubon	.76
Woodford	.78	Benton	.77
INDIANA			
Adams	.79	Black Hawk	.77
Allen	.79	Boone	.76
Bartholomew	.80	Bremer	.77
Benton	.78	Buchanan	.77
Blackford	.79	Buena Vista	.76
Boone	.78	Butler	.76
Brown	.80	Calhoun	.76
Carroll	.79	Carroll	.76
Cass	.79	Cass	.76
Clark	.80	Cedar	.76
Clay	.78	Cerro Gordo	.76
Clinton	.79	Cherokee	.75
Crawford	.80	Chickasaw	.77
Daviess	.80	Clarke	.76
Dearborn	.81	Clay	.76
Decatur	.80	Clayton	.77
De Kalb	.79	Clinton	.78
Delaware	.79	Crawford	.75
Dubois	.80	Dallas	.76
Elkhart	.80	Davis	.78
Fayette	.79	Deatur	.77
Floyd	.80	Delaware	.78
Fountain	.78	Des Moines	.78
Franklin	.80	Dickinson	.75
Fulton	.79	Dubuque	.78
Gibson	.80	Emmet	.75
Grant	.79	Fayette	.77
Greene	.80	Floyd	.76
Hamilton	.79	Franklin	.76
Hancock	.79	Fremont	.76
Harrison	.80	Greene	.76
Hendricks	.79	Grundy	.77
Henry	.79	Guthrie	.76
Howard	.79	Hamilton	.76
Huntington	.78	Hancock	.76
Jackson	.80	Hardin	.76
Jasper	.78	Harrison	.76
Jay	.79	Henry	.78
Jefferson	.81	Howard	.77
Jennings	.81	Humboldt	.76
Johnson	.79	Ida	.75
Knox	.80	Iowa	.77
Kosciusko	.79	Jackson	.77
Lafayette	.80	Jasper	.77
Lake	.79	Jefferson	.78
La Porte	.80	Johnson	.78
Lawrence	.80	Jones	.78
Madison	.79	Keokuk	.77
Marion	.79	Kossuth	.76
Marshall	.79	Lee	.78
Martin	.80	Linn	.78
Miami	.79	Louis	.78
Monroe	.80	Lucas	.77
Montgomery	.79	Lyon	.74
		Madison	.76
		Mahaska	.77

RULES AND REGULATIONS

County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better
IOWA—CON.		KANSAS—CON.		MICHIGAN—CON.		MINNESOTA—CON.		MISSOURI—CON.		NEBRASKA	
Marion	\$0.77	Morton	\$0.82	Kent	\$0.81	Pine	\$0.74	Monroe	\$0.80	Adams	\$0.76
Marshall	.77	Nemaha	.78	Keweenaw	.80	Pipestone	.71	Montgomery	.81	Antelope	.78
Mills	.76	Neosho	.80	Lake	.81	Polk	.71	Morgan	.81	Arthur	.74
Mitchell	.76	Ness	.80	Lapeer	.76	Pope	.71	New Madrid	.82	Banner	.74
Monona	.75	Norton	.78	Leelanau	.80	Ramsey	.75	Newton	.81	Blaine	.74
Monroe	.75	Osage	.79	Lenawee	.80	Red Lake	.71	Nodaway	.77	Boone	.73
Montgomery	.76	Osborne	.78	Livingston	.80	Redwood	.72	Oregon	.83	Box Butte	.72
Muscatine	.78	Ottawa	.78	Luce	.81	Renville	.73	Osage	.82	Boyd	.76
O'Brien	.75	Pawnee	.80	Mackinac	.81	Rice	.72	Ozark	.83	Brown	.75
Osceola	.74	Phillips	.77	Macomb	.80	Rock	.74	Pemiscot	.82	Buffalo	.73
Page	.76	Pottawatomie	.81	Manistee	.81	Roseau	.70	Perry	.81	Burt	.75
Palo Alto	.76	Pratt	.78	Marquette	.80	Saint Louis	.74	Pettis	.81	Butler	.75
Plymouth	.75	Rawlins	.79	Mason	.81	Scott	.75	Phelps	.82	Cass	.74
Pocahontas	.75	Reno	.80	Mecosta	.80	Sherburne	.74	Pike	.79	Cedar	.74
Polk	.77	Republic	.77	Menominee	.79	Sibley	.74	Platte	.80	Chase	.77
Pottawattamie	.76	Rice	.80	Midland	.79	Stearns	.73	Polk	.80	Cherry	.72
Poweshiek	.77	Riley	.78	Missaukee	.80	Steele	.74	Pulaski	.81	Cheyenne	.75
Ringgold	.76	Rooks	.78	Monroe	.80	Stevens	.71	Putnam	.81	Clay	.73
Sac	.76	Rush	.80	Montcalm	.80	Swift	.71	Rails	.79	Cumby	.75
Scott	.76	Russell	.79	Montmorency	.79	Todd	.72	Randolph	.80	Custer	.75
Shelby	.76	Saline	.79	Muskegon	.81	Traverse	.70	Ray	.80	Dakota	.74
Sioux	.74	Scott	.80	Newaygo	.81	Wabasha	.82	Reynolds	.80	Dawes	.71
Story	.76	Sedgewick	.81	Oakland	.80	Wadena	.71	Ripley	.83	Dawson	.75
Tama	.77	Seward	.82	Oceana	.81	Waseca	.75	Saint Charles	.80	Deuel	.75
Taylor	.76	Shawnee	.79	Ogemaw	.79	Washington	.75	Saint Clair	.81	Dixon	.75
Union	.76	Sheridan	.79	Ontonagon	.80	Watsonwan	.73	Sainte Genevieve	.81	Dodge	.76
Van Buren	.78	Sherman	.79	Osceola	.80	Wilkin	.70	Saint Francois	.82	Douglas	.76
Wapello	.77	Smith	.77	Oscoda	.79	Winona	.75	Saint Louis	.81	Dundy	.78
Warren	.77	Stafford	.80	Otsego	.80	Wright	.74	Saline	.80	Dodge	.76
Washington	.78	Stanton	.81	Ottawa	.81	Yellow Medicine	.71	Schuyler	.79	Fillmore	.76
Wayne	.77	Stevens	.82	Presque Isle	.79			Scotland	.79	Franklin	.76
Webster	.76	Summer	.82	Roscommon	.79			Scott	.81	Frontier	.75
Winnebago	.76	Thomas	.79	Saginaw	.79			Shannon	.82	Furnas	.77
Winneshek	.76	Trego	.79	Saint Clair	.80			Shelby	.80	Gage	.75
Woodbury	.75	Wabunsee	.79	Saint Joseph	.80			Stoddard	.82	Garden	.74
Worth	.76	Wallace	.80	Sauk	.79			Stone	.82	Garfield	.73
Wright	.76	Washington	.77	Schoolcraft	.81			Sullivan	.79	Gosper	.75
		Wichita	.80	Shiawassee	.79			Taney	.83	Grant	.73
		Wilson	.80	Tuscola	.79			Texas	.81	Greeley	.74
		Woodson	.79	Van Buren	.81			Vernon	.80	Hall	.75
		Wyandotte	.80	Washtenaw	.80			Warren	.81	Hamilton	.75
				Wayne	.80			Washington	.82	Harlan	.76
				Wexford	.81			Wayne	.82	Hayes	.77
								Webster	.81	Hitchcock	.78
								Worth	.77	Holt	.73
								Wright	.81	Hooker	.76
										Howard	.74
										Jefferson	.76
										Johnson	.77
										Kearney	.76
										Keith	.75
										Keya Paha	.72
										Kimball	.75
										Knox	.73
										Lancaster	.76
										Lincoln	.75
										Logan	.74
										Loup	.73
										McPherson	.74
										Madison	.74
										Merriek	.74
										Morrill	.74
										Nance	.74
										Nemaha	.76
										Nuckolls	.76
										Otoe	.76
										Pawnee	.77
										Perkins	.76
										Phelps	.76
										Pierce	.74
										Platte	.74
										Polk	.74
										Red Willow	.77
										Richardson	.77
										Rock	.73
										Saline	.76
										Sarpy	.76
										Saunders	.76
										Scotts Bluff	.75
										Seward	.75
										Sheridan	.74
										Sherman	.74
										Sioux	.73
										Stanton	.76
										Thayer	.75
										Thomas	.75
										Thurston	.73
										Valley	.74
										Washington	.76
										Wayne	.74
										Webster	.76
										Wheeler	.73
										York	.73

County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better
NEW YORK		OHIO—continued		OKLAHOMA—con.		SOUTH DAKOTA—continued		TEXAS—con.		TEXAS—con.	
All counties.....	\$0.87	Jefferson.....	\$0.86	Oklahoma.....	\$0.84	Hamlin.....	\$0.70	Dallas.....	\$0.85	Mason.....	\$0.84
NORTH CAROLINA		Knox.....	.82	Oklmulgee.....	.83	Hand.....	.70	Dawson.....	.85	Matagorda.....	.80
		Lake.....	.84	Ossage.....	.81	Hanson.....	.70	Deaf Smith.....	.83	Maverick.....	.85
		Lawrence.....	.84	Ottawa.....	.81	Hanson.....	.70	Delta.....	.86	Medina.....	.85
		Licking.....	.82	Pawnee.....	.82	Harding.....	.68	Denton.....	.85	Menard.....	.84
All counties.....	.96	Logan.....	.82	Payne.....	.83	Hughes.....	.69	De Witt.....	.87	Midland.....	.85
NORTH DAKOTA		Lorain.....	.83	Pittsburg.....	.85	Hutchinson.....	.71	Dickens.....	.84	Milam.....	.86
		Lucas.....	.83	Pontotoc.....	.85	Hyde.....	.69	Dimmit.....	.85	Mills.....	.86
Adams.....	.68	Madison.....	.85	Pottawatomie.....	.84	Jackson.....	.69	Donley.....	.83	Mitchell.....	.84
Barnes.....	.70	Mahoning.....	.82	Pushmataha.....	.86	Jerauld.....	.70	Duval.....	.85	Montague.....	.84
Benson.....	.69	Marion.....	.82	Roger Mills.....	.83	Jones.....	.69	Eastland.....	.83	Montgomery.....	.80
Billings.....	.67	Medina.....	.83	Rogers.....	.82	Kingsbury.....	.70	Ector.....	.85	Moore.....	.83
Bottineau.....	.68	Meigs.....	.85	Seminole.....	.84	Lake.....	.70	Edwards.....	.84	Morris.....	.86
Bowman.....	.68	Mercer.....	.80	Sequoyah.....	.84	Lawrence.....	.68	Ellis.....	.85	Motley.....	.86
Burke.....	.67	Miami.....	.86	Stephens.....	.84	Lincoln.....	.72	El Paso.....	.86	Nacogdoches.....	.88
Burleigh.....	.69	Monroe.....	.86	Tillman.....	.83	Lyman.....	.69	Falls.....	.86	Navarro.....	.80
Cass.....	.69	Montgomery.....	.81	Tulsa.....	.83	McCook.....	.70	Fannin.....	.86	Newton.....	.90
Cavalier.....	.69	Morgan.....	.85	Wagoner.....	.83	McPherson.....	.69	Fayette.....	.88	Nolan.....	.84
Dekey.....	.70	Muskogum.....	.84	Washington.....	.81	Marshall.....	.70	Fisher.....	.88	Nueces.....	.86
Divide.....	.67	Noble.....	.85	Washita.....	.83	Mellette.....	.69	Floyd.....	.83	Ochiltree.....	.86
Dunn.....	.67	Ottawa.....	.82	Woods.....	.82	Miner.....	.70	Foard.....	.83	Oldham.....	.83
Eddy.....	.70	Packling.....	.80	Woodward.....	.83	Minnehaha.....	.71	Fort Bend.....	.89	Orange.....	.90
Emmons.....	.69	Perry.....	.83			Moody.....	.71	Franklin.....	.86	Palo Pinto.....	.83
Foster.....	.67	Pickaway.....	.82	OREGON		Pennington.....	.68	Freestone.....	.86	Panola.....	.88
Golden Valley.....	.67	Pike.....	.84	Baker.....	.82	Perkins.....	.68	Frio.....	.85	Parker.....	.84
Grand Forks.....	.70	Portage.....	.84	Benton.....	.88	Potter.....	.69	Gaines.....	.85	Parmer.....	.84
Grant.....	.69	Putnam.....	.80	Clackamas.....	.88	Roberts.....	.69	Galveston.....	.85	Pecos.....	.85
Griggs.....	.70	Richland.....	.82	Clatsop.....	.87	Sanborn.....	.69	Garn.....	.85	Polk.....	.89
Hettinger.....	.69	Ross.....	.83	Columbia.....	.88	Shannon.....	.69	Gillespie.....	.84	Potter.....	.84
Kidder.....	.69	Sandusky.....	.82	Coos.....	.88	Spink.....	.70	Glasscock.....	.85	Presidio.....	.86
La Moore.....	.70	Schoto.....	.84	Cook.....	.86	Stanley.....	.69	Goliad.....	.87	Rains.....	.80
Logan.....	.69	Seneca.....	.82	Crook.....	.86	Sully.....	.69	Gonzales.....	.87	Randall.....	.83
McHenry.....	.68	Shelby.....	.81	Curry.....	.88	Todd.....	.69	Gray.....	.87	Reagan.....	.85
McIntosh.....	.69	Stark.....	.84	Deschutes.....	.86	Tripp.....	.70	Grayson.....	.85	Real.....	.85
McKenzie.....	.67	Summit.....	.83	Douglas.....	.86	Union.....	.72	Gregg.....	.87	Red River.....	.86
McLean.....	.68	Trumbull.....	.85	Gilliam.....	.85	Walworth.....	.73	Grimes.....	.88	Reeves.....	.85
Mercer.....	.68	Tuscarawas.....	.84	Grant.....	.85	Washington.....	.69	Guadalupe.....	.89	Refugio.....	.87
Morton.....	.69	Union.....	.82	Harney.....	.85	Washburn.....	.69	Hale.....	.83	Roberts.....	.83
Mountain.....	.70	Van Wert.....	.80	Hood River.....	.88	Washington.....	.69	Hall.....	.83	Rockwall.....	.85
Nelson.....	.68	Vinton.....	.84	Jackson.....	.87	Yankton.....	.72	Hamilton.....	.85	Runnels.....	.84
Oliver.....	.68	Warren.....	.82	Jefferson.....	.80	Ziebach.....	.69	Hansford.....	.85	Rusk.....	.87
Pembina.....	.69	Washington.....	.86	Josephine.....	.87	TENNESSEE		Hardeman.....	.83	Sabine.....	.89
Pierce.....	.68	Wayne.....	.82	Klamath.....	.86			Hardin.....	.90	San Augustine.....	.89
Ramsey.....	.69	Lake.....	.80	Lane.....	.80			Harris.....	.90	San Jacinto.....	.89
Ransom.....	.69	Lane.....	.87	Linn.....	.85			Harrison.....	.88	San Patricio.....	.80
Renville.....	.68	Linn.....	.87	Lincoln.....	.85			Hartley.....	.83	San Saba.....	.84
Richland.....	.70	Malheur.....	.82	Linn.....	.87			Haskell.....	.83	Schleicher.....	.84
Roberts.....	.68	Marion.....	.88	Linn.....	.87			Hays.....	.83	Scurry.....	.84
Sargent.....	.70	Morrow.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Hempfl.....	.83	Shackelford.....	.83
Sheridan.....	.69	Multnomah.....	.88	Linn.....	.87			Henderson.....	.86	Shelby.....	.89
Sioux.....	.69	Polk.....	.88	Linn.....	.87			Hidalgo.....	.86	Sherman.....	.89
Slope.....	.67	Sherman.....	.86	Linn.....	.87			Hill.....	.85	Smith.....	.86
Stark.....	.67	Tillamook.....	.88	Linn.....	.87			Hockley.....	.85	Somervell.....	.85
Steele.....	.67	Umatilla.....	.84	Linn.....	.87			Hood.....	.85	Starr.....	.85
Stutsman.....	.70	Union.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Hopkins.....	.83	Stephens.....	.85
Towner.....	.69	Walworth.....	.82	Linn.....	.87			Houston.....	.87	Sterling.....	.84
Trail.....	.70	Wasco.....	.86	Linn.....	.87			Howard.....	.86	Stonewall.....	.84
Walsh.....	.69	Washington.....	.88	Linn.....	.87			Hudspeth.....	.86	Sutton.....	.84
Ward.....	.68	Wheeler.....	.86	Linn.....	.87			Hunt.....	.83	Swisher.....	.83
Wells.....	.69	Yamhill.....	.88	Linn.....	.87			Hutchinson.....	.83	Tarrant.....	.83
Williams.....	.67			Linn.....	.87			Iron.....	.84	Taylor.....	.83
OHIO				Linn.....	.87			Jack.....	.83	Terrell.....	.85
Adams.....	.84	OKLAHOMA		Linn.....	.87			Jackson.....	.88	Terry.....	.85
Allen.....	.81	Adair.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Jasper.....	.85	Throckmorton.....	.83
Ashland.....	.82	Alfalfa.....	.82	Linn.....	.87			Jeff Davis.....	.85	Titus.....	.86
Ashtabula.....	.85	Atoka.....	.85	Linn.....	.87			Jefferson.....	.90	Tom Green.....	.86
Athens.....	.85	Multnomah.....	.88	Linn.....	.87			Jim Hogg.....	.85	Travis.....	.89
Auglaize.....	.81	Beaver.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Jim Wells.....	.86	Trinity.....	.88
Belmont.....	.80	Beckham.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Johnson.....	.85	Tyler.....	.89
Brown.....	.83	Blaine.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Jones.....	.83	Upshur.....	.86
Butler.....	.81	Blaine.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Karnes.....	.86	Upton.....	.85
Carroll.....	.85	Bryan.....	.85	Linn.....	.87			Kaufman.....	.85	Uvalde.....	.85
Champaign.....	.82	Caddo.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Kendall.....	.85	Val Verde.....	.84
Clark.....	.82	Canadian.....	.84	Linn.....	.87			Kenedy.....	.86	Van Zandt.....	.86
Clermont.....	.83	Carter.....	.84	Linn.....	.87			Kent.....	.85	Victoria.....	.87
Clinton.....	.83	Cherokee.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Kerr.....	.85	Walker.....	.88
Columbiana.....	.85	Choctaw.....	.86	Linn.....	.87			Kimble.....	.84	Waller.....	.89
Coshocton.....	.83	Cimarron.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			King.....	.84	Ward.....	.85
Crawford.....	.82	Cleveland.....	.84	Linn.....	.87			Kinney.....	.85	Washington.....	.88
Cuyahoga.....	.83	Coal.....	.85	Linn.....	.87			Kleberg.....	.86	Webb.....	.85
Darke.....	.80	Comanche.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Knox.....	.83	Wharton.....	.89
Defiance.....	.80	Cotton.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Lamar.....	.86	Wheeler.....	.83
Delaware.....	.82	Craig.....	.81	Linn.....	.87			Lamb.....	.84	Whitla.....	.83
Erie.....	.82	Creek.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Lampasas.....	.85	Wilbarger.....	.83
Fairfield.....	.82	Custer.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			La Salle.....	.83	Willacy.....	.86
Fayette.....	.82	Delaware.....	.82	Linn.....	.87			Lavaca.....	.88	Williamson.....	.86
Franklin.....	.82	Dewey.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Lee.....	.87	Wilson.....	.86
Fulton.....	.81	Ellis.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Leon.....	.86	Winkler.....	.85
Galla.....	.85	Garfield.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Liberty.....	.90	Wood.....	.84
Genoa.....	.84	Garvin.....	.84	Linn.....	.87			Limestone.....	.86	Yoskum.....	.85
Greene.....	.82	Grady.....	.84	Linn.....	.87			Live Oak.....	.86	Young.....	.83
Guernsey.....	.85	Grant.....	.82	Linn.....	.87			Llano.....	.84	Zapata.....	.85
Hamilton.....	.82	Greer.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Loving.....	.85	Zavala.....	.85
Hancock.....	.81	Harmon.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Lubbock.....	.84		
Hardin.....	.81	Harper.....	.83	Linn.....	.87			Lynn.....	.83	UTAH	
Harrison.....	.85	Haskell.....	.85	Linn.....	.87			McCulloch.....	.85	All counties.....	
Henry.....	.81	Kingfisher.....	.84	Linn.....	.87			McLennan.....	.86		
Highland.....	.83	Kiowa.....	.86	Linn.....	.87			McMullen.....	.85		
Hocking.....	.83	Latimer.....	.86	Linn.....	.87			Madison.....	.87	VIRGINIA	
Holmes.....	.83	Le Flore.....	.86	Linn.....	.87			Marion.....	.87		
Heron.....	.82	Lincoln.....	.84	Linn.....	.87			Martin.....	.85	All counties.....	
Jackson.....	.84	Logan.....	.84	Linn.....	.87						
		Love.....	.84	Linn.....	.87						
		McClain.....	.84	Linn.....	.87						
		McCurtain.....	.86	Linn.....	.87						
		McIntosh.....	.84	Linn.....	.87						
		Major.....	.83	Linn.....	.87						
		Marshall.....	.85	Linn.....	.87						
		Mayes.....	.82	Linn.....	.87						
		Murray.....	.84	Linn.....	.87						
		Muskogee.....	.84	Linn.....	.87						
		Noble.....	.83	Linn.....	.87						
		Nowata.....	.81	Linn.....	.87						
		Okluskee.....	.84	Linn.....	.87						
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				Linn.....	.87						

RULES AND REGULATIONS

County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better	County	Rate per bushel for No. 3 or better
WASHINGTON		WISCONSIN—con.	
Adams.....	\$0.82	Douglas.....	\$0.76
Asotin.....	.82	Dunn.....	.76
Benton.....	.83	Eau Claire.....	.76
Chelan.....	.84	Florence.....	.80
Challam.....	.86	Fond du Lac.....	.77
Clark.....	.88	Forest.....	.79
Columbia.....	.82	Grant.....	.78
Cowlitz.....	.87	Green.....	.79
Douglas.....	.83	Green Lake.....	.77
Ferry.....	.83	Iowa.....	.79
Franklin.....	.82	Iron.....	.79
Garfield.....	.82	Jackson.....	.77
Grant.....	.83	Jefferson.....	.79
Grays Harbor.....	.86	Juneau.....	.77
Island.....	.86	Kenosha.....	.80
Jefferson.....	.86	Kewaunee.....	.77
King.....	.87	LaCrosse.....	.76
Kitsap.....	.86	LaFayette.....	.79
Kittitas.....	.84	Langlade.....	.78
Klickitat.....	.84	Lincoln.....	.78
Lewis.....	.86	Manitowoc.....	.77
Lincoln.....	.82	Marathon.....	.78
Mason.....	.86	Marquette.....	.77
Okanogan.....	.84	Marquette.....	.77
Pacific.....	.86	Milwaukee.....	.80
Pend Oreille.....	.81	Monroe.....	.77
Pierce.....	.87	Oconto.....	.78
San Juan.....	.86	Ondaga.....	.79
Skagit.....	.86	Outagamie.....	.77
Skamania.....	.87	Ozaukee.....	.79
Spokane.....	.86	Pequin.....	.76
Stevens.....	.82	Pierce.....	.76
Thurston.....	.86	Polk.....	.77
Wahkiakum.....	.86	Portage.....	.78
Walla Walla.....	.82	Price.....	.80
Whatcom.....	.86	Racine.....	.78
Whitman.....	.82	Richland.....	.79
Yakima.....	.84	Rock.....	.77
		Rusk.....	.76
WEST VIRGINIA		Saint Croix.....	.78
All counties.....	.90	Sank.....	.77
WISCONSIN		Sawyer.....	.78
Adams.....	.77	Shawano.....	.78
Ashland.....	.78	Sheboygan.....	.78
Barron.....	.76	Taylor.....	.78
Bayfield.....	.77	Trempealeau.....	.76
Brown.....	.77	Vernon.....	.80
Buffalo.....	.76	Vilas.....	.79
Burnett.....	.76	Walworth.....	.76
Calumet.....	.77	Washington.....	.79
Chippewa.....	.77	Waukesha.....	.80
Clark.....	.77	Waupaca.....	.77
Columbia.....	.76	Wausara.....	.77
Crawford.....	.77	Winnebago.....	.77
Dane.....	.79	Wood.....	.77
Dodge.....	.78		
Door.....	.77		
		WYOMING	
		All counties.....	.76

(b) Where the State Committee determines that State or district weed control laws effect the oats crop the support rate will be 10 cents below the applicable county support rate set forth in the schedule above. If upon delivery of the oats to CCC, the producer supplies a certificate indicating that the oats comply with the weed control laws, the producer will be credited with the amount of the differential in determining the settlement value.

§ 601.1809 Warehouse charges. (a) Warehouse receipts and the oats represented thereby stored in approved warehouses operating under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement may be subject to liens for warehouse handling and storage charges at not to exceed the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement rates from the date the oats are deposited in the warehouse for storage. There shall be deducted in computing the amount of the loan or purchase price an amount determined by the President, CCC, to cover costs of storage from the date of deposit through April 30, 1953. The amounts to be deducted, depending on the date of

deposit, will be published as an amendment to this supplement. If the date of deposit is not shown on the warehouse receipt, the date of the warehouse receipt shall be deemed the date of deposit.

(b) Warehouse receipts and the oats represented thereby stored in approved warehouses operated by Eastern common carriers may be subject to liens for warehouse elevation (receiving and delivering) and storage charges from the date of deposit at rates approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. There shall be deducted in computing the amount of the loan or purchase price (except as provided in paragraph (c) (2) of § 601.1810) the amount of the approved tariff rates for storage (not including elevation), which will accumulate from the date of deposit through April 30, 1953. The county committee shall request the PMA commodity office to determine the amount of such charges.

§ 601.1810 Settlement—(a) Farm-storage loans. (1) In the case of oats delivered to CCC from farm-storage under the loan program, settlement shall be made at the applicable support rate for the approved point of delivery. The support rate shall be applied to the total quantity of oats delivered.

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

(3) If farm-stored oats are delivered to CCC prior to April 30, 1953, upon request of the producer and with the approval of CCC, the loan settlement shall be reduced by the applicable rate of storage charges per bushel, determined as set forth in § 601.1809.

(b) Warehouse-storage loans. (1) In the case of warehouse receipts issued on a warehouse approved under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, CCC Form 25, if the warehouse loan is not redeemed and the warehouse receipt or the accompanying supplemental certificate contains a statement in substantially the following form, "Full storage charges, not including receiving charges, paid through April 30, 1953, \$____," a refund in the amount of the smaller of (i) the storage charges prepaid by the producer, or (ii) the amount of the storage charges deducted at the time the loan was completed, will be made to the producer by the PMA county office.

(2) For oats stored in approved warehouses operated by Eastern common carriers, if the warehouse loan is not redeemed and the supplemental certificate and delivery order contains a statement in substantially the following form, "Full storage charges paid through April 30, 1953, \$____," a refund will be made to the producer by the PMA county office of the amount of storage deducted at the time the loan was completed plus any elevation charge which was prepaid by the producer.

(c) Purchase agreement. (1) Oats delivered to CCC under a purchase agreement must meet the requirements of oats eligible for loan. The purchase rate per bushel of eligible oats shall be the support rate established for the approved point of delivery, subject to deduction of warehouse charges in accordance with § 601.1809, except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

In the case of warehouse receipts issued on a warehouse approved under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, if the warehouse receipt or the accompanying supplemental certificate representing oats stored in the warehouse contains a statement in substantially the following form, "Full storage charges, not including receiving charges, paid through April 30, 1953, \$____," the producer shall be given credit for the smaller of (i) the storage charges prepaid by the producer, or (ii) the amount of the warehouse storage charges determined according to the time of deposit as outlined in § 601.1809 at the time the settlement value of the commodity delivered is determined.

(2) For oats stored in approved warehouses operated by Eastern common carriers, if the supplemental certificate and delivery order representing oats stored in the warehouse contains a statement in substantially the following form, "Full storage charges paid through April 30, 1953, \$____," no deduction for storage shall be made from the support rate at the time the settlement value of the commodity delivered is determined. The producer shall be given credit for the amount of any elevation charge prepaid at the time the settlement value of the commodity delivered is determined, if he presents evidence showing such prepayment.

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

Issued this 17th day of April 1952.

[SEAL] JOHN H. DEAN,
Acting Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

Approved:

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-4531; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
9:02 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

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

[1061 (52)—1, Supp. 6]

PART 701—NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SUBPART—1952

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the 1952 National Agricultural Conservation

Program, issued August 31, 1951 (16 F. R. 9006), as amended September 25, 1951 (16 F. R. 9859), December 3, 1951 (16 F. R. 12306), February 28, 1952 (17 F. R. 1931), March 7, 1952 (17 F. R. 2110), and March 31, 1952 (17 F. R. 2885), is further amended as follows:

1. Section 701.312 (a) is amended by changing the reference to "§ 701.358" in the second sentence to "§ 701.359."

2. Section 701.312 (b) is amended by inserting "§ 701.359," after the reference to "§ 701.358" in the first sentence.

3. Section 701.354 *Practice D-4: Reorganizing farm irrigation systems to conserve water and prevent erosion*, is amended by revising item (4) under "Maximum assistance" to read as follows:

(4) 50 percent of the average cost of pipe and fittings used for sprinkler irrigation. No assistance will be given for repairs or replacements of existing structures. The total assistance for portable pipe and fittings under this item and under § 701.359 shall not exceed \$500 per farm.

4. A new section is added under the subheading "Practices to Conserve and Obtain Efficient Use of Agricultural Water," as follows:

§ 701.359 *Practice D-9: Installation of facilities for sprinkler irrigation for permanent pasture on rolling land*. Installation of sprinkler irrigation facilities on rolling land with average slopes in excess of 5 percent for the irrigation of permanent pasture or land being established in permanent pasture. The installation must be in accordance with a written plan approved by the county committee. This practice is not applicable in connection with any land for which water is not available. The total assistance for this practice and for portable pipe and fittings under § 701.354, "Maximum assistance," item (4), shall not exceed \$500 per farm.

Maximum assistance. (1) 50 percent of the average cost of permanently installed pipe and fittings, but not in excess of \$500 per farm.

(2) 50 percent of the average cost of portable pipe and fittings, but not in excess of \$500 per farm.

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

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

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-4529; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 9:02 a. m.]

TITLE 8—ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

Chapter I—Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice

Subchapter B—Immigration Regulations

PART 116—CIVIL AIR NAVIGATION

AIR PASSENGER MANIFESTS

APRIL 14, 1952.

Section 116.57, *Manifests of passengers*, Chapter I, Title 8 of the Code of

Federal Regulations, is amended by deleting the third sentence thereof.

This order shall become effective on the date of its publication in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**. Compliance with the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238; 5 U. S. C. 1003) as to notice of proposed rule making and delayed effective date is unnecessary because the amendment proposed by the order relieves restrictions and is clearly advantageous to persons affected thereby.

(R. S. 161, sec. 23, 39 Stat. 892, sec. 24, 43 Stat. 166, secs. 7, 11, 44 Stat. 572, 574, 575, 48 Stat. 1116, 52 Stat. 1029, sec. 37, 54 Stat. 675; 5 U. S. C. 22, 8 U. S. C. 102, 222, 458, 49 U. S. C. 177, 181)

PHILIP B. PERLMAN,
Acting Attorney General.

Recommended: April 4, 1952.

ARGYLE R. MACKEY,
Commissioner of
Immigration and Naturalization.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4497; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:50 a. m.]

Subchapter D—Nationality Regulations

PART 330—SPECIAL CLASSES OF PERSONS WHO MAY BE NATURALIZED; FORMER UNITED STATES CITIZENS

NATURALIZATION OF FORMER CITIZENS WHO LOST CITIZENSHIP BY VOTING IN ITALY

MARCH 6, 1952.

Section 330.9 of Chapter I, Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

§ 330.9 *Person who lost citizenship of the United States through voting in a political election or plebiscite held in Italy*. A person who, while a citizen of the United States, has lost citizenship of the United States solely by reason of having voted in a political election or plebiscite held in Italy on June 2, 1946, or on April 18, 1948, and who has not subsequently to such voting committed any act which, had he remained a citizen, would have operated to expatriate him, may, after having first taken an oath that he has done nothing to promote the cause of communism, be naturalized by taking, before August 16, 1953, the oath of renunciation and allegiance prescribed by section 335 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended. Such oaths may be taken before any naturalization court or, if the person is abroad, before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. Preliminary application to take the oath of renunciation and allegiance before a court shall be made on Form N-442 and submitted to the immigration and naturalization office prescribed in § 60.30 (a) of this chapter. Investigation shall be made by a member of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to ascertain whether the applicant lost his citizenship solely by reason of having voted in a political election held in Italy on June 2, 1946, or on April 18, 1948, and if loss of citizenship did occur solely by reason of such voting, whether (a) he has subsequently committed any other act of expatriation, (b) he can truthfully take the

oath that he has done nothing to promote the cause of communism, (c) it is his intention, in good faith, to assume and discharge the obligations of the oath of allegiance, and (d) his attitude toward the Constitution and laws of the United States renders him capable of fulfilling the obligations of the oath of allegiance. Thereupon an appropriate recommendation shall be made to the naturalization court. The application to the court shall be made on Form N-443, in triplicate, the original of Form N-443 being retained as a part of the court record and the duplicate and triplicate forwarded to the district director or officer in charge with duplicates of other naturalization papers filed and issued. The district director or officer in charge shall retain the duplicate and forward the triplicate to the Department of State. The taking of such oaths before a diplomatic or consular officer abroad shall be in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Department of State. Any person who is naturalized under this section shall have, from and after naturalization under this section, the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

This order shall become effective on the date of its publication in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**. The regulations prescribed by the order establish procedures necessary to carry out the provisions of Public Law 114, 82d Congress, and since they are clearly advantageous to persons affected thereby, compliance with the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238; 5 U. S. C. 1003) relating to notice of proposed rule making and delayed effective date is impracticable and unnecessary.

(Secs. 37, 327, 54 Stat. 675, 1150; 8 U. S. C. 458, 727)

ARGYLE R. MACKEY,
Commissioner of
Immigration and Naturalization.

Approved: April 14, 1952.

PHILIP B. PERLMAN,
Acting Attorney General.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4498; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:51 a. m.]

TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE

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

Subchapter C—Office of International Trade

[5th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. 102¹]

PART 372—PROVISIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL AND OTHER VALIDATED LICENSES

PART 373—LICENSING POLICIES AND RELATED SPECIAL PROVISIONS

PART 382—DENIAL OR SUSPENSION OF LICENSE PRIVILEGES

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

1. Section 372.3 *How to file an application for export license*, paragraph (d)

¹ This amendment was published in Current Export Bulletin No. 664, dated April 10, 1952.

TIME SCHEDULES FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES TO EXPORT CERTAIN POSITIVE LIST COMMODITIES¹—Continued

SECOND AND THIRD QUARTERS, 1952

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Submission dates	
		Second quarter 1952	Third quarter 1952
	Metals and manufactures—Continued		
	Controlled materials: ²		
	Commodities with processing code STEE.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 15, 1951.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 29, 1952.
	Commodities with processing code TNPL.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31, 1951.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 21, 1952.
	Specification production plate.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31, 1951.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 29, 1952.
	Secondary ingot products.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31, 1951.....	
	Commodities with processing code NONF.....		
	Commodities other than controlled materials:		
	All commodities with processing code NONF under the following headings:		
	Aluminum and manufactures.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 15, 1952.....	May 1-May 15, 1952.
	Copper and manufactures.....		
	Brass and bronze manufactures.....		
	Lead, nickel, tin, zinc and manufactures.....		
	Rabbit metal.....		
	Cadmium metal, alloys, dross, fine dust, residues, and scrap (including metallic shapes).....	Feb. 1-Feb. 15, 1952.....	May 1-May 15, 1952.
	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....		
	Human blood plasma.....	May 1-May 15, 1952.....	

¹ Controlled materials are identified on the Positive List by the letter "C" in the column headed "Commodity List."
² See § 385.5 (b) (5) of this subchapter for exception to these dates under certain conditions.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1952, AND FIRST QUARTER, 1953

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Submission dates	
		Fourth quarter 1952	First quarter 1953
	Coal and related fuels:		
300100 300300 300400	Coal, anthracite..... Coal, bituminous, sub-bituminous, and lignite..... Coke (except petroleum coke).....	(On or before the 26th of the month preceding the month export will be made.)	On or before the 26th of the month preceding the month export will be made.
303200 through 304100	Petroleum and products		
	Lubricating oils and greases (for shipments to Burma, Ceylon, Taiwan, Indochina, Hong Kong, India, Malaya, Federation of Malaya, Republic of Indonesia, Pakistan, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. (See § 373.5.)	On or before Aug. 15, 1952.....	
	Metals and manufactures:		
	Controlled materials: ²		
	Commodities with processing code STEE.....	May 15-May 30, 1952.....	May 15-May 30, 1953.....
	Commodities with processing code NONF.....		

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of April 10, 1952.

5. Part 382, Denial or Suspension of Export Privileges, is amended by adding thereto a new § 382.51 to read as follows:

§ 382.51 *Table of compliance orders currently in effect denying export privileges—(a) Contents.* (1) This table contains orders issued by the Office of International Trade which currently re-

vokes, suspend, or deny export privileges. Suspension orders which by their terms have ceased to operate are not included. Temporary suspensions by order or charging letter are likewise not included. (Until a formal compliance order is issued the proceedings in compliance cases are kept confidential.)
 (2) At quarterly intervals, the Table of Compliance Orders will be brought

any destination. The license will be validated and identified by a license number in the upper right corner of the document. The license number is composed of a letter and a series of numerals following the validating symbol; for example, AO-2-8-04051, or BO1031-83031. The digits immediately following the letter indicate the year, month, and day of validation; the last half of the number is the validating sequence. (AO-2-8 signifies a validating action in the year 1950 (O), in the month of February (2), on the eighth day of the month (8). BO1031 signifies a validating action in the year 1950, in the month of October, on the last day of the month.)

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of April 10, 1952.

3. The effective date of § 373.34 *Confirmation of country of ultimate destination and verification of actual delivery* announced in Amendment No. 95, 17 F.R. 1990, is changed from April 7, 1952 to May 1, 1952.

4. Section 373.51 *Supplement 1: Time schedules for submission of applications for licenses to export certain Positive List commodities* is amended to read as follows:

Data supplementing the license application is amended in the following particulars:

a. Footnote 1 is hereby deleted and footnote 2 is renumbered footnote 1.

b. In subparagraph (3) *Multiple transaction statement from ultimate consignee* a new footnote relating to Form IT-943 is added to read as follows:

"Use of this form becomes mandatory on and after July 1, 1952. Multiple-transaction statements accepted by the Office of International Trade before this date in accordance with provisions in effect prior to March 13, 1952, will remain valid only through June 30, 1952.

This part of the amendment shall become effective as of April 10, 1952.

2. The Note following paragraph (b) *Unit-process licenses of § 372.11 Issuance and use of export licenses* is amended in the following particulars:

Paragraph (a) of Note 2. *Validation of IT-628* is amended to read as follows:

(s) Form IT-628 will be prepared, validated, and issued by the Department of Commerce upon approval of a license application for the exportation of commodities to

TIME SCHEDULES FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSES TO EXPORT CERTAIN POSITIVE LIST COMMODITIES¹

SECOND AND THIRD QUARTERS, 1952

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Submission dates	
		Second quarter 1952	Third quarter 1952
	Rubber (natural, allied gums, and synthetics) and manufactures		
200001	Synthetic rubber (GR-S).....	Prior to Mar. 31, 1952.....	
300100 300300 300400	Coal and related fuels:		
	Coal, anthracite..... Coal, bituminous, sub-bituminous, and lignite..... Coke (except petroleum coke).....	(On or before the 26th of the month preceding the month export will be made.)	On or before the 26th of the month preceding the month export will be made.
303200 through 304100	Petroleum and products		
	Lubricating oils and greases (for shipments to Burma, Ceylon, Taiwan, Indochina, Hong Kong, India, Malaya, Federation of Malaya, Republic of Indonesia, Pakistan, Republic of the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. (See § 373.5.)	On or before Aug. 15, 1952.....	
618857	Metals and manufactures:		
	Copper-base alloy (including brass and bronze) remelting furnaces and fittings (including pipe valves with working pressure not exceeding 125 PSI W. O. G. ratings), and specially fabricated parts, n. e. c. (specify by name).	Mar. 1-Mar. 15, 1952.....	On or before May 15, 1952.

¹ Applications for licenses to export commodities for which no specified filing dates are announced may be submitted at any time. (See § 372.3 (a) of this subchapter.)

² Applicable to project license applications (see § 373.30).
³ The submission dates for these commodities are also applicable to project license applications (see § 374.2 (f) and 374.3 (d) of this subchapter), but are not applicable to petroleum project licenses (see § 385.5 (d) of this subchapter).

up to date. Such quarterly revision of the Table of Compliance Orders will also reflect any appropriate deletions resulting from the expiration or modification of compliance orders.

(3) The Table contains the name and address of all United States and foreign persons, corporations, and firms denied export privileges by compliance orders based on findings of violations of the laws and regulations relating to export control, effective date of order, expiration date of order, export privileges affected and the volume and page of the FEDERAL REGISTER in which the complete text containing the factual and legal basis for each cited order can be found.

(4) Orders denying export privileges are issued not only for violations involving unauthorized transshipments of strategic commodities but also for other types of violations relating to export control. Therefore, to ascertain the grounds for any order, reference should be made for any order, reference should be made

to the cited issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER for the text of the order.

NOTE: License denial orders usually contain a provision making them applicable not only to persons named therein as having committed a violation but also, to the extent necessary to prevent evasion, to other persons with whom said named persons may be related by ownership, control, or other connection in the conduct of export trade. Accordingly, reference should be made to the text of the order in any particular case to ascertain whether it is applicable to related persons (see § 382.1).

Section 381.1 (b) (4) makes it unlawful for any person knowingly to apply for or obtain any license, shipper's export declaration, bill of lading or other export control document relating to any prohibited exportation of commodities to or for a suspended person, firm, or corporation without first disclosing this fact to the Office of International Trade and obtaining specific authorization where necessary.

(b) Table of compliance orders.

Name and address	Effective date order	Expiration date order	Export privileges affected	Federal Register citation
Abern, C. F., 1 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	6-12-51	6-12-54	General and validated licenses, Post- tive List commodities, any desti- nation.	16 F. R. 3845, 6-19-51.
American Helene Corp., 17 Battery Pl., New York, N. Y.	10-14-48	Duration	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination.	13 F. R. 6126, 10-20-48.
American Industrial Products Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y.	8-8-51	2-8-53	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination.	16 F. R. 8067, 8-15-51.
American Maroon Products Ex- change, 12 Rue du Caporal, Gre- bert, Casablanca, French Morocco, and 10 Calle Francisco, Victoria, Tangier.	6-16-51	6-15-53	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination.	16 F. R. 8001, 6-23-51.
Arnholz, Thomas A., 1 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1-15-52	7-15-52	Validated licenses, all commodities, any destination; also general li- censes, Post- tive List commodities	17 F. R. 670, 1-22-52.
Bellmer Corp., 1186 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	8-3-49	Duration	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination.	14 F. R. 4913, 8-9-49.
Benditt, Nicholas R., 602 Broderick St., San Francisco, Calif.	3-31-49	do	do	14 F. R. 1689, 4-8-49.
Bryant, Louis M., 15-46 London Boulevard, New York, N. Y.	5-25-49	do	do	14 F. R. 2882, 6-1-49.
Chien, C. F., 1 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	4-24-51	do	do	16 F. R. 3671, 4-28-51.
Chien, C. F., 1 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	9-24-51	do	do	16 F. R. 5845, 6-19-51.
Chien, C. F., 1 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	8-15-51	8-14-53	do	16 F. R. 8267, 8-21-51.
Cochran, Edward, Jr., Chrysler Bldg., 405 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.	6-12-51	6-12-54	General and validated licenses, Post- tive List commodities, any desti- nation.	16 F. R. 5845, 6-19-51.
Cornet, Charles M., 1 Wall St., N. Y., and Clarkburg, W. Va.	6-12-51	6-12-54	do	16 F. R. 5845, 6-19-51.
Chien, C. F., 1 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	6-12-51	6-12-54	do	16 F. R. 5845, 6-19-51.
Chen, C. H., 1 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	8-3-49	Duration	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination.	14 F. R. 4913, 8-9-49.
Cohen, Julia, 1186 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	6-12-51	6-12-54	General and validated licenses, Post- tive List commodities, any desti- nation.	16 F. R. 5845, 6-19-51.

Name and address	Effective date order	Expiration date order	Export privileges affected	Federal Register citation
De Fiori, Enrico I., 1564 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	3-10-50	Duration	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination.	15 F. R. 1694, 3-16-50.
De Fiori, Victor E., 1564 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	3-10-50	do	do	15 F. R. 1694, 3-16-50.
Edelman, M. H., Manning, Max- well & Moore, Inc., 495 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.	5-15-51	5-14-53	do	16 F. R. 8267, 5-21-51.
Fromer, Adolph, 12 Rue Du Caporal, Grebert, Casablanca, French Mo- rocco, and 10 Calle Francisco, Vic- toria, Tangier.	6-8-51	6-15-53	do	16 F. R. 8001, 6-23-51.
Electra Commodity & Barter Corp., 3 East 48th St., New York, N. Y.	5-25-51	Duration	do	16 F. R. 5256, 6-1-51.
Gambino, A. G., Locerne, Switzer- land.	4-20-51	do	do	16 F. R. 3670, 4-28-51.
Gambino Corp., Construction Co., Locerne, Switzerland.	4-20-51	do	do	16 F. R. 3670, 4-28-51.
Gambino, Hans, Locerne, Switzer- land.	4-20-51	do	do	16 F. R. 3670, 4-28-51.
Gambino, Johann, Locerne, Switzer- land.	4-20-51	do	do	16 F. R. 3670, 4-28-51.
Gilroy Trust, Reg. Hauptstrasse 23, Vaduz, Liechtenstein.	1-3-52	12-31-52	do	17 F. R. 1616, 1-5-52.
A. Girardot, Establishments due Grand, Ninety-four Avenue, Louise, Brussels, Belgium.	1-3-52	12-31-52	do	17 F. R. 1616, 1-5-52.
Grote, Rolf G., 1452 York Ave., New York, N. Y.	7-3-50	Duration	General and validated licenses, Post- tive List commodities, any desti- nation.	15 F. R. 4923, 7-7-50.
Hartung, Marvin F., 1 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	6-12-51	6-12-54	do	16 F. R. 5845, 6-19-51.
Huttmacher, Dr. Georg, 16 Boersen- Strasse, Zurich, Switzerland.	9-24-51	Duration	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination.	16 F. R. 10088, 10-3-51.
Industrial Specialty Co., Ltd., 18 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1, England.	12-8-50	do	do	15 F. R. 8888, 12-14-50.
Jackson, George, 18 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1, England.	12-8-50	do	do	15 F. R. 8888, 12-14-50.
Jank, Carl, Lohman, 346 Soled Beach Ave., Old Greenwich, Conn. (formerly 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.)	12-26-50	Duration	do	15 F. R. 9331, 12-30-50.
Haynes Trading Corp., 1 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	6-12-51	6-12-54	General and validated licenses, Post- tive List commodities, any desti- nation.	16 F. R. 5845, 6-19-51.
Kanakis, Theodore E., 17 Battery Pl., New York, N. Y.	10-15-48	Duration	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination.	13 F. R. 6126, 10-20-48.
Kedros, Charles, 11 Via Trufo, Tri- este, Free Territory of Trieste.	12-5-50	do	General and validated licenses, Post- tive List commodities, any desti- nation.	15 F. R. 8868, 12-14-50.
Kedros, Theodore E., 204 Franklin St., New York, N. Y.	7-28-50	do	do	15 F. R. 4979, 8-3-50.
Klein, Aaron, 234 East 86th St., New York, also 138-17 25th St., Laurel- ton, N. Y.	8-25-49	do	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination.	14 F. R. 5400, 8-31-49.
Kolch, Leopold L., Voorhaven 15, Rotterdam, Holland.	9-24-51	6-12-54	do	16 F. R. 10088, 10-3-51.
Kunst, L. K., 1 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	6-12-51	6-12-54	General and validated licenses, Post- tive List commodities, any desti- nation.	16 F. R. 5845, 6-19-51.
Kunst, Shin Co., Hong Kong.	1-28-52	do	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination; also exports to Canada.	17 F. R. 964, 2-1-52.
La Rapida Shipping & Trading Co., 1564 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	3-10-50	Duration	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination.	15 F. R. 1694, 3-16-50.
Lee, Chang Sen, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	8-9-51	2-8-53	General and validated licenses, Post- tive List commodities, any desti- nation; also exports to Canada.	16 F. R. 8067, 8-15-51.
Lieberman, Bernard, 1186 Broad- way, N. Y., also 66 Rue Raven- stein, Brussels, Belgium.	8-3-49	Duration	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination.	14 F. R. 4913, 8-9-49.
Lincoln, Donald, 1 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	6-12-51	6-12-54	General and validated licenses, Post- tive List commodities, any desti- nation.	16 F. R. 5845, 6-19-51.
Lohman, Carl, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.	12-26-50	Duration	General and validated licenses, all commodities, any destination.	15 F. R. 9331, 12-30-50.
Lynch, Thomas, 111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	8-9-51	2-8-53	General and validated licenses, Post- tive List commodities, any desti- nation; also exports to Cana- da.	16 F. R. 8067, 8-15-51.

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Unit	Processing code and related commodity group	GLV dollar value limits	Validated license required
703620	Electrical quantity measuring and testing instruments, and parts: Other electrical quantity indicating instruments, non-recording, n. e. c., except battery testers, battery testing voltmeters, and cell testers (specify by name) (formerly 703620 and 919098). ⁴	No.	ELME 2	None	RO
708410	Other radar signaling and detection apparatus, and specially fabricated parts, n. e. c. (specify by name) (formerly 708400 and 708450) (see § 370.2 of this subchapter). ⁵ Other coal-tar intermediates (specify by name): Monochlorobenzene. ⁶	-----	RARA	None	RO
802590	Formaldehyde or formalin, 40 percent solution by volume, 37 percent by weight. ⁷	Lb.	COTA61	100	RO
832901	Metal salts of organic compounds (specify by name): Nickel salts of organic compounds (formerly 839900). ⁸	Lb.	ORGN67	100	R
839750	Other industrial chemicals: Cobalt compounds (report cobalt salts of organic compounds in 839750; cobalt-containing pigments in 842900; and cobalt-containing paint and varnish driers in 843600). ⁹	Lb.	SALT63	100	RO
839900		-----	SALT	100	RO

⁴ The above entry is substituted for the second and third entries presently on the Positive List under Schedule B No. 703620. The effect of this revision is to extend the coverage to include all electrical quantity indicating instruments, non-recording, classified under Schedule B No. 703620, except battery testers, battery testing voltmeters, and cell testers. The commodities covered by this Positive List entry require an import certificate (see § 373.34 of this subchapter).

⁵ The above entry is substituted for the second entry presently on the Positive List under Schedule B No. 708410. The effect of this revision is to add to the Positive List radar signaling and detection apparatus under 500 megacycles, and specially fabricated parts, n. e. c. (formerly 708450). The commodities covered by this Positive List entry require import certificate (see § 373.34 of this subchapter).

⁶ The above entry is substituted for the second entry presently on the Positive List under Schedule B No. 802590. The effect of this revision is to remove from the Positive List all chlorobenzenes other than monochlorobenzene. The commodities covered by this Positive List entry require import certificate (see § 373.34 of this subchapter).

⁷ This amendment makes no substantive change in validated license control. The commodity was on the Positive List under Schedule B No. 832901 as an R commodity prior to the 1952 revision of the Schedule B commodity Classifications and was inadvertently designated as an RO commodity in the revised Positive List, Amendment P. L. 68.

⁸ The above entry is substituted for the seventh entry presently on the Positive List under Schedule B No. 839750. This amendment makes no substantive change in validated license control. This commodity was on the Positive List under Schedule B No. 839900 prior to the 1952 revision of the Schedule B Commodity Classifications and was inadvertently omitted from the revised Positive List, Amendment P. L. 68. The commodities covered by this Positive List entry require import certificate (see § 373.34 of this subchapter).

⁹ This amendment makes no substantive change in validated license control. This commodity was on the Positive List under Schedule B No. 839900 prior to the 1952 revision of the Schedule B Commodity Classifications and was inadvertently omitted from the revised Positive List, Amendment P. L. 68. The commodities covered by this Positive List entry require import certificate (see § 373.34 of this subchapter).

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

This amendment shall become effective as of 12:01 a. m., April 17, 1952.

Shipments of any commodities removed from general license to Country Group R or Country Group O destinations, or whose GLV dollar-value limits were reduced as a result of changes set forth in this amendment, which were on dock, on lighter, laden aboard an exporting carrier, or in transit to a port of exit pursuant to actual orders for export prior to 12:01 a. m., April 17, 1952, may be exported under the previous general license provisions up to and including May 10, 1952. Any such shipment not laden aboard the exporting carrier on or before May 10, 1952, requires a validated license for export.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-4479; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

[5th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. P. L. 83]

PART 399—POSITIVE LIST OF COMMODITIES AND RELATED MATTERS

DELETIONS FROM POSITIVE LIST

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

The following commodities are deleted from the Positive List.

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity
302300	Cotton cloth, duck and tire fabric (including mixed fabrics, cotton chief weight): Unbleached (gray) cloth: Heavy filter cloth, hose and belting duck.
306200	Finished cloth, bleached, dyed, printed, stiffened, or otherwise converted, and colored yarn fabrics: Colored duck and awning material.
362600	Wool semimanufactures, wholly or in chief weight wool and/or wool-like specialty hair: Wastes and recovered fibers. ¹
362800	Tops and other wool or wool-like specialty hair advanced beyond washing, scouring, and carbonizing, but not further advanced than roving, except tops of cashmere goat, camel, and vicuña. ²
363300	Yarns.
369070	Hair, raw or dressed, new: Cattle, ox, and calf tail hair (switches included).
369350	Horse mane and tail hair.
369900	Horsehair, bleached; horsehair hair-cloth; horsehair ribbons.

¹ By this amendment the description of the commodities remaining on the Positive List is revised to read as follows: 362600—Nolls, except nolls of cashmere goat, camel, and vicuña.

² All commodities classified under this Schedule B number may now be exported under general license GRO to all destinations in Country Groups O and R except those in Subgroup A, Hong Kong and Macao.

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

This amendment shall become effective as of April 21, 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-4515; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:59 a. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of Defense

PART 60—TRANSPORTATION BY MILITARY AIRCRAFT

This part replaces order effective January 1, 1949, 14 F. R. 322, January 25, 1949, 32 CFR 1950, Supp. Subtitle A.

Sec.

60.1 Travel without reimbursement.

60.2 Travel with reimbursement.

60.3 Authority for certain nongovernmental travel.

60.4 General policy on nongovernmental travel.

60.5 Issuance of joint regulations.

AUTHORITY: §§ 60.1 to 60.5 issued under sec. 202, 61 Stat. 500; 5 U. S. C. 171a, E. O. 9886, Aug. 22, 1947, 12 F. R. 5689; 3 CFR, 1947 Supp.

§ 60.1 *Travel without reimbursement*—(a) *Sponsored travel*. Sponsored travel is defined as and confined to military air transportation furnished by a military department to its own officials or to members of Congress and other Government officials or other persons to whom an invitation to travel has been extended by the Office of the Secretary of Defense or by one of the military departments. The military departments (Army, Navy and Air Force) are granted the authority to extend such invitations unilaterally to Congressional committees and staff members, individual members of Congress, and other Government officials, when the purpose of the travel is of primary concern to the military department extending the invitation.

(1) *Officials of the Department of Defense, Military Departments, etc.* Travel without reimbursement by officials and by military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense, the three military departments and the boards and other agencies of the Department of Defense shall be governed by such regulations as the Secretary of Defense may from time to time prescribe.

(b) *Nonsponsored travel*. Nonsponsored travel is defined as and confined to military air transportation furnished pursuant to an official request upon the Secretary of Defense or to a military department from a department, agency or official of the Government outside of the Department of Defense.

(1) *Officials of other Executive Departments or agencies or Judicial Branch*. Requests for travel without reimbursement by Government officials of the other Executive Departments or agencies or Judicial Branch, whose travel is of primary interest to the Department of Defense, will be screened and approved in writing by the head of the agency to which the official is attached and the

approved request then forwarded to the Secretary of Defense for disposition.

(2) *Officials of the Legislative Branch.*

(i) Requests for travel without reimbursement by members of Congress and committee staff members, whose travel is of primary interest to the Department of Defense, should be submitted in writing to the Secretary of Defense by the Chairman of the Congressional committee upon which the member of Congress is serving. The committee chairman should state in his request whether or not he believes the travel to be of primary interest to the Department of Defense.

(ii) Members of Congress who hold valid reserve status in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps may continue to utilize air transportation in accordance with existing policies of the respective military departments (Army, Navy and Air Force) applicable to the reserve officer and enlisted personnel of those departments.

(3) *Nonofficial passengers (sponsored and/or nonreimbursable trips).* Exceptions to the general policy of prohibiting accompanying travel of dependents on Department of Defense sponsored nonreimbursable trips are as follows:

(i) To permit travel of dependents of attaché, mission or military commission personnel as may be designated by the respective Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Air Force, the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps in overseas areas on attaché or mission aircraft.

(ii) To permit travel of dependents of other military or civilian personnel of the Department of Defense when authorized by the Secretary of Defense, or by the respective Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Air Force, the Chief of Naval Operations or the Commandant of the Marine Corps, as being in the national interest, essential to the proper accomplishment of the mission, desirable because of diplomatic or public relations, or as necessary for the health or morale of the principals concerned.

(iii) To permit the accompanying travel without reimbursement of dependents of officials of the other Executive Departments or agencies, of the Judicial Branch, or of the Legislative Branch, when accompanying their principals on a sponsored trip, and when authorized in each instance by the Secretary of Defense as being in the national interest, essential to the proper accomplishment of the mission, desirable because of diplomatic or public relations, or as necessary for the health and morale of the individuals concerned.

Requests for the accompanying travel without reimbursement on military aircraft by dependents of officials of the other Executive Departments or agencies, of the Judicial Branch, or of the Legislative Branch should be referred to the Secretary of Defense.

(4) *Nonofficial passengers (nonsponsored and/or reimbursable trips).* The rule generally prohibiting passage of dependents on Department of Defense sponsored nonreimbursable trips is also

applicable to nonsponsored and/or reimbursable trips. However, exceptions to the rule may be authorized under certain circumstances. Current exceptions to the rule would be: To permit accompanying travel on nonsponsored and/or reimbursable trips of dependents of officials of other Executive Departments or agencies, of the Judicial Branch, or of the Legislative Branch when accompanying their principals and when authorized in each instance by the Secretary of Defense as being essential to the proper accomplishment of the mission, desirable because of diplomatic or public relations, or as necessary for the health or morale of the individuals concerned.

(5) *Use of attaché aircraft by Members of the Congress.* (i) In those instances where Congressional committees or members thereof find it necessary while abroad to request travel in Air Force or Navy aircraft allocated to the attachés or military missions, such trips may be authorized if commercial facilities are not available, if such use of the attaché or mission aircraft will not interfere in any way with its normally assigned mission, if the purpose of the trip is specifically indicated by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee or member as essential to the mission of the committee, subcommittee or member.

(ii) A report of each trip so flown will be made to the appropriate military department by the attaché concerned, which report will indicate the names and numbers of passengers carried, the duration, destinations and purpose of the trip.

§ 60.2 *Travel with reimbursement.* In cases not covered by the preceding section, the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force may provide air transportation with reimbursement therefor, and subject to other restrictions thereon, in accordance with the provisions of applicable law, when the traffic is of official concern to the Executive Departments or agencies, or to the Legislative or Judicial Branches of the Government. Requests for transportation in this category should be directed to the Secretary of the Air Force with procurement authority chargeable or a clear indication of the method by which reimbursement is to be accomplished.

§ 60.3 *Authority for certain nongovernmental travel.* In order to facilitate Department of Defense operations at home and abroad, nongovernmental passengers and cargo not within the scope of the foregoing provisions may be furnished air transportation by the Department of the Navy or the Department of the Air Force to or from places outside of the Continental United States, with reimbursement therefor, at not less than current commercial rates (including taxes) upon certification by the head of the interested Executive Department or agency that the furnishing of such transportation is in the national interest. In cases covered in this paragraph it will be within the purview of the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of the Air Force to refuse to authorize the transportation if deemed advisable.

§ 60.4 *General policy on nongovernmental travel.* As a general policy, the aviation organizations of the Armed Forces shall not be placed in a position of competing with United States commercial transportation. Therefore, in no case will air transportation under the provisions of the two paragraphs immediately above be provided on any given route if, in the opinion of the Departments of the Army, Navy or Air Force, United States civil air carriers adequate to handle the traffic are in operation on the route.

§ 60.5 *Issuance of joint regulations.* The Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force shall jointly prescribe appropriate procedures to carry out the purpose of this directive.

ROBERT A. LOVETT,
Secretary of Defense.

APRIL 16, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4517; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 9:00 a. m.]

TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Price Procedural Regulation 2, Revision 1]

PPR 2—INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEES APPOINTED UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950, AS AMENDED

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order 2, the following rules are set forth for the appointment and administration of Industry Advisory Committees.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

Price Procedural Regulation 2 issued on February 7, 1951, spelled out the operation of Industry Advisory Committees. This revision represents a clarification of PPR 2. The revision conforms with the practices which have actually been followed. It will not result in any changes in the operations of Industry Advisory Committees.

Section 12 has been revised to clarify the difference between permanent and temporary subcommittees. Section 15 is changed to make the limitations on attendance at Industry Advisory Committee meetings more explicit. Section 18 provides that the minutes of meetings be sent to Industry Advisory Committee members. Section 20 makes it clear that all subcommittees shall be governed by the procedures applying to full committees.

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AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 20 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.

GENERAL

SECTION 1. Purpose. Industry Advisory Committees serve an important and useful purpose in consulting with and advising the Director of Price Stabilization in regard to industry and business matters which should be considered by him in the preparation, issuance, and modification of price regulations and orders. By using such committees, business and industry and the Office of Price Stabilization can easily exchange views and discuss problems of mutual interest in connection with the stabilization of prices.

Sec. 2. Functions. Industry Advisory Committees function only in an advisory capacity, and shall confine their activities to the providing of information, advice and recommendations. All decisions with regard to price controls and the carrying out of such decisions shall remain the sole responsibility and within the sole authority of the Office of Price Stabilization. In addition to consultation with Industry Advisory Committees the Office of Price Stabilization may from time to time consult with such other persons or groups of persons, including trade associations, as it may deem appropriate or desirable.

Sec. 3. Meaning of "business" or "industry." The determination as to what constitutes a "business" or "industry" within the meaning of this regulation will be made by the Director of Price Stabilization in the light of the relevant circumstances. The appropriate considerations in such a determination will be those which will insure to the persons substantially affected by ceiling price regulations or orders a means of consultation and recommendation, but which will at the same time permit a workable framework for such consultation and recommendation, taking into account the organization of the Office of Price Stabilization. An undue multiplicity of committees will be avoided.

APPOINTMENTS

Sec. 4. Time of appointment. From time to time, as the need arises and as far as practicable, the Director of Price Stabilization will appoint appropriate Industry Advisory Committees, representative of any business or industry with regard to which the preparation or issuance of a ceiling price regulation or order, is being contemplated or considered.

No. 79—3

Sec. 5. Composition of Committees. The Director of Price Stabilization shall select the members of each Industry Advisory Committee in a way to assure fair representation for independent small, for medium and for large business enterprises, for different geographical areas, for trade association members and non-members, and for different segments of the business or industry affected.

Sec. 6. National or Regional Committees. The Director of Price Stabilization will appoint Industry Advisory Committees on a national or regional basis, as he deems desirable or appropriate.

Sec. 7. Eligibility for Committee membership. Eligibility for membership on Industry Advisory Committees shall be determined by present employment with a firm in the business or industry affected, in a supervisory, managerial or technical capacity related to the production, distribution, or use of a material or service.

Sec. 8. Appointment of Committee members. Appointment of Industry Advisory Committee members shall be by letter from the Director of Price Stabilization. This letter will contain the names of all members of the Committee. At the time of the appointment of the Committee a press release will be issued publicly announcing such appointment.

Sec. 9. Alteration of Committees. The Director of Price Stabilization may from time to time in his discretion enlarge, reduce or change the membership of an Industry Advisory Committee.

Sec. 10. Maintenance of adequate membership. Industry Advisory Committees shall be maintained with full membership at all times. A vacancy shall be filled by a person with as nearly the same business or industrial background as the person he is replacing, keeping in mind the requirements of section 5.

Sec. 11. Disbandment of Committees. Whenever the Director of Price Stabilization finds that an Industry Advisory Committee has accomplished its purpose, or whenever he deems it desirable, he will order the disbandment of the Committee.

Sec. 12. Appointment of Subcommittees. Subcommittees may be of two kinds—temporary and permanent. A temporary subcommittee shall be appointed by the chairman from the membership of the full Committee for the purpose of handling a special, nonrecurring task. A permanent subcommittee shall be appointed by the Director under the same criteria and in the same manner as the full Committee, to handle problems of one particular segment of the industry or for a specialized, technical continuing problem of the entire industry. A permanent subcommittee must be representative of the segment of the industry affected and may be composed of both members and non-members of the full Committee.

MEETINGS

Sec. 13. The call. When the Director of Price Stabilization desires that an Industry Advisory Committee be called, he shall issue an invitation sufficiently in

advance to enable the members of the Committee to make arrangements to attend and to permit time for prior consideration of the issues involved. The Director of Price Stabilization may call a meeting when requested by three Committee members, if he deems it desirable.

Sec. 14. The place. Unless otherwise specified by the Director of Price Stabilization, all meetings shall be held in Washington, D. C., on government property, and shall be under his supervision.

Sec. 15. Attendance. Attendance at Industry Advisory Committee meetings shall be limited as follows:

(a) Members of the Committee. No alternates will be permitted.

(b) Representatives of the Office of Price Stabilization.

(c) Representatives of other government agencies. The Director of Price Stabilization may invite representatives of agencies whose programs have a direct bearing on that of the Office of Price Stabilization.

(d) Technical advisers. The Director of Price Stabilization may invite technical advisers to attend a single meeting. Such technical advisers must fulfill the eligibility requirements of section 7.

Sec. 16. Chairmanship. The Director of Price Stabilization or his representative shall act as Chairman of each Industry Advisory Committee and shall preside over all Committee meetings.

Sec. 17. Agenda. The agenda for each meeting shall be initiated and formulated by the Director of Price Stabilization or his representative, and so far as practicable, shall be forwarded to the Committee in advance of the meeting.

Sec. 18. Records of meetings. Full and complete minutes shall be kept of the proceedings and a record shall be made of those in attendance at each meeting. The minutes of the meeting shall be mailed to Industry Advisory Committee members as expeditiously as possible, unless the Director of Price Stabilization or his representative determines otherwise, after consultation with the Committee. For public information purposes a summary of the meeting shall be made available to the press.

Sec. 19. Compensation and expenses. The Office of Price Stabilization shall not pay any compensation or reimbursement of expenses to any members of Industry Advisory Committees.

Sec. 20. Subcommittee meetings. All subcommittees, temporary and permanent are subject to all the rules and procedures governing full Committees. Minutes of subcommittee meetings will be mailed to members of the full Committee.

Effective date. This revision of PPR 2 is effective April 21, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

APRIL 21, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4605; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 10:46 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 135]

CPR 126—PLATINUM AND PLATINUM PRODUCTS

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Ceiling Price Regulation 136 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation establishes ceiling prices which a person located in the United States or Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands may charge for sales of commercially pure platinum, platinum alloys, impure platinum scrap, ores, and concentrates; and platinum products (other than jewelry) and for the service of converting or manufacturing any such commodity from materials owned by another person. It also establishes ceiling prices for purchases and receipts, from foreign sources, of any of the commodities covered by this regulation.

Platinum is a precious metal with many important industrial applications. Platinum or platinum alloys are used in the production of chemicals and high octane gasoline, rayon and other synthetic fibres, and glass fibres. They are also used in laboratory ware; in contact points, thermocouples, and other parts of electrical and electronic equipment; in dental alloys and dental work; and in military equipment. Although ordinarily about half of the platinum consumed in the United States is used in jewelry, this use has now been prohibited.

Although some platinum is mined in Alaska and California, over 90 percent of the new platinum consumed annually in the United States is imported. However, we consume so large a proportion of the world's production that our domestic prices tend to become the world market prices. In May 1950 the price for platinum, both here and abroad, was \$67.50 per troy ounce. Following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea the price rose and by September 12, 1950, reached \$103 per troy ounce where it remained until mid-October. The liquidation of speculative holdings thereafter caused a downward movement to \$91.50 per troy ounce in early December. At that time increased demand, arising out of purchases by the jewelry trade and purchases for defense purposes, started another upward movement of prices.

Although sellers accounting for over 90 percent of our imports of platinum and platinum products maintained their prices during December 1950 and January 1951 at a level only slightly higher than that prevailing in November 1950 (\$93 per troy ounce), a few sellers did not do so. As a consequence, under the General Ceiling Price Regulation ceiling prices for platinum and platinum products (based upon the highest price charged by each seller for deliveries during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951 inclusive) varied widely. The firms representing the largest producers, who supply the bulk of the platinum and platinum products consumed

in the United States, had ceiling prices reflecting a platinum value of \$93 per troy ounce while some other sellers have had ceiling prices based upon a platinum value ranging between \$100-\$115 per troy ounce. A few sales, principally of metal previously held for speculative purposes, were made during the base period of the GPCR at prices as high as \$120 per troy ounce. Although the issuance of that regulation halted the upward movement of prices both in the United States and for quantity sales abroad, prices in the European market for sales outside normal channels of distribution continued to rise and currently foreign quotations for spot sales usually involving rather small quantities range as high as \$135 per troy ounce.

This range of prices for domestic sellers plus the differences between ceiling prices in the United States and spot market prices in the foreign market, both unusual conditions in the platinum industry, have interfered with the normal movement of platinum and have had an adverse effect upon the stabilization program and the defense effort. Although the quantity of platinum shipped to the United States by the large producers has not been reduced, supplies from other sources which ordinarily might have come to this country for industrial use have been diverted elsewhere. Because there is an acute shortage of platinum, producers of platinum products, and in some cases consumers themselves, who ordinarily buy from domestic suppliers, have resorted to purchasing abroad and thus increased their costs and contributed to the high prices prevailing abroad. Since this practice generally involves the placing of duplicate orders with different purchasing agencies, it has created an apparent demand in excess of actual needs and has enhanced the upward pressure on prices. This upward movement, in turn, has encouraged speculative hoarding and has tended to divert metal from industrial channels.

In the opinion of the Director the issuance of this regulation will correct the difficulties which have arisen and will encourage the movement of platinum through normal channels to industrial consumers. It establishes ceiling prices for domestic sellers based upon a uniform value for platinum of \$93 per troy ounce and in addition prohibits any person purchasing the products covered from foreign sources at a delivered cost reflecting a value for platinum in excess of that established as a basis for the ceiling prices of domestic sellers. The regulation also permits until July 27, 1952, deliveries at ceiling prices based upon a platinum value of \$105 per troy ounce. This will provide time for the liquidation of inventories and of goods in transit by those who have been purchasing platinum either for their own use or for resale in cases where their GPCR prices are in excess of \$93 per troy ounce.

In the opinion of persons experienced in the platinum trade, this grace period until July 27, 1952, will be sufficient to permit the receipt and disposition of platinum now on order or in transit and to allow the entire industry to adjust its

operations to the ceiling price level established by the regulation.

The establishment of a uniform price for the purchase and sale of platinum at a ceiling price level based upon \$93 per troy ounce, the level prevailing under the GPCR for sellers who furnish the bulk of the platinum consumed in the United States, will not only reestablish customary relationships in the industry but will serve to maintain the flow of platinum into the United States. Such a price can be expected to bring to the United States a fair share of the additional output of new mines being developed in Africa. Since the limitations imposed upon prices which purchasers in the United States may pay for platinum obtained in world markets will remove a good part of the upward pressure on prices in foreign markets, it is believed that the prices herein established will draw forth some supply held for investment purposes in addition to new production.

The pricing techniques set forth in this regulation generally reflect the pricing practices of the industry. The ceiling prices for commercially pure platinum (platinum in any basic shape having the commercially accepted purity of 99.5 percent or better) are equivalent to the established values for platinum while the ceiling price for impure platinum and platinum scrap, ores, or concentrates must be calculated by deducting \$2 per troy ounce from the value of the platinum content and using a value for the content of other metals figured on the basis of the ceiling prices established for such metals by the applicable OPS regulation. The difference between the value of platinum in commercially pure form and the value of platinum in impure form or in scrap, ores, or concentrates has been established to provide a margin for the refiner or processor of such materials. Although the cost of refining or processing varies somewhat on the basis of the kind and condition of the raw materials used and the amount of platinum which they contain, it was not feasible to establish margins related directly to base period prices or costs because of the wide variations in such materials. The margin provided was determined after consultation with industry representatives and in the opinion of the Director it is generally fair and equitable.

Ordinarily, producers of platinum alloys and platinum products price these commodities by adding a conversion or manufacturing charge to the value of the metals used, calculated on the basis of prices prevailing at the time of sale or delivery. Such charges are the same, regardless of whether the metal is furnished by the person making alloy or product or by the buyer. This regulation, therefore, provides that the ceiling price for a platinum alloy or product is to be determined by adding to the value of the metal used, the ceiling price established in the regulation for the service of converting or manufacturing metals. The ceiling prices for such services are determined on the basis of the charge made by the seller for the same service furnished during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951 inclusive. If the seller did not furnish the same

service, he must determine his ceiling price by using the formula which he had in effect on January 25, 1951, and in applying such formula he must use the materials costs, labor rates and rates for overhead and profit which were in effect for him on that date.

The regulation also provides that no person may buy or receive from a foreign source any commodity covered by the regulation at a delivered cost in excess of the ceiling prices established for such transactions. The elements to be considered by a purchaser in determining his delivered costs are set forth in detail and the techniques for determining ceiling prices for foreign purchases generally parallel those set forth for domestic sellers. The regulation, however, sets forth the specific values (at the level of domestic ceiling prices) for palladium, ruthenium, rhodium, osmium, iridium, and gold to be used in computing ceiling purchase prices for impure platinum, and platinum scrap, ores, and concentrates, and provides that any person desiring to purchase any platinum alloy or product from a foreign source must apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price. Since such commodities are not normally imported, it is not anticipated that this filing requirement will result in any undue burden.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the provisions of this ceiling price regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purpose of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practicable, the Director has given 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 relevant factors of general applicability. In the judgment of the Director the provisions of this regulation comply with all of the requirements with respect to the establishment of ceiling prices set forth in the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

In formulating this regulation the Director consulted with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and has given full consideration to their recommendations.

The provisions of this ceiling price regulation and their effect upon business practices, cost practices, or means or aids to distribution in the industry have been considered. It is believed that no changes in such practices or methods have been effected. To the extent, however, that the provisions of this regulation may operate to compel changes in such practices or methods, such provisions are necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of the regulation and to effectuate the policies of the act.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this regulation does.
2. Ceiling prices for sales of commodities and services.
3. Ceiling prices for purchases from foreign sources.
4. Petitions for amendment.
5. Adjustable pricing.
6. Excise, sales, and similar taxes.
7. Transfers of business.

Sec.

8. Records.
9. Interpretations.
10. Prohibitions.
11. Evasions.
12. Supplementary regulations.
13. Definitions.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 13 issued under sec. 704, 64 Stat., 816, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154. Interpret or apply Title IV, 64 Stat. 803, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2101-2110, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.

SECTION 1. What this regulation does—(a) Commodities and services covered. (1) This regulation establishes ceiling prices for commercially pure platinum; impure platinum and platinum scrap, ores, and concentrates; platinum alloys; and platinum products (other than jewelry).

(2) This regulation also establishes ceiling prices for the services of converting or manufacturing any of the commodities covered by this regulation from materials owned by another person.

(b) Persons and transactions covered.

(1) This regulation applies to any person located in the United States or Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands who sells any of the commodities, or furnishes any of the services covered by this regulation. It applies to domestic sales by such persons, including sales of imported commodities. This regulation, however, does not apply to export sales or sales for export, ceiling prices for which are established by Ceiling Price Regulation 61—Exports.

(2) This regulation applies to any person located in the United States or Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands who in the regular course of trade or business buys or receives from any source any of the commodities or services covered by this regulation. It applies to all purchases or receipts by such persons except purchases for export.

SEC. 2. Ceiling prices for sales of commodities and services—(a) General provisions. (1) Paragraph (b) of this section sets forth provisions for determining the ceiling price applicable to a sale of any commodity covered by this regulation. In determining your ceiling price for any such transaction, you must use the following values for platinum:

- (i) For shipments made before July 27, 1952, \$105 per troy ounce;
- (ii) For shipments made on or after July 27, 1952, \$93 per troy ounce.

(2) In determining your ceiling price, the metallic content of any commodity must be established in accordance with the practice followed by you during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive, and you may not charge for an assay made by you (except to the extent that such charge may be included in the ceiling price established herein) unless it was your practice during such period to charge for an assay. If you are permitted by this provision to charge for an assay, you may not charge an amount in excess of that which you charged for the same assay during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive.

(3) Paragraph (c) of this section sets forth provisions for determining ceiling charges for conversion and manufacturing. These charges must be used in calculating your ceiling prices for the sale of platinum alloys or platinum products and they are your ceiling prices for the services of producing commodities covered by this regulation from material owned by another person.

(b) Ceiling prices for commodities. Your ceiling price, f. o. b. point of shipment, for sales of any of the commodities covered by this regulation is:

(1) For commercially pure platinum, a price per troy ounce equivalent to the platinum value determined in accordance with paragraph (a) (1) of this section.

(2) For impure platinum, or platinum scrap, ores, or concentrates, the sum of:

(i) The value of the platinum content, determined in accordance with paragraph (a) (1) of this section, minus \$2.00 per troy ounce; and

(ii) The value of the content of other metals, if any, calculated on the basis of the ceiling price established for producers of such metals by the applicable OPS regulation.

(3) For platinum alloys, the sum of:

(i) The value of the platinum contained in the alloy, determined in accordance with paragraph (a) (1) of this section;

(ii) The value of the content of other metals, calculated on the basis of the ceiling price established for producers of such metals by the applicable OPS Regulation; and

(iii) The applicable charge for conversion or manufacturing determined in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) For platinum products, the sum of:

(i) The value of the platinum or platinum alloy used in the product, calculated on the basis of the ceiling prices established in this regulation; and

(ii) The applicable charge for conversion or manufacturing determined in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Charges for conversion or manufacturing. Your ceiling charge for any conversion or manufacturing performed by you in connection with a commodity covered by this regulation is the charge determined in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. The charge so determined must be used in calculating your ceiling price for a platinum alloy or a platinum product in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, and it is your ceiling price for the service of producing a commodity covered by this regulation from material owned by another person.

(1) Your ceiling charge is the highest price which you charged for the same conversion or manufacturing operations during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive, to a purchaser of the same class.

(2) If you did not perform the same conversion or manufacturing operations during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive, your ceiling charge is the price determined in accordance with the formula which you had in

effect on January 25, 1951, for pricing such operations. You must apply such formula exactly as you would have on January 25, 1951, and you must use the materials cost (other than metals costs), labor rates, and rates for overhead and profit which were in effect for you on that date. You may not include any cost elements which you would not have included on January 25, 1951, or any increases in costs occurring after that date. You may estimate the time and materials involved in the operations you are pricing, but such estimate must be based on your experience with respect to the same or similar operations. You must adjust the price determined in accordance with the provisions of this subparagraph to reflect the class of purchaser differentials which you had in effect on January 25, 1951.

(d) *Applications for establishment of ceiling prices.* (1) If you sell any of the commodities or services covered by this regulation and cannot otherwise determine a ceiling price, you must file an application with OPS for the establishment of a ceiling price or pricing formula. Any such application must be filed by registered mail with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C. and must contain the following information: Your name and address; a description of the commodity or service you propose to sell, including chemical and physical specifications, size, thickness, tolerance and end use; a statement of the reasons why you are unable to determine a ceiling price under the provisions of this regulation; your proposed ceiling price or pricing formula; and a statement of how you determined such price or formula.

(2) Any ceiling price or pricing formula established by OPS pursuant to this paragraph (d) of this section will be in line with the ceiling prices or formulas otherwise established by this regulation.

(3) After receipt of an application pursuant to this section, OPS may approve or disapprove your proposed ceiling price, establish a different ceiling price, or request additional information. Pending any such action, you may sell the commodity or service covered by your application at your proposed ceiling price provided that you agree with the purchaser to refund the amount, if any, by which such price exceeds the ceiling price established by OPS. If OPS has not acted upon your application within 30 days of the receipt thereof, your proposed ceiling price shall be deemed to be established for all deliveries made between the date of filing of your application and the date of any order issued by OPS disposing of your application.

(4) If you are required to file an application pursuant to this paragraph and do not do so, OPS may issue an order establishing ceiling prices for you. Any ceiling price set forth in any such order will be in line with the ceiling prices otherwise established in this regulation and will apply to all deliveries for which a ceiling price was not otherwise established by this regulation, including deliveries completed prior to the date of the order. The issuance of such an order

will not relieve you of your obligation to comply with the requirements of this regulation or of the various penalties for your failure to do so.

SEC. 3. Ceiling prices for purchases from foreign sources.—(a) *General provisions.* (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, if you buy or receive from a foreign source, in the regular course of trade or business, any of the commodities covered by this regulation, you must not pay a delivered cost in excess of the applicable ceiling price set forth in paragraph (c) of this section. If you obtain any platinum or material containing platinum from a foreign source and have it refined, alloyed, or otherwise processed into a commodity covered by this regulation by a person in the United States or Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands on a service basis, the commodity resulting from such transaction is, for the purpose of this regulation, a commodity bought or received from a foreign source and you must not pay a delivered cost in excess of the applicable ceiling price set forth in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) The prohibition set forth in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph does not apply to any commodities which are in transit to you before the effective date of this regulation.

(b) *Delivered cost.* The term "delivered cost" as used in this regulation, means the price you pay, directly or indirectly, for a commodity covered by this regulation plus any expenses incurred by you in purchasing and obtaining delivery of such commodity, including but not limited to:

- (1) Transportation costs;
- (2) Export taxes;
- (3) Import duties and other taxes;
- (4) Dock and handling charges;
- (5) Clearance costs;
- (6) Insurance costs;
- (7) Letter of credit expenses;
- (8) Commissions and fees paid to purchasing agents and other intermediaries; and
- (9) Conversion or manufacturing charges.

(c) *Ceiling prices.* Your ceiling prices, f. o. b. port of entry in the United States or Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands for purchases or receipts from a foreign source is:

(1) For commercially pure platinum, a price per troy ounce equivalent to the platinum value determined in accordance with section 2 (a) (1);

(2) For impure platinum, or platinum scrap, ores, or concentrates, the sum of:

- (i) The value of the platinum content, determined in accordance with section 2 (a) (1), minus \$2 per troy ounce; and
- (ii) The value of the content of other metals, if any, calculated on the following basis:

	Per troy ounce
Palladium	\$25
Ruthenium	105
Rhodium	130
Osmium	300
Iridium	200
Gold	35

(3) For platinum alloys and products, the ceiling price established by OPS upon application by you. You must file any such application with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., by registered mail and must set forth the following information: Your name and address; a description of the commodity you propose to purchase including chemical and physical specifications, size, tolerance and end use; the name and address of the supplier and a statement of your anticipated delivered cost in the detail set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. Any ceiling price established by OPS pursuant to your application will be in line with the ceiling prices established by this regulation for sales of the same or a similar commodity by a domestic producer. You may not purchase or receive any commodity covered by your application until OPS has acted thereon. If you are required to file an application by this subparagraph and fail to do so, OPS may issue an order establishing a ceiling price for you and any such price will apply to purchases or receipts for which a ceiling price was not otherwise established, including purchases or receipts completed prior to the date of the order. The issuance of such an order will not relieve you of your obligation to comply with the requirements of this regulation nor from the various penalties for your failure to do so.

SEC. 4. Petitions for amendment. If you wish to have this regulation amended, you may file a petition in accordance with the provision of Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised (16 F. R. 4974).

SEC. 5. Adjustable pricing. Nothing in this regulation prohibits you from making a contract or offer to sell at (a) the ceiling price in effect at time of delivery or (b) the lower of a fixed price or the ceiling price in effect at time of delivery. You may not, however, deliver or agree to deliver at a price to be adjusted upward in accordance with any increases in ceiling prices after delivery unless authorized by OPS. Such authorization may be given when a request for a change in the applicable ceiling price is pending, but only if the authorization is necessary to promote production or distribution, and if it will not interfere with the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. The authorization may be given by the Director of Price Stabilization or by any official of OPS having authority to act upon the pending request for a change in price or to give the authorization. The authorization may be given by order, except that it may be given by letter or telegram when the contemplated revision will be the granting of an individual application for adjustment.

SEC. 6. Excise, sales and similar taxes. You may collect, in addition to the ceiling prices established by this regulation, any excise, sales, or similar taxes imposed upon you by reason of your sales of any of the commodities covered by this regulation if you are not prohibited by

law from making such collection and if you state separately from your selling price the amount of the tax collected.

Sec. 7. Transfers of business. If the business, assets, or stock in trade of any person subject to this regulation are sold or otherwise transferred after January 25, 1951, and the transferee carries on the business or continues to deal in the commodities covered by this regulation in an establishment separate from any other establishment previously owned or operated by him, the ceiling prices of the transferee shall be the same as those to which his transferor would have been subject if no such transfer had taken place, and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such prices shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available, or turn over, to the transferee all records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the record provisions of this regulation.

Sec. 8. Records—(a) Base period records. If you are a seller covered by this regulation, you must prepare and keep, for inspection by OPS for the life of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and for two years thereafter, all records necessary to establish that you have determined your ceiling prices correctly, including but not limited to:

(1) Records showing the prices charged by you during the period of December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive, for services covered by this regulation.

(2) Records showing your formulas, if any, in effect on January 25, 1951, and used for pricing the services covered by this regulation. Such records should show the materials costs, labor rates, and rates for overhead and profit used by you in applying such formulas and should include all appropriate work sheets and documents substantiating such formulas; and

(3) Records showing the class of purchaser differentials which you had in effect on January 25, 1951.

(b) Current records. (1) If you sell any of the commodities or services covered by this regulation you must keep for inspection by OPS, for a period of two years, records of each such sale showing: The date thereof; your name and address and the name and address of the buyer; a description of the commodity or service sold; the price charged and the terms of sale.

(2) If you purchase or receive from a foreign source any of the commodities covered by this regulation, you must keep for inspection by OPS, for a period of two years, records of each such purchase or receipt showing: The date thereof; the name and address of the supplier; a description and the country of origin of the commodity purchased or received; the price paid; the point of shipment and the port of entry; the name and address of any agent or other intermediary engaged by you to assist in the purchase; and all expenses, as described in section 3 (b), incurred by you in connection with such purchase or receipt.

Sec. 9. Interpretations. If you have any doubt as to the meaning of this regulation, you should write to the Division Counsel, Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., for an interpretation. Any action taken by you in reliance upon and in conformity with a written official interpretation will constitute action in good faith pursuant to the regulation. Further information on obtaining official interpretations is contained in Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised.

Sec. 10. Prohibitions. You shall not do any act prohibited or omit to do any act required by this regulation, nor shall you offer, solicit, attempt, or agree to do or omit to do any such acts. Specifically (but not in limitation of the above), you shall not, regardless of any contract or other obligation, sell, or deliver, and no person in the regular course of trade or business shall buy or receive from you at a price higher than the ceiling price established by this regulation, and you shall keep, make and preserve true and accurate records and reports, required by this regulation. If you violate any provisions of this regulation, you are subject to criminal penalties, enforcement action, and action for damages.

Sec. 11. Evasions. Any means or device which results in obtaining indirectly a higher price than is permitted by this regulation or in concealing or falsely representing information as to which this regulation requires records to be kept is a violation of this regulation. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, means or devices making use of commissions, services, cross sales, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts, special privileges, up-grading, tie-in agreements and trade understandings, as well as the omission from records of true data and the inclusion in records of false data.

Sec. 12. Supplementary regulations. The Director of Price Stabilization may issue supplementary regulations modifying or supplementing this regulation as he deems appropriate.

Sec. 13. Definitions. When used in this regulation, the term: (a) "Basic Shapes" includes ingot, bars, sheets, plates, wire not less than one-eighth inch in thickness, sponge, or powder.

(b) "Commercially pure platinum" means platinum in any basic shape having the commercially accepted purity of 99.5 percent or better.

(c) "Concentrates" means any beneficiated or semi-refined material in which the principal metallic constituent is platinum.

(d) "Conversion or manufacturing" means the operations performed in refining, alloying, or otherwise processing platinum or material containing platinum into a commodity covered by this regulation.

(e) "Foreign source" means a person located outside of the United States or Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

(f) "Imported" means transported from a place outside of the United States or Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico

or the Virgin Islands to a point inside thereof.

(g) "Impure platinum" means platinum in any refined shape (other than a product) which has less than the commercially accepted purity of 99.5 percent and which has not been prepared to a seller's standard specification or specially prepared to a buyer's specification.

(h) "Jewelry" means any ornamental article or accessory of personal adornment, including but not limited to rings, brooches, bracelets, initials, tie pins, collar pins, atomizers, cosmetic containers, lighters, napkin rings, picture frames, smokers' accessories, souvenirs, or any other similar ware and ornaments which are finished and ready for use by the ultimate consumer.

(i) "Person" means any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of the foregoing, and the United States or any other government or their political subdivisions or agencies.

(j) "OPS" means the Office of Price Stabilization.

(k) "Ores" means any unrefined material in which the principal metallic constituent is platinum.

(l) "Platinum alloy" means an alloy in a basic shape containing 10 percent or more of platinum and other precious metals and which has been prepared to a seller's standard specification or specially prepared to a buyer's specification.

(m) "Platinum product" means platinum or a platinum alloy which has been extruded, rolled, drawn, cast or otherwise processed to a form beyond a basic shape. It includes, but is not limited to catalysts, spinnerettes, contact points, laboratory ware, salts, and solutions. The term "platinum product" does not include jewelry.

(n) "Scrap" means any material or object containing platinum which is the waste or by-product of processing, or which has been discarded on account of wear, failure, obsolescence or other reason.

(o) "You" means any person covered by this regulation.

(p) "Class of purchaser" refers to your practice of charging different prices to different purchasers or kinds of purchasers. Such practices may be based on the characteristics or distributive level of the buyer (for example, reseller, manufacturer, consumer, or governmental agency) or on the location of the buyer, the quantity purchased by him, or whether he purchased for cash or on credit. If you have followed the practice of giving an individual customer a price differing from that charged others, that customer constitutes a class of purchaser.

Effective date. This regulation shall become effective April 26, 1952.

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

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

APRIL 21, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4606; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 137]

CPR 137—CEILING PRICES FOR SALES OF BULK SUPERPHOSPHATE

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.; Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Ceiling Price Regulation 137 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation establishes ceiling prices for sales of superphosphate by superphosphate producers to fertilizer manufacturers and to agencies of the United States Government. Dollar and cents ceilings are established for sales in bulk of ordinary and triple superphosphate. Producers of double superphosphate, representing only a small portion of the industry, will apply to the Director of Price Stabilization for the establishment of ceiling prices.

Superphosphate is an essential fertilizer material produced by the acidulation of phosphate rock. The bulk of superphosphate so produced is used by fertilizer manufacturers in preparing mixed fertilizers. A portion of superphosphate is also sold for direct application to the soil. Most of the producers of superphosphate also produce mixed fertilizers and use about half their own production of superphosphate in their production of mixed fertilizers. The balance, in the main, is sold to other fertilizer manufacturers and to agencies of the United States Government.

On July 15, 1950, there were approximately 200 superphosphate plants located throughout the United States. Since phosphate rock is mined chiefly in Florida and was originally used most widely in the Southeastern states, a large portion of the superphosphate plants are located in those states. The bulk of the remaining plants are in the East North Central and East South Central states. Since transportation is an important factor in the cost of the two principal raw materials used in producing superphosphate—phosphate rock and sulfuric acid—the costs of production, and consequently prices, vary from production point to point. This regulation, accordingly, establishes ceiling prices which vary among production points in the United States.

Bulk superphosphate is made by a number of multi-line producers. Much of the superphosphate produced is used by the producers in the manufacture of various mixed fertilizers. It was therefore deemed impracticable to base price studies on any earnings or profits data for the industry as a whole. Instead, data was collected showing the average direct costs of production for superphosphate during the pre-Korean period, January, 1951, and September, 1951. On the basis of direct cost and reported indirect costs as of September 1951, an increase in the general level of previously established ceiling prices of approximately 5 percent was found necessary to bring the sales price up to a breakeven point with total costs. This action, therefore, establishes ceiling prices which, in general, are about 5 per-

cent above those heretofore in effect. In some instances, however, decreases have been effected in abnormally high ceiling prices established by the GCPR or CPR 22.

On the basis of cost and price information furnished by producers, adjustment factors were determined for each of nine areas. These factors were then applied to the bulk line price for each of various sub-areas where the selling price was fairly uniform. Exceptions were made to take care of unusual situations at individual points and to avoid inequities in the ceiling prices at these points. In the Rocky Mountain area and west of that area ceiling prices were allowed to remain at the General Ceiling Price Regulation level in recognition of the peculiar transportation and production problems that prevail in those areas. No ceiling prices were established for production points from which the returns in the survey were incomplete or insufficient to determine a ceiling price. Producers at these points are, accordingly, required to apply for ceiling prices and will be required to furnish information basically similar to the information used in determining the dollar and cents ceiling prices in this regulation. This is also true of applications for the establishment of ceiling prices for double superphosphate, and the same standards will be followed in establishing such ceiling prices.

The ceiling prices established by this regulation are on the basis of units of available phosphoric acid (APA), as determined in citric soluble tests. A unit of available phosphoric acid is 20 pounds of such acid. Thus a ton of superphosphate, containing 18 percent of available phosphoric acid, contains 18 units of APA, and its ceiling price will be determined in accordance with the ceiling price per unit of APA at the specified production point.

In most instances, ordinary superphosphate is sold on a run-of-the-pile basis. A higher grade superphosphate containing 40 percent or more of available phosphoric acid and referred to as triple superphosphate also is usually sold on a run-of-the-pile basis, and specific ceiling prices are established for this type of superphosphate. In some instances, however, producers will guarantee the product as containing a flat percentage of available phosphoric acid. The producer tests the superphosphate for its content, and either builds it up to the minimum that is to be guaranteed by the addition of triple superphosphate or lowers the content of the material by the addition of fillers. This is known as flattening. This regulation provides that if a producer had a flattening charge in effect during the period December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951, he may make this charge after filing with the Office of Price Stabilization and receiving a return postal receipt, until the Director of Price Stabilization notifies the producer of a disapproval of such charge. If the producer did not have a flattening charge in effect during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, application must be made to the Office of Price Stabilization, Rubber, Chemicals

and Drugs Division, for the establishment of such a charge.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization, the ceiling prices established by this regulation are generally fair and equitable and effectuate the purposes of Title IV of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and comply with the standards set forth therein.

In the formulation of this regulation there has been consultation with the industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations. Consultation included meetings with the Superphosphate Industry Advisory Committee and a number of individual meetings with superphosphate producers.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. Sales covered by this regulation.
2. Relations to other regulations.
3. Ordinary superphosphate in bulk.
4. Triple superphosphate in bulk.
5. Double superphosphate.
6. Application for ceiling prices for superphosphate not established by other sections of this regulation.
7. Petitions for amendment.
8. Adjustable pricing.
9. Records.
10. Tax provision.
11. Transfer of business.
12. Interpretations.
13. Prohibitions.
14. Evasions.
15. Supplementary regulations.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 15 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 covered by this regulation. This regulation establishes ceiling prices for bulk superphosphate when sold to fertilizer manufacturers (including such manufacturers in the territories and insular possessions of the United States) or to the United States or one of its agencies by producers of such superphosphate who are located in any of the 48 states of the United States or in the District of Columbia. The ceiling prices so established do not apply to sales of imported superphosphate, or to export sales or sales for export.

SEC. 2. Relation to other regulations. This regulation supersedes the General Ceiling Price Regulation and Ceiling Price Regulation 22 with respect to all sales of superphosphate covered by this regulation. Sales of imported superphosphate are covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 31. Sales of superphosphate for export and export sales of superphosphate are covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 61. Sales of superphosphate by manufacturers in Puerto Rico are covered by Ceiling Price Regulation 72. All other sales of superphosphate in the United States, such as sales for resale and sales to the ultimate consumer (except the United States) are covered by either the GCPR or CPR 22.

SEC. 3. Ordinary superphosphate in bulk. The ceiling prices for sales covered by this regulation of pulverized and granulated ordinary superphosphate in bulk

are those set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Ordinary superphosphate is superphosphate containing less than 22 percent available phosphoric acid by citric soluble test (APA).

(a) *Pulverized.* The ceiling prices for sales of run-of-the-pile pulverized superphosphate, f. o. b. cars, vessels or trucks at a manufacturer's plant at any of the production points listed below per unit of available phosphoric acid is the price specified below for that point. A unit of available phosphoric acid (APA) is 20 pounds of such available phosphoric acid.

Production point	Ceiling price per unit of APA ¹
Alabama:	
Birmingham	\$.85
Dothan	.84
Florence	.85
Mobile	.81
Montgomery	.84
Roanoke	.85
Troy	.84
Arkansas:	
Little Rock	1.03
Texarkana	1.03
Walnut Ridge	1.03
California:	
Steger	1.32
Vernon	1.32
Florida:	
Agricola	.72
Bartow	.72
Cottondale	.84
East Tampa	.72
Jacksonville	.78
Nichols	.72
Pensacola	.69
Pierce	.72
Georgia:	
Albany	.84
Americus	.84
Athens	.84
Atlanta	.84
Augusta	.84
Carrollton	.84
Columbus	.84
East Point	.84
LaGrange	.84
Macon	.84
Moultrie	.84
Pelham	.84
Rome	.84
Savannah	.80
Tifton	.84
Valdosta	.84
Idaho:	
Pocatello	1.14
Illinois:	
Calumet City	.98
Chicago Heights	.98
East St. Louis	.98
Fulton	.98
Monrovia	.98
Streator	.98
Indiana:	
Fort Wayne	.98
Hammond	.98
Hartsville	.98
Indianapolis	.98
New Albany	.98
Shererville	.98
Iowa:	
Mason City	1.16
Perry	1.16
Kentucky:	
Louisville	.98
Winchester	.98
Louisiana:	
Harvey	.89
Lake Charles	.94
New Orleans	.89
Shreveport	1.03
Maine:	
Bearsport	1.03

¹ Available phosphoric acid by citric soluble test.

Production point	Ceiling price per unit of APA ¹
Maryland:	
Baltimore	\$.86
Hagerstown	.87
Massachusetts:	
Lowell	.99
North Weymouth	.99
Woburn	.99
Michigan:	
Detroit	.98
Mississippi:	
Clarksdale	.95
Greenville	.95
Gulfport	.91
Hattiesburg	.95
Jackson	.95
Tupelo	.95
Missouri:	
Atlas	1.06
Columbia	1.06
Kansas City	1.06
Webb City	1.06
St. Joseph	1.06
Springfield	1.06
New Jersey:	
Carteret	.87
Paulsboro	.87
New York:	
Buffalo	1.03
North Carolina:	
Charlotte	.85
Durham	.87
Greensboro	.87
Laurinburg	.85
Seima	.87
Wadesboro	.85
Wilmington	.81
Wilson	.87
Ohio:	
Cincinnati	.98
Cleveland	.98
Columbus	.98
Lockland	.98
Sandusky	.98
Silica	.98
Toledo	.98
Washington Court House	.98
Oklahoma:	
Tulsa	1.03
Pennsylvania:	
Philadelphia	.87
South Carolina:	
Anderson	.85
Charleston	.80
Columbia	.85
Greenville	.85
Hartsville	.85
Lancaster	.85
Spartanburg	.85
Tennessee:	
Chattanooga	.90
Greenville	.90
Memphis	.95
Mount Pleasant	.90
Nashville	.90
Wales	.90
Texas:	
Dallas	1.03
Fort Worth	1.03
Houston	.95
Padadena	.95
Sulphur Springs	1.03
Utah:	
Midvale	1.28
Virginia:	
Alexandria	.85
Lynchburg	.87
Norfolk	.85
Portsmouth	.85
Richmond	.87
Washington:	
Tacoma	1.53
Wisconsin:	
Green Bay	1.26
Madison	.98
Prairie du Chien	1.08

(b) *Granulated.* Your ceiling price for sales of run-of-the-pile granulated superphosphate is the ceiling price estab-

lished by paragraph (a) of this section for pulverized superphosphate, plus \$1.30 per net ton.

Sec. 4. Triple superphosphate in bulk. The ceiling prices for sales covered by this regulation of pulverized or granulated triple superphosphate are those set forth in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Triple superphosphate is superphosphate containing 40 percent or more available phosphoric acid.

(a) *Pulverized.* The ceiling prices for sales of pulverized triple superphosphate in bulk per unit of available phosphoric acid is the price specified below for the state in which the manufacturer's plant is located.

State:	Ceiling price per unit of APA
Alabama	\$.95
Florida	.91
Montana	(¹)
New Jersey	1.20
South Carolina	1.00
Tennessee	1.11

¹ Ceiling price is determined on a per ton basis rather than an APA basis. Ceiling price is \$57 per ton for bulk triple superphosphate guaranteed to contain not less than 42 percent APA delivered in carload lots with freight allowed up to and including, but not exceeding, \$11 per ton.

The above ceiling prices, with the exception of those applying to Montana are f. o. b. cars, vessels or trucks at manufacturer's plant.

(b) *Granulated.* The ceiling prices for sales of granulated triple superphosphate are the ceiling prices established for pulverized triple superphosphate in paragraph (a) of this section, plus \$1.30 per net ton.

Sec. 5. Double superphosphate. Double superphosphate is superphosphate containing 22 percent or more but less than 40 percent available phosphoric acid. Before selling double superphosphate, you must apply for a ceiling price under section 6, and await the issuance of an order under that section.

Sec. 6. Application for ceiling prices for superphosphate not established by other sections of this regulation. If you are a producer of superphosphate located in any of the 48 States of the United States or in the District of Columbia, and ceiling prices for your bulk sales to the United States or to a fertilizer manufacturer are not established by other sections of this regulation, you must apply to the Director of Price Stabilization under this section for the establishment of a price. If such application is required because you wish to sell superphosphate on a guaranteed minimum basis and wish to make a flattening charge in addition to the ceiling price established by this regulation, you will apply under paragraph (a) of this section. If you operate at a new point, or at a point not specified in this regulation, or sell double superphosphate, or if for any other reason you cannot determine your ceiling price under any other section of this regulation, you will apply under paragraph (b) of this section.

(a) *Flattening charges.* If you propose to sell superphosphate in bulk on a guaranteed minimum basis, and wish to

charge a flattening charge for such sale, you must file an application with the Rubber, Chemicals and Drugs Division, Washington 25, D. C. by registered mail showing the following information:

- (1) Your business name and address.
- (2) The guaranteed minimum basis on which you propose to sell your bulk superphosphate.
- (3) The class of purchaser to whom you propose to sell, (e. g. fertilizer manufacturer or U. S. Government agency).
- (4) A statement whether, during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive, you customarily had a flattening charge for such sale, and if so the amount of such charge.

If during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive, you customarily had a flattening charge for the type of sale you propose to make, you may, as soon as you receive your return postal receipt confirming receipt of your application by the Office of Price Stabilization add such flattening charge to the ceiling price otherwise established by this regulation until the Director notifies you of his disapproval of such charge. If you did not customarily have a flattening charge during the period December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive, you may not add such flattening charge until you receive an order from the Director authorizing you to do so.

(b) *Where ceiling price is not otherwise established by this regulation.* If you operate at a point not specified in this regulation, or for any other reason cannot determine your ceiling price for your superphosphate under any other section of this regulation, you may apply in writing to the Office of Price Stabilization, Rubber, Chemicals and Drugs Division, Washington 25, D. C. for the establishment of a ceiling price. You may not sell your superphosphate until the Director of Price Stabilization notifies you, in writing, of your ceiling price. If, however, a ceiling price for your superphosphate has been established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, you may, as soon as you receive your return postal receipt confirming receipt of your application by OPS, sell at such ceiling price until the Director notifies you in writing of a ceiling price under this regulation. Your application must contain the following information:

- (1) Your business name and address.
- (2) Place where your superphosphate is produced.

(3) The kind of superphosphate you are manufacturing and, if other than run-of-the pile ordinary superphosphate, the percentage of available phosphoric acid.

(4) The current direct costs, per unit of available phosphoric acid in the superphosphate, of the phosphate rock and sulfuric acid used in the production of the superphosphate. In bound freight costs of these materials may be included.

(5) Your direct labor costs, per unit of available phosphoric acid in your superphosphate. If you cannot determine actual costs, you may furnish an estimate of such costs. The estimate should be so designated, and the bases for the estimate must be shown. Direct

labor costs means your plant payroll cost including cost of labor used in plant supervision, handling, ordinary maintenance and repair of plant or equipment, or in materials control, testing or inspection. You may not include in plant payroll labor used in general administration, sales and advertising, or research or in making major repairs or replacement of plant or equipment or in expansion of plant or equipment.

(6) Your volume of production of superphosphate in tons per year for your most recent year ending December 31. If you are a new seller indicate your estimated rate of production of superphosphate in tons per year for your first year of production and show the bases for such estimate.

(7) Your ceiling price under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, if any.

Sec. 7. Petitions for amendment. If you wish to have this regulation amended, you may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised (16 F. R. 4974).

Sec. 8. Adjustable pricing. Nothing in this regulation prohibits you from making a contract or from offering to sell superphosphate at:

- (a) The ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery, or
- (b) A fixed price, or the ceiling price at the time of delivery, whichever is lower.

You may not, however, deliver or agree to deliver superphosphate at a price to be adjusted upward in accordance with any increase in ceiling prices after delivery.

Sec. 9. Records. Every person who sells and every person who in the regular course of trade or business buys superphosphate shall make and keep for inspection by the Director of Price Stabilization for a period of two years accurate records of each sale or purchase made after the effective date of this regulation. The records must show the date of the sale or purchase, the name and address of the seller and purchaser, and the price, charged or paid, itemized by quantity, grade or type. The records must indicate whether each purchase or sale is made on an f. o. b. shipping or basing point basis or on a delivered basis and the shipping or basing point and transportation charges involved. Records must show all premiums, discounts and allowances. The retention by a purchaser of an invoice furnished by a seller, which includes the factual information required to be made a matter of record by this section, shall be considered as compliance with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 10. Tax provision. You may not collect the amounts of any excise sales tax or other similar tax paid by you as such, in addition to the ceiling price of superphosphate as set by this regulation, unless it has been your practice to state and collect such taxes separately from your selling prices of superphosphate. In the case of such a tax imposed by law which is not effective until after the effective date of this regulation, you may

collect the amount of the tax actually paid as such by you, if not prohibited by tax law. You must in all such cases state separately the amounts of the tax.

Sec. 11. Transfer of business—(a) Transferor. If after the effective date of this regulation, you transfer the business, assets or stock-in-trade of any superphosphate manufacturing business, you must either preserve and make available, or turn over to your transferee, copies of all your records which are necessary for him to comply with the ceiling prices or record provisions of this regulation.

(b) *Transferee.* If, after the effective date of this regulation, you acquire the business, assets or stock-in-trade of any superphosphate manufacturing business, and carry on the business or continue to deal in superphosphate separately from any other establishment previously owned or operated by you, you shall have the same ceiling prices and, be under the same obligations to keep records as the person from whom you acquired the business, assets or stock.

Sec. 12. Interpretations. If you have any doubt as to the meaning of this regulation, you should write to the District Counsel of the proper OPS District Office for an interpretation. Any action taken by you in reliance upon and in conformity with a written official interpretation will constitute action in good faith pursuant to this regulation. Further information on obtaining an official interpretation is contained in Price Procedural Regulation 1, revised.

Sec. 13. Prohibitions. You shall not do any act prohibited or omit to do any act required by this regulation, nor shall you offer, solicit, attempt, or agree to do or omit to do any such acts. Specifically (but not in limitation of the above) you shall not, regardless of any contract or other obligation, sell at a price higher than the ceiling prices established by this regulation, and you shall keep, make and preserve true and accurate records and reports, required by this regulation. If you violate any provisions of this regulation, you are subject to criminal penalties, enforcement action and action for damage.

Sec. 14. Evasions. Any device which results in obtaining indirectly a higher price than is permitted by this regulation or in concealing or falsely representing information as to which this regulation requires records to be kept is a violation of this regulation. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, means or devices making use of commissions, services, areas sales, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts, special privileges, up-grading, tie-in agreements and trade understandings, as well as the omission from records of true data and the inclusion in records of false data.

Sec. 15. Supplementary regulations. The Director of Price Stabilization may issue supplementary regulations modifying or supplementing this regulation as he deems appropriate.

NOTE: The record-keeping and reporting requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in

accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Effective date. This Ceiling Price Regulation 137 is effective April 26, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director,
Office of Price Stabilization.

APRIL 21, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4607; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
4:00 p. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 138]

CPR 138—NICKEL ANODES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Order 10161, and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2, this Ceiling Price Regulation 138 is hereby issued.

STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This regulation establishes ceiling prices for nickel anodes, and for the service of converting or manufacturing any such commodity from materials owned by another person.

The excellent corrosion resistant properties of nickel have been put to a multitude of uses in the electroplating of metals which are subject to corrosion. A few of the many uses to which nickel is put are the application of protective and decorative exterior finishes to automobiles, the plating of metals used in the construction of manufacturing machinery where corrosion resistance is important and plating in the salvaging of worn parts of machinery to build them up to proper dimensions. The nickel-chromium plated kitchen utensil in everyday use and the brightly shining finish on so many home appliances give some conception of the magnitude of uses which nickel has attained. Millions of pounds of nickel were formerly available to the electroplating industry for ordinary civilian consumption, but the demands of the defense effort have made necessary the allocation of this metal, and the quantity presently available for ordinary uses has been substantially reduced.

The inauguration of the defense program following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea has caused severe dislocations in the electroplating industry because of the reduced amount of primary nickel available for its use. Notwithstanding this fact the regular suppliers of nickel anodes continued their normal pricing pattern and established ceiling prices during the base period of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, for the most commonly used types of anodes, in a price range varying from 74½ cents to 85½ cents a pound. Other suppliers, it has been reported to this agency, have established ceiling prices under the General Ceiling Price Regulation ranging up to \$4.50 a pound, and in some instances it is reported the anodes have not met the specifications of a properly made anode.

These abnormal price relationships now reflected in the ceiling prices established under the General Ceiling Price Regulation and failure to observe industry standards, have resulted in serious distortions in the normal supply of nickel

anodes causing serious hardship to a number of consumers. In view of the importance of the electroplating industry both to the domestic economy and to the defense effort, it is imperative that ceiling prices for nickel anodes, and for the service of producing these commodities from materials owned by another person be maintained at levels which will achieve the objectives of the stabilization program and will encourage the high rate of production needed for the defense effort. It is also essential that precise specifications for nickel anodes be set forth to qualify for the prices established by this regulation.

This regulation sets forth precise chemical specification for the commonly used types of anodes. Ceiling prices for these anodes are established at the level of prices prevailing generally in the industry and maintained by the regular suppliers of anodes prior to the issuance of this regulation. The pricing pattern adopted by the regulation is tied to industry standards and is based on nickel anodes meeting chemical specifications and in sizes and shapes customarily used in the electroplating industry.

A producer or other seller of nickel anodes not meeting the chemical specifications set forth in this regulation or in a size or shape not customarily used in electroplating must apply to OPS for the establishment of a ceiling price. One providing the service of converting primary, secondary or scrap materials owned by another person, into a nickel anode, not meeting the same specifications must similarly apply for establishment of a ceiling price. If for any other reason a person cannot establish a ceiling price for any transaction covered by this regulation he must also apply to OPS, Washington, D. C., for the establishment of a ceiling price.

The ceiling prices established by the regulation must be adjusted to reflect customary price differentials and terms of sale in effect on January 25, 1951. Jobbers who perform the traditional function of resellers in the industry are given their customary discount of five per cent.

In the judgment of the Director of Price Stabilization the provisions of this ceiling price regulation are generally fair and equitable and are necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

So far as practicable, the Director has given 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 relevant factors of general applicability. In the judgment of the Director, the ceiling prices established in this regulation are not below the lower of the prices prevailing just before the issuance of this regulation or the prices prevailing during the period January 25, 1951, to February 24, 1951, inclusive.

In formulating this regulation two Industry Advisory Committee meetings were held, the Director consulted with other industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and has given full consideration to their recommendations.

The provisions of this ceiling price regulation and their effect upon business practices, cost practices, or means or aids to distribution in the industry have been considered. It is believed that no changes in such practices or methods have been effected. To the extent, however, that the provisions of this regulation may operate to compel changes in such practices or methods, such provisions are necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of the regulation and to effectuate the policies of the act.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Sec.

1. What this regulation does.
2. Ceiling prices for sales of nickel anodes meeting certain specifications.
3. Ceiling prices for conversion services.
4. Customary price differentials and terms of sale.
5. Applications for establishment of ceiling prices.
6. Petitions for amendment.
7. Adjustable pricing.
8. Excise, sales or similar taxes.
9. Transfers of business.
10. Record-keeping requirements.
11. Interpretations.
12. Prohibitions.
13. Evasions.
14. Supplementary regulations.
15. Definitions.

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

SECTION 1. What this regulation does—

(a) *Commodities and services covered.*

(1) This regulation establishes ceiling prices for nickel anodes. The term "nickel anodes", as used in this regulation means commercial nickel metal produced from primary, secondary or scrap nickel or any combination thereof, which is in a size and shape customarily used for electroplating, and which may be used anodically for the electro deposition of nickel or the creating or replenishing of nickel plating electrolytes. Nickel anode also means and includes any type, shape or size of commercial nickel metal produced from primary, secondary or scrap nickel or any combination thereof, and which is used anodically for the electro deposition of nickel or the creating or replenishing of nickel plating electrolytes.

(2) This regulation also establishes ceiling prices for conversion services. As used in this regulation the term "conversion service" means the service performed by you in producing a nickel anode from primary, secondary or scrap materials owned by another person.

(b) *Persons and transactions covered.*

(1) This regulation applies to all sales of nickel anodes by producers, jobbers and other resellers and to all sales of conversion services.

(2) This regulation also applies, insofar as his purchases are concerned, to any person who in the regular course of trade or business buys the products or services covered by this regulation.

(3) This regulation applies to sales of imported nickel anodes, sales for export and export sales of nickel anodes. It also applies to the conversion service of producing nickel anodes for export.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

(c) *Geographical applicability.* This regulation applies in the 48 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

(d) *Pricing provisions.* Sections 2, 3 and 4 establish ceiling prices for persons who were in business on January 25, 1951. If you were not in business on January 25, 1951 or not a transferee of a business as described in section 9, you

must apply to OPS for establishment of a ceiling price as provided by section 5.

SEC. 2. Ceiling prices for sales of nickel anodes meeting certain specifications—

(a) *General provisions.* (1) Paragraph (b) of this section sets forth the ceiling prices for nickel anodes which are in a size and shape customarily used for electroplating and which meet the following chemical specifications:

TABLE A—CHEMICAL SPECIFICATION FOR NICKEL ANODES

Type of anode	Nickel (plus cobalt) minimum (percent)	Cobalt minimum (percent)	Copper maximum (percent)	Sulfur maximum (percent)
Roller oval carbonized 99 percent.....	99		0.10	0.05
Roller oval depolarized 99 percent.....	99		.10	.05
Cast carbonized 99 percent.....	99		.10	.05
Cast carbonized 95 percent to less than 99 percent.....	(1)		.10	
Cast carbonized 90 percent to less than 95 percent.....	(2)		.10	
Roller oval carbonized 98 percent, 1 percent cobalt contained.....	98	1	.10	.05
Cast depolarized 98 percent, 1 percent cobalt contained.....	98	1	.10	.05
Cast carbonized 98 percent, 1 percent cobalt contained.....	98	1	.10	.05
Cast carbonized 94 percent, 5 percent cobalt contained.....	94	5	.10	.05
Cast carbonized 81 percent, 18 percent cobalt contained.....	81	18	.10	.05
Roller flats or rounds, carbonized or depolarized 99 percent.....	99		.10	.05

¹ 95 percent up to less than 99 percent.

² 90 percent up to less than 95 percent.

(2) The ceiling prices set forth in paragraph (b) of this section apply to nickel anodes whether made from primary, secondary or scrap materials. When nickel anodes are made from secondary or scrap materials the sales offering and sales invoice must clearly indicate that fact.

(3) The ceiling prices for nickel anodes not meeting the specifications set forth in Table A, or not in a size or shape

customarily used for electroplating, must be established by application to OPS as provided by section 5.

(b) *Ceiling prices.*—(1) *Sales by producers to persons other than resellers or jobbers.* If you are a producer, your ceiling price for sales of nickel anodes produced by you to persons other than jobbers or other resellers, is the applicable ceiling price set forth in Table B adjusted in accordance with section 4.

TABLE B—NICKEL ANODES, DIVISION I

[Price per pound]

	30,000 and over	10,000 to 29,999	3,000 to 9,999	500 to 2,999	100 to 499	Under 100
Roller oval carbonized 99 percent.....	\$0.74½	\$0.75½	\$0.76½	\$0.77½	\$0.79½	\$0.82½
Roller oval depolarized 99 percent.....	.77½	.78½	.79½	.80½	.82½	.85½
Cast carbonized 99 percent.....	.74½	.75½	.76½	.77½	.79½	.82½
Cast carbonized 95 percent to less than 99 percent.....	.73½	.74½	.75½	.76½	.78½	.81½
Cast carbonized 90 percent to less than 95 percent.....	.72½	.73½	.74½	.75½	.77½	.80½
Roller oval carbonized 98 percent, 1 percent cobalt.....	.81	.82	.84	.86	.88	.93
Roller depolarized 98 percent, 1 percent cobalt.....	.81	.82	.84	.86	.88	.93
Cast carbonized 98 percent, 1 percent cobalt.....	.81	.82	.84	.86	.88	.93
Cast carbonized 94 percent, 5 percent cobalt.....	.87½	.88½	.89½	.90½	.92½	.97½
Cast carbonized 81 percent, 18 percent cobalt.....	1.09½	1.10½	1.11½	1.12½	1.13½	1.15½

TABLE B—NICKEL ANODES DIVISION 2

[Price per pound]

	2,000 and over	500 to 1,999	100 to 499	Less than 100
Roller rounds depolarized or carbonized 99 percent:				
Diameter:				
Over 2 to 4½ inches.....	\$0.9145	\$0.9255	\$1.0300	\$1.0530
Over 1 to 2 inches.....	.9310	.9420	1.0500	1.0665
Over ½ to 1 inch.....	.9365	.9475	1.0530	1.0750
¼ to ½ inch.....	.9810	.9910	1.0975	1.1195
Roller flats depolarized or carbonized 99 percent:				
Thickness:				
1¼ to 2 inches.....	.8843	.9033	.9513	1.0313
1¼ to 1½ inches.....	.8943	.9133	.9713	1.0413
¾ to 1 inch.....	.9043	.9233	.9813	1.0513
½ to ¾ inch.....	.9143	.9333	.9913	1.0613

NOTATIONS

If carbon type anodes which are listed in Division I of Table B are deskinned or otherwise treated, the prices included in Division I may be increased 1¢ per pound.

The applicable price in Table B must be determined on the basis of each kind of nickel anode shipped at one time to one destination.

If on January 25, 1951, for sales in the States of California, Washington and Oregon, it was your practice to charge a stock point price differential you may continue to do so. This charge may be added to the applicable ceiling price set forth in Table B but must not exceed the charge you had in effect on such date or 1.8¢ per pound whichever is lower.

If on January 25, 1951, it was your practice to make an extra charge for special packaging for sales for export you may continue to do so, but the amount of such charge may not be greater than you had in effect on that date.

(2) *Sales by producers to jobbers and other resellers.* If you are a producer of nickel anodes, your ceiling price for sales to jobbers and other resellers of nickel anodes produced by you is the applicable price set forth in Table B less a discount of 5 percent of such price. In the case of shipment of anodes included in Division 1 of Table B in quantities of 30,000 pounds or more, the applicable price shall be that set forth for a quantity of 29,999 pounds. You must adjust your ceiling price in accordance with section 4.

(3) *Sales by jobbers and other resellers who purchase from producers.* If you are a jobber or other reseller and sell nickel anodes purchased from the producer, your ceiling price is the price determined in accordance with the following provisions, adjusted in accordance with section 4:

(i) In the case of a shipment directly from the producer to your purchaser, the applicable price set forth in Table B plus any transportation charges paid by you in connection with such shipment.

(ii) In the case of a shipment from your stock point, the applicable price set forth in Table B plus any transportation charges paid by you in procuring delivery to your stock point of the nickel anodes sold.

(4) *Sales by jobbers and other resellers who purchase from persons other than producers.* If you are a jobber or other reseller and sell nickel anodes purchased from a person other than the producer, your ceiling price is the applicable price set forth in Table B, adjusted in accordance with section 4.

SEC. 3. *Ceiling prices for conversion services.*—(a) *Ceiling prices for standard anodes.* Your ceiling price for the conversion service of producing a nickel anode in a size and shape customarily used for electroplating, and meeting the chemical specifications set forth in Table "A" is 27¢ per pound based on the weight of the finished product.

(b) *Ceiling prices for other anodes.* The ceiling price for the conversion service of producing a nickel anode in a size or shape not customarily used for electroplating or not meeting the specifications set forth in Table "A", must be established by application to OPS as provided in section 5.

SEC. 4. *Customary price differentials and terms of sales.*—(a) *Class of Purchaser differentials.* Your ceiling price determined in accordance with sections 2 and 3 must reflect all special customer and other class of purchaser differentials which you had in effect on January 25, 1951.

(b) *Delivery terms and allowances.* You must sell your nickel anodes and conversion services, on the same basis as you would have on January 25, 1951, and you must comply with the following provisions:

(1) If on January 25, 1951, it was your practice to make any sales on an f. o. b.

shipping point basis with actual transportation charges paid by the buyer, you may make similar sales on the same terms and you need not make any deductions in the ceiling prices established in sections 2 and 3 on account of transportation costs paid by the buyer.

(2) If on January 25, 1951, it was your practice to make any sales on an f. o. b. shipping point basis with an allowance for all or a portion of the transportation costs, you must make similar sales on the same terms. This means that you must reduce the ceiling prices established in sections 2 and 3 by an amount determined in accordance with your practice in effect on January 25, 1951, but you must calculate the amount of the deduction on the basis of the transportation charges in effect at the time of shipment.

(c) *Credit and other terms of sale.* You must adjust the ceiling price determined in accordance with sections 2 and 3 to reflect all cash discounts, which you had in effect on January 25, 1951, and such price must carry all guarantees, servicing terms, and other applicable conditions of sale which you had in effect on that date. You may make a charge for extension of credit to a purchaser if you customarily made a charge therefor on January 25, 1951, but the amount of such charge must not be greater than that which you had in effect on that date.

Sec. 5. Application for establishment of ceiling prices. (a) The following persons must apply to OPS for the establishment of a ceiling price:

(1) Any person who sells nickel anodes which are in a size or shape not customarily used for electroplating or which do not meet the specifications set forth in Table "A".

(2) Any person who provides the conversion service of making nickel anodes in a size or shape not customarily used for electroplating or which do not meet the specifications set forth in Table "A".

(3) Any person subject to this regulation who was not in business on January 25, 1951 and who was not a transferee of a business as described in section 9.

(4) Any person who cannot otherwise determine a ceiling price for any transactions covered by this regulation.

(b) Any application pursuant to this section must be filed by registered mail, return receipt requested, with the Industrial Materials and Manufactured Goods Division, Office of Price Stabilization, Washington 25, D. C., and must contain the following information: Your name and address; the location of your plant; a description of the products or services covered by your application including the size and shape and chemical analysis of the anodes involved; a statement of the reasons why you are unable to determine a ceiling price under the provisions of this regulation; a proposed ceiling price; if the anode is in a size or shape not customarily used for electroplating or does not meet the chemical specifications set forth in Table "A", a statement from you and the customer or from a competent metallurgist that the anode is suitable for use as a source of nickel in electroplating.

(c) Any ceiling price established by OPS pursuant to this section will be in line with the ceiling prices otherwise established in this regulation.

(d) After receipt of an application pursuant to this section OPS may approve or disapprove your proposed ceiling price, establish a different ceiling price or request additional information. Pending any such action, the product or service covered by your application may be sold at your proposed ceiling price provided an agreement is made for refund of the amount, if any, by which such price exceeds the ceiling price established by OPS. If OPS has not acted on your application within 30 days of the receipt thereof, your proposed ceiling price shall be deemed to be established for all deliveries made between the date of receipt of your application by OPS and the date of any order issued by OPS disposing of your application.

(e) If you are required to file an application pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section and do not do so, OPS may issue an order establishing a ceiling price for you. Any ceiling price provided for by such order will be in line with the ceiling prices otherwise established in this regulation and will apply to all deliveries for which a ceiling price was not otherwise established by this regulation, including deliveries completed prior to the date of the order. The issuance of such an order will not relieve you of your obligation to comply with the requirements of this regulation or of the various penalties for your failure to do so.

Sec. 6. Petitions for amendment. Any person seeking an amendment of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Price Procedural Regulation No. 1, Revised.

Sec. 7. Adjustable pricing. Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit any person making a contract or offering to sell a product or service covered by this regulation at (a) the ceiling in effect at the time of delivery or (b) the lower of a fixed price or the ceiling price in effect at time of delivery. No person, however, may deliver or agree to deliver such product or service at a price to be adjusted upward in accordance with an increase in a ceiling price after delivery.

Sec. 8. Excise, sales or similar taxes. Any person may collect, in addition to the ceiling prices established by this regulation, any excise, sales or similar tax imposed upon him by reason of his sale of any product or service covered by this regulation if he is not prohibited by law from making such collection and if he states separately from his selling prices the amount of the tax collected.

Sec. 9. Transfers of business. If the business, assets, or stock in trade of any person are sold or otherwise transferred after January 25, 1951, and the transferee carries on the business or continues to manufacture the products or perform the services covered by this regulation in an establishment separate from any other establishment previously owned or operated by him, the ceiling prices of the transferee shall be the

same as those to which his transferor would have been subject if no such transfer had taken place, and his obligation to keep records sufficient to verify such prices shall be the same. The transferor shall either preserve and make available, or turn over to the transferee, all records of transactions prior to the transfer which are necessary to enable the transferee to comply with the provisions of this regulation.

Sec. 10. Record-keeping requirements—(a) Base period records. You must prepare and preserve for inspection by the Director of Price Stabilization for the duration of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and for two years thereafter, all records necessary to determine whether you have computed your ceiling prices correctly, including but not limited to records showing the extra charges, quantity discounts, class of purchaser differentials, delivery terms, cash terms, guarantees and service terms, and other terms and conditions of sale which you had in effect on January 25, 1951.

(b) *Current records.* You must prepare and keep for inspection by the Director of Price Stabilization for a period of two years records of each sale of the products or services covered by this regulation, showing: The date of sale; the name and address of the seller and buyer; a description of the product or service sold using the nomenclature employed in this regulation; the shipping point and destination; the quantity sold; the price charged; the terms of sale; the amount of any extras or deductions; the amount of any differentials, discounts, or freight allowances; and the amount of any other factor pertinent to a determination of your ceiling price.

Sec. 11. Interpretations. If you want an official interpretation of this regulation, you should write to the District Counsel of the proper OPS District Office. Any action taken by you in reliance upon and in conformity with a written official interpretation will constitute action in good faith pursuant to this regulation. Further information on obtaining official interpretations is contained in Price Procedural Regulation 1, Revised.

Sec. 12. Prohibitions. You shall not do any act prohibited or omit to do any act required by this regulation, nor shall you offer, solicit, attempt, or agree to do or omit to do any such act. Specifically (but not in limitation of the above), you shall not, regardless of any contract or other obligation, sell or deliver, and no person in the regular course of trade or business shall buy or receive from you nickel anodes or conversion services at a price higher than the ceiling price established by this regulation, and you shall keep, make and preserve true and accurate records and reports, required by this regulation. If you violate any provisions of this regulation, you are subject to criminal penalties, enforcement action, and action for damages.

Sec. 13. Evasions. Any means or device which results in obtaining indirectly a higher price than is permitted by this regulation or in concealing or falsely

representing information as to which this regulation requires records to be kept is a violation of this regulation. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to means or devices making use of commissions, service, cross sales, transportation arrangements, premiums, discounts special privileges, up-grading, tie-in agreements and trade understandings, as well as the omission from records of true data and, the inclusion in records of false data.

Sec. 14. Supplementary regulations. The Director of Price Stabilization may issue supplementary regulations modifying this regulation as he deems appropriate.

Sec. 15. Definitions. When used in this regulation, the term:

(a) "Class of purchaser" refers to your practice of charging prices for sales to different purchasers or kinds of purchasers. Such practice may be based on the characteristics or distributive level of the purchaser (for instance, distributor; manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or individual consumer), or on the location of the purchaser, the quantity purchased by him, or whether he purchased for cash or credit. If you have followed the practice of giving an individual buyer a price differing from that charged others, that buyer constitutes a separate class of purchaser.

(b) "Imported nickel anodes" means nickel anodes which are transported, either before or after sale by a person covered by this regulation, into the United States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands from a point outside thereof.

(c) "Jobber or other reseller" means any person, other than a producer of nickel anodes, who sells nickel anodes.

(d) "OPS" means the Office of Price Stabilization.

(e) "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons or legal successor or representatives of any of the foregoing; the United States or any agency thereof; and any other government or its political subdivision or agencies.

(f) "Producer" means any person who manufactures nickel anodes from either primary, secondary or scrap materials, or any combination thereof, or any person who has such material converted into a nickel anode by another person.

(g) "Stock point" means the location other than the producing point, from which any of the products covered by this regulation are shipped to a customer.

(h) "You" means any seller subject to this regulation. "Your" shall be construed accordingly.

(i) "Export sale". This term means the sale of a commodity to a person located outside the continental United States or a territory or possession of the United States and which is shipped to the purchaser outside the continental United States or a territory or possession of the United States, regardless of where the invoicing is done.

(j) "Sale for export". This term means a sale to a buyer located in the continental United States or a territory

or possession of the United States of a commodity destined for export and subsequent shipment, without resale, to any place outside the continental United States or a territory or possession of the United States.

Effective date. This Ceiling Price Regulation 138 shall become effective April 26, 1952.

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

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

APRIL 21, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4608; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 4:00 p. m.]

Chapter VI—National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

[NPA Order M-2 as Amended April 21, 1952]

M-2—RUBBER

This order as amended is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense. It is issued pursuant to both the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Rubber Act of 1948. In the formulation of this order there has been consultation with industry representatives, including trade association representatives, and consideration has been given to their recommendations.

NPA Order M-2 as last amended March 26, 1952, is amended to read as follows:

Sec.

1. Explanation.
2. Applicability of other regulations and orders.
3. Definitions.
4. Private importation of natural rubber prohibited.
5. Limitations on inventory of dry natural rubber, GR-S, and butyl.
6. Limitation on purchase of cold GR-S.
7. Limitation on use of pale crepe or sole crepe.
8. Limitation on high-tensacity rayon for rubber products.
9. Reports of rubber consumption and stocks.
10. Reports by tire, tube, and camelback manufacturers.
11. Reports by latex importers.
12. Records and reports.
13. Request for adjustment or exception.
14. Communications.
15. Violations.

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 15 issued under sec. 10, 62 Stat. 105, as amended, sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 1929, 2154. Interpret or apply sec. 101, 64 Stat. 799, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2071; E. O. 9942, Apr. 1, 1948, 13 F. R. 1823; 3 CFR, 1948 Supp.; sec. 101, E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; 3 CFR, 1950 Supp.; sec. 2, E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.; sec. 402, 405, E. O. 10281, Aug. 28, 1951, 16 F. R. 8789; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.

SECTION 1. Explanation. This amended order continues in effect certain restrictions applicable to cold GR-S, natural crepe rubber, and high-tensacity rayon. In all other respects (except for the temporary continuance of the prohibition against private importation of

natural rubber) the controls on acquisition, inventories, and consumption of both natural and synthetic rubber have been removed from the order. In the interest of national security, however, it has been jointly determined by the appropriate Government agencies that production by the Government-owned synthetic rubber plants should be maintained at levels substantially in excess of the minimum quantities required by the Rubber Act of 1948, as amended; viz, 200,000 long tons per annum for GR-S and 15,000 long tons per annum for butyl. In order to support the higher production levels desirable for national security, GR-S consumption cannot be permitted to fall below the rate of 450,000 long tons per annum, and butyl consumption cannot be permitted to fall below the rate of 60,000 long tons per annum. Since voluntary industry usage appears unlikely to drop below such levels, mandatory consumption of synthetic rubber is not being imposed at this time, but if consumption falls below these levels the order will be amended by establishing industry-wide manufacturing specifications requiring the use of stated percentages of synthetic rubber in all rubber products. This action is in accord with the legislative policy of section 2 of the Rubber Act of 1948, as amended, which states that "In order to strengthen national security through a sound industry it is essential that . . . regulations requiring mandatory use of synthetic rubber . . . be ended and terminated whenever consistent with national security . . ."

SEC. 2. Applicability of other regulations and orders. Nothing contained in this order shall be construed to relieve any person from complying with such limitations as may be contained in any other applicable NPA regulation or order, or any order or regulation of any other competent authority. Moreover, nothing contained in this order as amended shall be construed as relieving any person of any obligation or liability incurred under this order as originally issued or as amended from time to time.

SEC. 3 Definitions. As used in this order:

(a) "Natural rubber" means all forms and types of tree, vine, or shrub rubber, both dry and latex, including the following grades of wild rubber (cut, uncut, washed, or dried): upriver fine, acre fine, Bolivian fine, beni fine, island fine, and all other types of fine para, which are of equivalent quality regardless of name or origin; but excluding all other South American, Central American, or West African grades of wild rubber, and all rubber from guayule, balata, or gutta percha, as well as reclaimed natural rubber.

(b) "Dry natural rubber" means all natural rubber in solid form.

(c) "Natural rubber latex" means the dry latex solids contained in natural rubber liquid latex.

(d) "Synthetic rubber" means all new RHC products of chemical synthesis similar in general properties and applications to natural rubber and specifically capable of vulcanization, including syn-

thetic rubber latex, but excluding reclaimed synthetic rubber.

(e) "GR-S" means a general-purpose synthetic rubber of the butadiene or butadiene-styrene type produced in the United States, generally suitable for use in the manufacture of transportation items such as tires or camelback, as well as any other type of synthetic rubber equally or better suited for use in the manufacture of transportation items such as tires or camelback, as determined from time to time by NPA, but excluding reclaimed general-purpose synthetic rubber.

(f) "Cold rubber" means GR-S polymers produced at low temperatures as classified by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

(g) "Butyl" or "GR-I" means special-purpose synthetic rubber produced in the United States, suitable for use in the manufacture of transportation items such as pneumatic inner tubes, but excluding reclaimed special-purpose synthetic rubber.

(h) "Reclaimed rubber" means any rubber derived from the processing or treatment of vulcanized rubber or cured scrap rubber.

(i) "New RHC" means total new rubber hydrocarbon. This is the total content of dry natural rubber, natural rubber latex, synthetic rubber, uncured scrap rubber, and uncured in-process materials.

(j) "Pale crepe" means dry natural rubber produced from the fresh coagula of natural liquid latex meeting the specifications of the Rubber Manufacturers Association for pale latex crepes, thick or thin, numbers IX, 1, 2, or 3.

(k) "Sole crepe" means dry natural rubber produced from pale crepe which has not been compounded, vulcanized, or physically attached to any manufactured product.

(l) "Consume" means (in the case of dry natural rubber, natural rubber latex, or synthetic rubber) to compound, expend, formulate, or in any manner make any substantial change in the form, shape, or chemical composition thereof.

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

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

Sec. 4. Private importation of natural rubber prohibited. (a) No person, other than the Administrator of General Services, shall import into the United States, including its territories and possessions, any natural rubber as defined in section 3 (a) of this order, except as specifically authorized in writing by the Administrator of General Services: *Provided, however,* That this prohibition shall not apply to any private importation required by a contract which was made prior to December 29, 1950, and which is registered with the General Services Administration on or before January 5, 1951, except as any such private importation may be disapproved by the Administrator of General Services. For purposes of this section, the term "import" includes any physical movement of rubber

into the United States, its territories or possessions, whether placed in general order or in a foreign-trade zone, or whether entered for consumption, bonded customs custody, or otherwise, except where the rubber moves through the United States, its territories or possessions, in transit, under bond, from a consignor in one foreign country to a consignee in another foreign country.

(b) The prohibition with respect to the private importation of natural rubber contained in paragraph (a) of this section shall continue in effect, insofar as dry natural rubber is concerned, only until July 1, 1952. Therefore, nothing contained in paragraph (a) of this section shall be deemed to prohibit any person from importing dry natural rubber into the United States, including its territories and possessions, after June 30, 1952.

(c) The prohibition with respect to the private importation of natural rubber contained in paragraph (a) of this section shall continue in effect, insofar as natural rubber latex is concerned, only until such time as the Administrator of General Services has certified to NPA that he has disposed of all Government-owned natural rubber latex stocks, at which time this order will further be amended.

(d) The prohibition in paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to the types and grades of natural rubber excluded from the definition in section 3 (a) of this order.

Sec. 5. Limitations on inventory of dry natural rubber, GR-S, and butyl. Inventories of dry natural rubber, GR-S, and butyl are subject to the provisions of NPA Reg. 1.

Sec. 6. Limitation on purchase of cold GR-S. No person may purchase for delivery in any calendar quarter a quantity of dry cold rubber in excess of 50 percent of all of the dry GR-S he purchases from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for delivery during such calendar quarter.

Sec. 7. Limitation on use of pale crepe or sole crepe. No person shall use or consume any pale crepe or sole crepe in the manufacture of pneumatic tires, shoes, shoe soles, heels, welting, or wrappers.

Sec. 8. Limitation on high-tenacity rayon for rubber products. (a) Commencing with the first calendar quarter of 1952, no person shall, in any calendar quarter, use a greater quantity by weight of high-tenacity rayon in the manufacture of rubber products (including those products required to fill any contracts of the Department of Defense or any division thereof or of the Atomic Energy Commission) than 120 percent of his use of high-tenacity rayon in such manufacture during the 3 months ending June 30, 1951.

(b) No person shall, in any calendar quarter, use any high-tenacity rayon in the manufacture of any rubber products required by persons other than the Department of Defense or any division thereof or the Atomic Energy Commission, unless he has first set aside from the total quantity of high-tenacity rayon

he is permitted to use under paragraph (a) of this section, a quantity of high-tenacity rayon sufficient to comply with the manufacturing specifications for all of the rubber products he intends to manufacture in that calendar quarter for delivery to the Department of Defense or any division thereof or to the Atomic Energy Commission.

(c) No person shall order for delivery in any calendar quarter more high-tenacity rayon than the quantity he is permitted to use during such quarter pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) "High-tenacity rayon" as used in this section includes singles, yarn, plies, cord, and cord fabric.

Sec. 9. Reports of rubber consumption and stocks. Every person who consumes or owns, at any time during any month, any type of rubber listed in this section shall file a monthly report on Form NPAF-3 with NPA in accordance with the instructions accompanying the form. This report form covers consumption, stocks, receipts, production, and shipments. Those persons who consume rubber for the production of both transportation and nontransportation products shall also file a monthly report on Form NPAF-3A, showing, separately, consumption by type of rubber for each of the two product groups. Also, any person who did not file a Form NPAF-3 for any type of rubber listed in this section for each month of the calendar year 1951, shall file an annual report on Form NPAF-4. Any person who consumes rubber as part of a scientific laboratory experimental program only, shall file his report annually on Form NPAF-4. Each person who is hereby required to file Form NPAF-4 shall do so by the twentieth of January of each year.

TYPES TO BE REPORTED

Dry natural rubber.
Natural rubber latex.
Reclaimed rubber.
GR-S types, excluding latex.¹
GR-S type latex.¹
Butyl types.¹
Neoprene, excluding latex.
Neoprene latex.
Butadiene-acrylonitrile types (N-type) excluding latex.
Butadiene-acrylonitrile types (N-type) latex.
Scrap rubber, uncured.

Sec. 10. Reports by tire, tube, and camelback manufacturers—(a) *Monthly reports.* Each manufacturer of tires, tubes, and camelback shall file with NPA a report of his production, shipments, and inventory for each calendar month on Form NPAF-5 in accordance with the instructions accompanying the form.

(b) *Weekly reports of cured tires.* Each manufacturer of tires shall file with NPA a report of his production of cured tires for each week on Form NPAF-6 in accordance with the instructions accompanying the form.

Sec. 11. Reports by latex importers. Every importer of natural rubber latex shall report by letter to NPA by the fifteenth of each month in long tons of dry latex solids (a) his imports for the cur-

¹ Includes all types; whether obtained from Government or other sources, including imports.

rent month (actual receipts plus material due to arrive), (b) his scheduled imports for the next succeeding month, and (c) his estimate of his imports for the second and third succeeding months.

Sec. 12. Records and reports. (a) Each person participating in any transaction covered by this order shall make and preserve, for at least 3 years thereafter, accurate and complete records of receipts, deliveries, inventories, production, and use, in sufficient detail to permit the determination, after audit, whether each transaction complies with the provisions of this order. This order does not specify any particular accounting method and does not require alteration of the system of records customarily used, provided such records supply an adequate basis for audit. Records may be retained in the form of microfilm or other photographic copies instead of the originals by those persons who, at the time such microfilm or other photographic records are made, maintain such copies of records in the regular and usual course of business.

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

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

Sec. 13. Request for adjustment or exception. Any person affected by any provision of this order may file a request for adjustment or exception upon the ground that such provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by others in the same trade or industry, or that its enforcement against him would not be in the interest of the national defense or in the public interest. In examining requests for adjustment or exception claiming that the public interest is prejudiced by the application of any provision of this order, consideration will be given to the requirements of the public health and safety, civilian defense, and dislocation of labor and resulting unemployment that would impair the defense program. Each request shall be in writing, by letter in triplicate, and shall set forth all pertinent facts, the nature of the relief sought, and the justification therefor.

Sec. 14. Communications. All communications concerning this order shall be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C. Ref: NPA Order M-2.

Sec. 15. Violations. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or any other order or regulation of NPA, or who wilfully furnishes false information or conceals any material fact in the course of operation under this order, is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. In addition, administrative action may be taken against any such person to suspend his privilege

of making or receiving further deliveries of materials or using facilities under priority or allocation control and to deprive him of further priorities assistance.

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

This order as amended shall take effect April 21, 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-4610; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
11:12 a. m.]

Chapter XV—Federal Reserve System

[Regulation W, Interpretation 52]

REG. W—CONSUMER CREDIT

INT. 52—MATURITY OF GROUP D CREDIT

It appears that there has been some misunderstanding as to the application of the sentence that Amendment No. 7 (17 F. R. 2675) added to paragraph (b) of section 6 of Regulation W. This sentence merely restates the principle that had been set forth in the language that the amendment deleted from paragraph (c) of section 3. This sentence does not in any way extend the time previously allowable under the regulation for beginning monthly payments.

Specifically, when a Group D article is financed by a loan which is disbursed before the work is completed, the date of the disbursement, as indicated in the first part of paragraph (b) of section 6, continues to control the time when monthly payments must begin. Furthermore, in the case of instalment sale credit, the "completion" referred to in the sentence added to paragraph (b) of section 6 is substantial completion, and the deliberate omission or delay of minor features of a job does not permit delay in beginning monthly payments.

(Sec. 5, 40 Stat. 415, as amended, sec. 601, 64 Stat. 812, as amended; 50 U. S. C. App. Supp. 2131. E. O. 8843, Aug. 9, 1941, 6 F. R. 4035; 3 CFR 1941 Supp.)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM,
[SEAL] S. R. CARPENTER,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4478; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:45 a. m.]

Chapter XVII—Housing and Home Finance Agency

[Priorities and Allocations Order 1]

PA 1—PROCEDURE GOVERNING APPLICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION AND ALLOTMENTS UNDER CONTROLLED MATERIALS PLAN FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

This order is found necessary and appropriate to promote the national defense and issued pursuant to the Defense

Production Act of 1950, as amended. In its formulation, consultation with industry representatives and trade association representatives has been rendered impractical because of the necessity for immediate action.

Sec.

1. Purpose of this order.
2. Definitions.
3. When and where to file applications; where to obtain forms.
4. Action on applications; reconsideration; review.
5. Appeals; grounds.
6. Rules for filing appeals.
7. Decisions on appeal.
8. Intervention by interested parties.

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

SECTION 1. Purpose of this order. (a) This order describes the manner and procedure for obtaining construction authorization and allotments of controlled materials under the Controlled Materials Plan for housing construction under the claimant agency jurisdiction of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and its constituent agencies. The provisions of this order relate only to housing construction for which the Housing and Home Finance Agency has been designated as the claimant agency by the Defense Production Administration. This order is not applicable to farmstead housing; federally-owned housing on federally-owned property under the control of the Atomic Energy Commission; housing on military reservations except defense housing constructed under Pub. Law 139, 82d Congress by the Public Housing Administration; military housing under Pub. Law 211, 81st Congress (Wherry Act) whether on or off military bases and reservations; college and educational institutional housing; or hospital and health facility housing.

(b) NPA Order M-100, effective March 6, 1952 (17 F. R. 2012), prohibits the construction, including alteration, addition or extension, of 1- through 4-family residential structures which will use different types or greater quantities of controlled materials than are specified therein for each type of construction. The construction, including alteration, addition or extension, of temporary or multiunit residential structures, is also prohibited unless an authorized construction schedule has been granted for such construction. The order further prohibits the use of copper and aluminum controlled materials for certain purposes in or in connection with residential construction. Provision is made for the filing of applications for adjustment or exception from the provisions of the order. The method for obtaining an authorized construction schedule or allotment of controlled materials for residential construction, through the filing of a Form CMP-4C is set forth in Revised CMP Regulation No. 6, effective March 6, 1952 (17 F. R. 2002).

(c) Under NPA Delegation No. 14, as amended March 6, 1952 (17 F. R. 1971) authority has been conferred upon the Housing and Home Finance Administra-

to authorize construction schedules, to make allotments of controlled materials, to assign the right to use DO ratings for the procurement of certain building materials (other than controlled materials) and building equipment, and to grant applications for adjustment or exception with respect to public and private residential construction for which the Housing and Home Finance Agency is the claimant agency. This authority has in turn been delegated by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to the Federal Housing Commissioner (with respect to private multiunit residential construction), to the Public Housing Commissioner (with respect to public multiunit residential construction), and to the Assistant Administrator, Plans and Programs, Housing and Home Finance Agency (with respect to 1-through 4-family residential construction).¹ NPA Delegation No. 14 also confers upon the Housing and Home Finance Administrator the authority to take final appellate action under NPA Order M-100 and Revised CMP Regulation No. 6 and this authority has been delegated to the CMP Appeals Board of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The purpose of the present order is to provide for the filing with and the consideration by these officials of applications for the authorizations, allotments, ratings, and adjustments, exceptions or other relief referred to above and to prescribe the procedure for appeals from administrative action taken upon such applications. This order does not apply to appeals from suspension orders issued or other action taken in connection with compliance proceedings of the NPA.

Sec. 2. Definitions. As used in this order, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context:

(a) Terms defined in NPA Order M-100 and Revised CMP Regulation No. 6 have the meanings given them therein.

(b) "Residential structure" means any building or structure in which at least 50 percent of the floor space (excluding floor space devoted to stairways, halls, and other common space) is used or designed for dwelling purposes for other than transient occupancy. "Residential structure" does not include such buildings or structures as hotels, motels, or tourist camps, primarily used for transient occupancy.

(c) "Multiunit residential structure or project" means any residential structure or project such as an elevator-type apartment house, a dormitory, or a walk-up housing development, which includes more than four dwelling units in any single structure, whether or not such dwelling units are self-contained. A dwelling unit includes a room or group of rooms in a rooming or boarding house, or dormitory, used as individual living quarters by a single person or a group of persons. Houses connected by common walls, with individual heating and utility units and connections, and commonly known as "row" houses, are not considered multiunit residential struc-

tures. Separate buildings, even though they contain four or less dwelling units, which have common utility or heating systems constitute a multiunit residential project within the meaning of this order, if the total number of dwelling units in all such buildings is more than four. Separate buildings or construction on the residential site where used to service a multiunit residential structure or project, such as a heating or incinerator plant, a garage for use of tenants only, or electric utility, water, gas, or oil lines or pipes which are or will be the property of the owner, are part of the multiunit residential structure or project.

(d) "1-through 4-family residential structure" means any residential structure which includes at least one but not more than four dwelling units. Separate buildings or construction on the residential site where used to service 1-through 4-family residential structures, such as private garages, tool sheds, and greenhouses, and electric utility, water, gas, or oil lines or pipes which are or will be the property of the owner, are part of the 1-through 4-family residential structure.

(e) "Controlled material" means domestic and imported steel, copper, and aluminum, in the forms and shapes indicated in Table III of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6, whether new, remelted, rerolled, or redrawn, including used and second-quality materials, shearings, and material sorted or salvaged from scrap which are sold for other than remelting, rerolling, or redrawing purposes.

SEC. 3. When and where to file applications; where to obtain forms. (a) Applications may be filed in the following situations:

(1) An application on Form CMP-4C in accordance with the provisions of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6 for an authorized construction schedule, an allotment of controlled materials, or an assignment of the DO rating to procure building materials other than controlled materials, for the construction, including alteration, addition or extension, of multiunit residential structures as defined in section 2 of this order.

(2) An application for an adjustment or exception to the provisions of NPA Order M-100, for the construction, including alteration, addition or extension, of 1-through 4-family residential structures (including seasonal but not temporary residential structures) which will use controlled materials of a different type or in a greater quantity than is specified in NPA Order M-100. The applicant must also file a Form CMP-4C in accordance with the provisions of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6.

(3) An application for an adjustment or exception to the provisions of NPA Order M-100, to use the self-authorization procedure to procure controlled materials of the types and not in excess of the quantities specified in NPA Order M-100, to be used for seasonal residential construction.

(4) An application for an adjustment or exception to the provisions of NPA Order M-100 for the alteration, addition

or extension of a 1- through 4-family residential structure completed after March 5, 1952, prior to the expiration of a period of one year after the completion of construction.

(5) An application on Form CMP-4C in accordance with the provisions of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6 for an authorized construction schedule, an allotment of controlled materials, or an assignment of the DO rating to procure building materials other than controlled materials, for the construction, including alteration, addition or extension, of temporary residential structures.

(6) An application on Form NPAF-24A, for an adjustment or exception from the provisions of section 5 of NPA Order M-100 with respect to the use of aluminum or copper controlled materials in or in connection with the construction of any residential structure. Where an allotment of controlled materials is requested, the applicant must also file a Form CMP-4C in accordance with the provisions of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6.

(7) An application under section 16 of NPA Order M-100 or section 33 of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6 for an adjustment, exception or other relief from the provisions of these regulations with respect to the construction of any residential structure. Where an authorized construction schedule or an allotment of controlled materials would be required upon the granting of such request, the applicant must also file a Form CMP-4C in accordance with the provisions of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6.

(b) Applications seeking allotments of controlled materials for multiunit residential construction generally should be filed not later than 75 days before the beginning of the calendar quarter in which the materials are to be delivered or on the date publicly announced for the filing of such applications. However, applications for initial allotments of controlled materials for multiunit public housing construction should not be filed prior to the submission of the proposed construction contract to the Public Housing Administration. No applicant should request the allotment of any such materials for use in any quarter in excess of the amount he expects to or can use in such quarter and the total amount of each controlled material sought should be kept to the absolute minimum required for the character of construction involved.

(c) The applications described in the preceding paragraphs shall be filed with the following offices:

(1) For private multiunit residential construction—with the State or District office of the Federal Housing Administration having jurisdiction in the area of the proposed construction.

(2) For multiunit residential construction by or on behalf of Federal, State or local public agencies—with the field office of the Public Housing Administration having jurisdiction in the area of the proposed construction.

(3) For all 1- through 4-family residential structures—with the Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: Defense Liaison Staff.

¹ See Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator, F. R. Doc. 52-4496, in Notices section, *infra*.

(d) Applications must be made by the owner of the proposed residential structure or project or his representative acting under a written authorization which must accompany the application.

(e) Copies of the aforementioned forms are available at the Central Office and all field offices of the Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Administration, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the National Production Authority.

SEC. 4. Action on applications; reconsideration; review. (a) Each application referred to in the preceding section shall be determined and the authorization, allotment, priority assistance, adjustment, exception or other relief sought will be granted or denied, in whole or in part, by the officials referred to in section 1 above, or their authorized designees.

(b) Any applicant adversely affected by the action taken upon his application may request reconsideration of such action upon the basis of any new and substantial facts not theretofore submitted. Each request for reconsideration shall set forth the new and substantial facts and must be submitted within 30 days from the date of the action of which reconsideration is requested or within 30 days from the effective date of this order. Each such request shall be determined in the same manner and upon the same considerations as are herein prescribed for the initial determination of applications.

(c) In passing upon applications or requests, initially or upon reconsideration, consideration will be given to the following where appropriate:

(1) Whether construction of the housing accommodations has already been started in accordance with then existing regulations;

(2) Whether the proposed construction will further the national defense by providing housing accommodations needed in a critical defense housing area as designated under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, or the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951;

(3) Whether the proposed construction is needed in the community and is of the type which justifies the consumption of the controlled materials requested;

(4) Whether and to what extent the quantity and type of controlled materials intended or desired for the proposed construction is essential thereto;

(5) Whether there is or appears to be financing available so that the proposed construction can be completed;

(6) Whether the quantity and type of controlled materials allotted to HHFA for any one calendar quarter is sufficient to permit an allotment of the quantity and types of controlled materials required for such construction in that calendar quarter. Any applications denied because the controlled materials available to HHFA for allotment in any calendar quarter are not sufficient to permit approval of such applications will be denied without prejudice to their

renewal for use in a subsequent calendar quarter;

(7) With respect to applications for an adjustment or exception, for the use in the construction of 1- through 4-family residential structures, of controlled materials of a different type or in a greater quantity than is otherwise authorized in NPA Order M-100, whether such materials are available and have been or may be legally procured without an authorized controlled material order;

(8) With respect to applications for an allotment of controlled materials for use in the construction of 1- through 4-family residential structures of a different type or in a greater quantity than may be obtained under the self-authorization procedure, whether denial of such application will result in unusual and exceptional hardship to the applicant;

(9) Standards or criteria relating to construction or the use of controlled materials in connection therewith, prescribed in any regulation, order, or statement of general policy issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization, Defense Production Administration, National Production Authority, or Housing and Home Finance Agency and published as required by law.

(d) With respect to private multiunit residential construction, any applicant adversely affected by the action taken upon his application, initially or upon reconsideration, may request a review of such action on one or more of the grounds set forth in section 5 (b) of this order. All such requests for review shall be filed with the appropriate field office of the Federal Housing Administration and will be forwarded for determination by the Federal Housing Commissioner or his representative authorized to act on his behalf in such matters.

SEC. 5. Appeals; grounds. (a) Any applicant adversely affected by the action taken on his application or request under NPA Order M-100 or Revised CMP Regulation No. 6 may file an appeal with the CMP Appeals Board of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, as follows:

(1) With respect to 1- through 4-family or public multiunit residential construction, an appeal may be filed after such action has been taken, initially or upon reconsideration.

(2) With respect to private multiunit residential construction, an appeal may be filed after the action taken, initially or upon reconsideration, has been reviewed in accordance with section 4 (d) of this order.

No new or additional facts may be submitted upon such appeal unless requested by the Board.

(b) An applicant may request an appeal from a decision on an application for an authorized construction schedule, for an allotment of controlled materials, for a DO rating to secure other materials, or for an adjustment or exception from the provisions of NPA Order M-100 or Revised CMP Regulation No. 6, on one or more of the following grounds:

(1) That the decision fails to give due recognition to one or more of the factors set forth in section 4 (e) of this order;

(2) That the decision works an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him;

(3) That the decision results in unreasonable discrimination against him; or

(4) That the decision is not in the public interest or in the interest of the national defense.

SEC. 6. Rules for filing appeals—(a) Form of appeal. An appeal may be instituted by the filing of three copies of a written notice, the original of which shall be signed by the appellant or his representative acting under a written authorization which must accompany the appeal, setting forth: (1) The name, address, and business of the appellant; (2) the nature of the action appealed from, including its date and case or file number and the order or regulation under which the action was taken; (3) the grounds of appeal; (4) a copy of the document or documents evidencing the action from which the appeal is taken. If a hearing is requested as provided below, such request must be in writing and should be filed with the appeal.

(b) **Time and place of filing of appeal.** The appeal shall be filed with the GMP Appeals Board, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington 25, D. C., and shall be considered as filed upon receipt. An appeal may not be filed more than 45 days after the date of the decision from which the appeal is taken or more than 45 days from the date of this order, whichever is later.

(c) **Hearings on appeal.** Any person filing an appeal may request a hearing thereon which will be held at Washington, D. C. Notice of the time and place of such hearing will be given the appellant at least five days before the date set for the hearing. Such hearings will be informal and the appellant need not be represented by counsel unless he so wishes. If the appellant is represented by counsel in his absence, counsel must file a written authorization by the appellant to appear on the latter's behalf. The rules of evidence shall not be binding on the Appeals Board. No oath will be administered to witnesses but misrepresentations are punishable under the Federal statutes.

SEC. 7. Decisions on appeal. (a) Decisions will be made upon the record on appeal by the Board which shall not be required to render written opinions. The record on appeal shall consist of: (1) The application and all data and information filed in support thereof, (2) the request for reconsideration, if any, and additional facts or information in support thereof, (3) the recommendation of the operating officials or field office and all information, if any, in addition to that submitted by applicant and considered in passing upon the application or request, (4) the appeal and supporting papers, (5) any additional data or information, if any, which has been filed by request, and (6) any brief or argument submitted in connection with the appeal.

(b) Every party to an appeal shall be notified of the decision on the appeal. Such notification shall be in writing and shall be given within five days after decision.

(c) Decisions by the CMP Appeals Board shall be final and no further appeal may be taken to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator or to the National Production Authority.

SEC. 8. Intervention by interested parties. In the discretion of the Board, any person or government agency or department having an interest in any matter on appeal may submit pertinent information or data with respect to such matter.

Effective as of the 22d day of April 1952.

B. T. FITZPATRICK,
Acting Housing and Home
Finance Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4495; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:49 a. m.]

[CR 3, Amdt. 9 to Appendix]

CR-3—RELAXATION OF RESIDENTIAL CREDIT CONTROLS: REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROCESS AND APPROVAL OF EXCEPTIONS AND TERMS FOR CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS

APP.—CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS

This Amendment 9 amends the Appendix to CR 3 initially published in the FEDERAL REGISTER November 20, 1951 (16 F. R. 11731), which Appendix was revised and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER January 30, 1952, (17 F. R. 893) and last amended by Amendment 8 published March 29, 1952 (17 F. R. 2764) by adding the following additional critical defense housing areas to the areas already designated under CR 3:

AREA, INCLUDING GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION AND DATE DESIGNATED

163. Harlingen, Texas, Area. (Justice Precincts 3, 4, 6 and 7 in Cameron County, and Justice Precinct 1 in Hidalgo County) April 23, 1952.

164. Cascade, Idaho, Area. (The precincts of Cascade and Alpha in Valley County) April 23, 1952.

165. Condon, Oregon, Area. (The election precincts of East Condon and West Condon, including the city of Condon, in Gilliam County) April 23, 1952.

(Sec. 704, 64 Stat. 816, as amended, Pub. Law 129, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2154)

B. T. FITZPATRICK,
Acting Housing and
Home Finance Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4565; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:52 a. m.]

Chapter XVIII—National Shipping Authority, Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce

[NSA Order No. 64 (OPR-4)]

OPR-4—AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF GENERAL AGENTS TO UNDERTAKE TO DECOMMISSION SHIPS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM OPERATION AND PLACED IN A RESERVE FLEET

Sec.

1. What this order does.
2. General Agents' responsibilities.
3. General Agents' duties.
4. General provisions.

No. 79—5

AUTHORITY: Sections 1 to 4, issued under sec. 204, 49 Stat. 1987, as amended; 46 U. S. C. 1114.

SECTION 1. What this order does. This order outlines General Agents' responsibilities in connection with the work required for the proper stripping and layup of ships assigned to reserve fleets, whenever advice is received that a ship is to be withdrawn from operation. Generally, this order also defines the nature and extent of the work required to properly prepare a ship for layup.

SEC. 2. General Agents' responsibilities. It shall be the responsibility of the general agent to reduce the ship's personnel to only those necessary to perform or supervise the work involved, as soon as practicable after receipt of instructions to prepare the ship for layup, and to remove supplies and materials from the ship, to segregate and hold, deliver or otherwise dispose of supplies and materials as directed.

SEC. 3. General Agents' duties. The General Agent for the account of the Maritime Administration shall have the following items of work performed prior to delivering the ship to the reserve fleet.

(a) **Holds and tween decks.**—(1) Grain fittings, ammunition fittings, special fittings and dunnage. All dunnage, grain fittings and ammunition fittings shall be removed from the ship, unless otherwise directed by the Coastal Director.

(2) **Hatches and beams.** All tween deck hatch beams shall be properly in place. All tween deck hatch covers shall be spread over hatches, leaving three inch air space between hatch covers. Tween deck hatches shall be properly and entirely roped off. Weather deck beams and hatches shall be properly in place.

(3) **Hatches.** All weather deck hatches shall be closed and secured with tarpaulins properly wedged. Cross and side battens shall be secured in place as determined by local conditions.

(4) **Cleaning.** All holds and tween decks to be left free of cargo debris and swept clean. This includes lumber spaces and channels accumulating grain and other debris.

(5) **Bilges.** All cargo hold bilges and bilge wells shall be cleaned and drained.

(6) **Ventilators.** All deck ventilator cowls shall be unshipped, stowed and secured in the nearest tween deck. Ventilator trunks shall be plugged with wood and canvas covers.

(b) **Lifeboats and life rafts.** Lifeboats shall be completely stripped of all gear and equipment except ridge poles, spreaders, rudders, oars and masts. On Liberty ships the lifeboats shall be stowed in the wings of the tween decks in No. 2 and No. 4 hatches and on substantial chocks at least two feet inboard from the skin of the ship and at least six inches off the deck. Boats shall rest on their keels with proper shoring and the whole properly secured. On Victory vessels, boats shall be stowed as on Liberty vessels except that the boats will be placed in No. 3 and No. 4 tween decks. Wire boat falls on gravity davits and boat winches shall be two-blocked, greased and left in place.

Worm gears on lifeboat davits shall be thoroughly greased. When an unstripped lifeboat is required to be left on board in davits on cargo ships, for use of a riding crew accompanying the ship to a reserve fleet, the boat shall be left in either port or starboard after davits.

Tanker lifeboats shall be stripped of all gear except ridge poles, spreaders, and covers. Masts, oars, rudders, tillers and lifeboat fall blocks shall be removed and placed in the midship shelter deck house on platforms at least twelve inches above the deck. The boats shall be gripped securely in their cradles.

Life rafts shall be removed from the vessel.

Maritime Administration local representatives may make determinations on large ships where lifeboats cannot be stowed below decks that the lifeboats may be warehoused, left on board, or otherwise disposed of. Boats left on board in these cases shall be secured and covered with suitable wooden covers built over each boat.

(c) **Accommodation ladders.** Accommodation ladders shall be unshipped from present location, together with all gear, including stanchions, platforms, davits, tackle, etc., and stowed in a convenient tween deck two feet from the skin of the ship and twelve inches from the deck.

(d) **Booms.** All booms shall be stripped without burning shackles or fittings, and all gear coiled, tagged and stowed below in respective tween decks. Heavy lift blocks, purchase and topping lift, shall be unshipped and also stowed in the tween decks on platforms twelve inches off the deck and two feet from bulkheads or the skin of the ship. Heavy lift blocks shall be secured with lashings. All booms except the heavy lift shall be lowered into the cradles properly wedged to prevent them from resting on the metal of the cradle and properly wedged under the goosenecks to prevent them from freezing in sockets and goosenecks to be coated with suitable preservative.

Heavy lift booms are to be jacked up and lowered vertically in place on wood blocks to allow gooseneck pins to be pulled and preserved.

(e) **Radio antenna.** Radio antenna and insulators shall be rigged down, coiled and stowed in radio room.

(f) **Mooring wires and rope hawsers.** A total of eight lengths of wire shall be neatly coiled and left on deck. Four shall be left forward and four aft, in place, ready for use at the reserve fleets for mooring. Winch runners and wire spring lines may be utilized, but topping lift and purchases for heavy lifts may not be used. Insurance wires also shall be ready fore and aft. All other wires shall be neatly coiled and stowed in the tween deck.

Rope hawsers and all other manila rope shall be removed from the ship, except in those ports where the ship is required to furnish the towing hawser; then only the necessary towing hawsers shall remain aboard.

(g) **Anchor windlass.** Steam and exhaust lines shall be broken at the windlass and connections made on the steam line for 1½ inch pipe and for 2½ inch

temporary exhaust lines run to the side of the vessel. When directed by Coastal Director, optional method may be to break steam line at windless stop valve and short section of pipe removed and secured adjacent. Exhaust bonnet to be removed and secured adjacent.

(h) *Sanitary bowls, sinks and wash basins.* All sanitary traps, toilet bowls, sinks and wash basins shall be dried out and trap plugs opened if so equipped. All head and washroom doors shall be locked after inspection of the vessel prior to departure for the fleet. The master shall deliver the keys to the Fleet Superintendent when the ship arrives at the fleet.

(i) *Lifeboat motors.* Lifeboat motors are to be drained and greased. After gasoline is removed from tank, flush out with water and leave off the drain plug. Tag and wire drain plug adjacent to tank.

(j) *Narcotics.* All narcotics shall be removed and turned over to the Narcotics Division of the United States Treasury. This includes narcotics in abandon ship kits (morphine syrettes). Paregoric shall also be removed.

(k) *Subsistence stores.* All subsistence stores, including canned lifeboat rations and water, shall be removed from the ship and disposed of as directed by the local Maritime Administration representative.

(l) *Stripping.* All items constructed of wood, metal, glass, crockery and plastic shall remain aboard, with the exception of valuable equipment such as barometers, clinometers, clocks, binoculars, chronometers, sextants, tachometers, typewriters, adding machines, micrometers, firearms, silverware, etc., which valuable items shall be removed from the ship, properly tagged, and disposed of as directed by a Maritime Administration representative. The duty must be paid on all foreign-purchased instruments removed. Additionally, the following items shall be removed, properly tagged, and disposed of as directed by local U. S. Maritime Administration representative:

(1) All slop chest items, medicines and surgical instruments.

(2) Remove lead-acid batteries only, and dispose of as directed by a Maritime Administration representative. Alkaline type batteries shall remain aboard and be prepared for storage as follows:

(i) Fill each cell with distilled water to proper level.

(ii) Charge batteries to 1.75 volts per cell. When this voltage is reached continue charge for six hours.

(iii) Check specific gravity of each cell and ascertain that specific gravity is between 1.190 and 1.200. If not, correct to obtain reading within the aforementioned. Electrolyte level, if low, should be restored to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch above plates.

(iv) Insure that battery trays are clean and dry.

(v) Disconnect batteries and tag battery leads.

(vi) Remove inter-connectors to interrupt any stray current circuits. Place connectors and bolts in envelope and store with batteries.

(vii) Cell tops are to be cleaned and coated with petroleum jelly.

(viii) Check steel cases of cells to insure they have complete coating of (a) Nicadvar bitumastic maintenance coating or (b) Gaco neoprene maintenance coating #N-700-1.

(ix) Insure all battery vent-caps are closed.

(3) All entertainment radios and speakers and lifeboat radios and transmitters.

(4) All electric and pneumatic hand tools.

(5) All cordage and scrap rope.

(6) All coal and forge coke.

(7) All inflammables and oil in containers. Pyrotechnics such as Lyle gunpowder bags, rockets, flares, primers, pilot signals, etc., shall be placed in the pyrotechnic locker for disposal by the fleet superintendent, except in cases where military facilities (Army or Navy) are used, in which cases the appropriate authority shall be notified to remove the pyrotechnics. Under no circumstances are pyrotechnics to be included in shipments to warehouses. Small arms and ammunition shall be removed and disposed of as directed.

(8) All freon, oxygen, hydrogen, and acetylene gas cylinders, and all empty or partially empty drums and carboys shall be removed and returned to the suppliers for credit. All CO₂ cylinders shall remain aboard.

(9) All deck, engine and steward's consumable stores, except pipe, pipe fittings and plumbing supplies, electrical fittings and supplies, firebrick and refractory materials, hardware, metals, hand tools and packing.

(10) All mattresses, pillows and linens, including spreads, curtains and loose rugs. Life jackets and ring buoys must also be removed.

(11) All paint and oils shall be removed.

(12) Miscellaneous blocks and other deck equipment shall be neatly stowed in deck department storerooms twelve inches off the deck and away from the skin of the ship. All gear or equipment shall be removed from mast lockers. Loose equipment shall not be left laying about the decks but shall be stowed in proper storerooms.

(m) *Sealing up rooms.* All items remaining aboard of a pilferable, fragile or delicate nature, such as tools, domestic refrigerators, washing machines and crockery, shall be placed in a storeroom behind a solid metal door. The door shall then be closed and a piece of 2" x $\frac{3}{4}$ " steel bar placed against the door and welded to the angle clips to the satisfaction of the Maritime Administration representative. The door shall have two 3" x 3" angle iron clips welded to the outside, midway spaced between the top and bottom. Expanded metal lockers shall not be used for the stowage of pilferable material. No room shall be used as a welded-up storeroom that contains valves or fittings that need servicing or preservation by fleet personnel.

(n) *Books and log books.* Merchant Marine Library books shall be removed by the Merchant Marine Library Association. All log books and bell books shall be sent to the Custodian, Records Management Center, Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce,

Pier #3, Hoboken Terminal, Hoboken, New Jersey. A list of the log books shall be included with each shipment. A copy of the list of log books shall be forwarded to the Chief, Division of Office Services, Office of Property and Supply, Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

(o) *Rented equipment.* Owners of all rented equipment shall be requested to remove all such equipment before the ship departs for the fleet.

(p) *Main radio installation.* Main radio installation, both RCA and MacKay types, to be serviced and prepared for layup as follows under supervision of the respective manufacturer:

(1) Open all switches—interior of radio room; exterior on radio room feeders.

(2) Remove all fuses and put in spare parts locker.

(3) Grease all switches lightly with cosmoline.

(4) Disconnect all storage batteries.

(5) Grease with vaseline and tag all battery terminal leads and grease with vaseline all terminal lugs.

(q) *Bunker fuel oil.* With the exception of diesel oil which may remain aboard in any quantity, bunker fuel oil must not be on board in excess of 500 to 1,000 barrels, unless otherwise directed by local Maritime Administration representative, and duty must be paid on all oil of foreign origin if removed, but not if transferred to another ship. Whenever possible, remaining fuel oil shall be pumped back to the settling tanks.

(r) *Pelorus and gyro compass repeaters and compasses.* Pelorus and gyro compass repeaters shall be properly disconnected (not cut), tagged, and stored in welded storeroom.

Compasses (magnetic and gyro repeater) shall be removed from binnacles and stowed upside down on a piece of cardboard or heavy paper in a welded storeroom.

Radar, loran, direction finder, fathometer, and master gyro shall be serviced and preserved as directed by and under the supervision of the respective manufacturer.

(s) *Garbage and trash.* All garbage and trash shall be removed and the deck swept clean.

(t) *Keys and ship's documents.* All master keys, including head and washroom keys, shall be tagged and turned over to the fleet representative by the master upon arrival of the ship at the fleet. All other keys shall be tagged and locked in the master's safe. All the ship's documents and papers shall also be delivered by the master to the fleet representative, together with a list of these documents and papers in triplicate. The fleet superintendent will give the master a signed receipt for all papers and keys. The combination of the ship's safe shall be left among the ship's papers, and one copy also turned over to the fleet representative.

(u) *Securing the engine room and machinery components.* (1) The propulsion shaft or shafts on all ships shall be secured or locked by using a keeper plate on tailshaft coupling. Plate to be drilled for three coupling bolts and fitted to the coupling flange on topside, using original

coupling bolts. Keeper plate to be $\frac{3}{4}$ " steel plate properly secured to steel frames by four 1" diameter fitted bolts, two on each side. In no case shall a jacking gear be left engaged to act as a shaft brake.

(2) Stern glands shall be tightened to prevent leakage.

(3) For ships going to fleets south of Astoria, Oregon; and James River, Virginia, all sea valves to be tightly closed and valve wheels securely wired to the valve body in a closed position, to prevent accidental opening, except that where blank flanges are installed against the skin valve, valve wheels need not be wired. Leaking sea suction or overboard discharge valves below the light water line must be repaired or blanked off at the skin valve. In all cases where any piping or machinery is disconnected or opened and the possibility exists that a leaky valve or the opening of a valve would permit access of sea water, all sea suction valves below the light loadline are to be properly blanked off.

For ships going to fleets north of Susan Bay, California and north of Wilmington, North Carolina, break flanges, furnish and install blank flanges in way of all sea suction and all overboard discharge valves below light loadline. A $\frac{3}{4}$ inch extra heavy nipple is to be fitted and welded in center of blank flanges, with a cap fitted. These blank flanges should be tested tight. Extreme care is to be taken in draining the systems so that all piping, fittings, etc., are fully drained.

(4) Specifications and uniform cold weather draining instructions have been prepared for all ships entering Pacific Northwest fleets and fleets north of Hatteras on the east coast, which will be supplied by local Maritime Administration representatives. Strict compliance is required.

(5) Engine room bilges: Tank tops in engine room, fire room, shaft alley, shall be thoroughly cleaned, all debris removed and washed down with hot, fresh water, and all bilges pumped dry. Bilge strainer plates shall be removed and stowed alongside of bilge well.

(6) Open all circuit breakers and switches on the main switch board. Switches energizing circuits in bad condition shall be tagged accordingly.

(7) Close all skylights, doors and hatches to the engine room and fidley.

(8) To prevent shifting under tow, the rudder shall be secured in a midship position by running turns of winch runner from quadrant to padeyes on the shell and securing with wire clamps.

(v) Servicing propulsion machinery for reciprocating, turbine and diesel engines—(1) Reciprocating main engine cylinders and valve chests. The main engine cylinders and valve are to be drained free of all water and all exposed parts coated with preservative.

(2) Main engine piston rod and valve stem packing. The metallic packing assembly on each piston rod and valve stem is to be dropped, all boxes, segments, rings and springs are to be cleaned of all carbon or other foreign matter. At completion of cleaning, all boxes, packing segments, rings and springs are to

be coated with vaseline or petroleum jelly. The packing assembly parts of each rod and valve stem are to be bundled in burlap, securely wired closed and attached to each respective rod or valve stem from which it was removed. The piston rods and stems in way of wearing surfaces are to be thoroughly wiped down with kerosene and afterwards coated with cylinder oil. The packing box securing studs and nuts are to be coated with cylinder oil and all packing boxes replaced with securing nuts at half thread position.

(3) Line shaft bearings, guides and thrust. Water service lines are to be disconnected and drained. Connections to be released at lowest point to assure proper drainage.

(4) Main thrust. The main thrust bearing is to be drained until all signs of water or emulsified oil has been removed, and new oil supplied by general agent to be placed in thrust to highest level.

(5) Generators (steam end). The piston rod and valve stem packings are to be removed. All metallic packing is to be properly cleaned and wrapped and the packing attached to the respective rods.

(6) Generators (electrical end). The commutator brush springs are to be released, brushes removed from holder, and left suspended by pigtailed only in their respective location off the commutator. The entire electrical end to be thoroughly cleaned free of all grease, carbon dust and properly dried of any moisture.

(7) Auxiliary machinery. All steam cylinders and steam valve chest and water ends on all pumps throughout the ship, steam cylinders and valve chests of steering engine, jacking engine, reversing engine, fan engines, main circulator, deck winches and warping winch are to be drained after the steam and exhaust lines leading thereto have been dealt with as required elsewhere in the specification, special attention being paid to that portion of these lines between machinery and throttle valves or riser pipes in the immediate vicinity. All exposed working parts are to be thoroughly greased.

(8) Main boilers. Water sides of both boilers are to be flushed from drums to lower headers, after which the boilers are to be completely emptied of water and drained out dry. One manhole plate on steam drums and one handhole plate in each end of each boiler removed. Handhole plates are to be secured by wire to a stud adjacent to its respective location. Both boilers to be thoroughly cleaned on fire sides, including fire sides of generating tubes, air-heaters, stack, uptakes and superheaters, and the debris removed ashore. Casing doors are to be left in an open position with all securing nuts, bolts and dogs attached in their various respective locations and boiler room area swept and left in an orderly condition.

(9) Main air pump and attached pump. The main air pump and attached ram pumps are to be drained of all water by slacking back on inspection plate openings and removal of drain plugs where necessary. At the completion of

draining all removals made for the purpose are to be replaced.

(10) Main condenser, auxiliary condenser, freon condenser and distiller. All condensers and distillers are to be drained on the steam, liquid and salt water side by the removal of drain plugs or breaking of joints where drain plugs are nonexistent. Whatever method of drainage is employed, the contractor is to replace all disturbed parts as before with no outlets from the condensers left open.

(11) Steam, exhaust and water lines. The contractor is to open up all steam, exhaust and water lines throughout vessel, including tank heating coils at the lowest points and extremities, by the removal of drain plugs, removal of valve bonnets or other suitable means and blow out by compressed air all water or condensation from such lines. At the completion of this operation and after it is ascertained that all water and condensation has been removed, all openings made for such purpose are to be permanently closed as before.

(12) Evaporator. The evaporator is to be opened up, sealed, cleaned and drained. The cover studs and nuts are to be coated with cylinder oil and the cover replaced slightly ajar to insure circulation of air into the shell. All nuts are to be replaced hand tight on the studs.

(13) Feed water heater. The feed water heater is to be opened up, cleaned and drained. The cover studs and nuts are to be coated with cylinder oil, cover replaced slightly ajar and nuts placed on studs hand tight.

(14) Filter box and inspection tank. The filter box and inspection tank to be drained and cleaned, after which all drain plugs are to be replaced.

(15) Steam traps and manifolds. All steam traps and manifolds are to be drained and the lines adjacent are also to be drained. At completion of draining, all removals or disturbed parts are to be replaced as before.

(16) Grease extractors. All grease extractors shall be cleaned and drained and loofa sponges and similar purpose material removed and disposed of off the ship.

(17) Steam, exhaust and liquid valves. All manifold and other valves throughout the vessel, including boiler valves and machinery operating valves, which do not affect seaworthiness are to be left with the valve disc raised off the seat.

(18) Reducing valves. All reducing valves are to be drained and afterwards all removals for the purpose of draining are to be replaced.

(19) Main throttle valve. The main throttle valve is to be thoroughly drained.

(20) Freon refrigeration system. The contractor is to furnish all material and charge the freon refrigeration system to full capacity of gas, after which the system is to be blanked off in such manner as to insure that full charge is maintained. The condenser to be thoroughly drained.

(21) Tools. All tools of every description except those otherwise specified for removal in N. S. A. orders are to be

cleaned off, coated with cylinder oil and replaced within the storerooms. The doors leading to each storeroom to be closed. A short section of flat bar is to be tack welded across the storeroom doorjam to prevent opening. Storerooms to be assigned by USMA Surveyor.

(22) *Main and all auxiliary turbine units.* Thoroughly drain all main and auxiliary turbine units and their connections of all water and moisture by the removal of drain plugs, removal of drain valve bonnets, or breaking of joints. At the conclusion of draining, all openings made for the purpose of draining are to be permanently closed as before. Open up the packing assembly of all main and auxiliary turbine shafting, remove all carbon rings, clean, grease and securely package each set of rings, properly tag each set and place all packaged rings in the engineers storeroom which is to be securely locked as designated elsewhere in the specification. After the removal of the carbon packing segments, the balance of the packing assembly units are to be replaced back in their respective positions, secured hand tight.

(23) *Main and auxiliary turbines—Lubricating oil systems and sumps.* Transfer all lubricating oil from each sump tank, both main sump and all auxiliary sumps to a reserve tank, after which open up and thoroughly clean all sumps and close up as before. Drop sufficient new clean lubricating oil to each sump tank, after which circulate new clean oil through each respective lubricating oil system. While the lubricating oil is being circulated each turbine unit, both main and auxiliary is to be jacked over five (5) complete revolutions to insure that clean oil has circulated through each bearing and gear of the respective units. At completion of jacking and oil circulating, the new oil in the various sump tanks is to be pumped back to the reserve tank and all sumps left empty.

(24) *Turbine driven feed pump.* Drain all liquid from the lubricating oil sump tank, open up and thoroughly clean, after which close up as before. By use of a hand pump flush all bearings with new clean lubricating oil.

(25) *Motors—deck winches, capstans and steering gear.* The commutator brush springs are to be released, brushes removed and the complete electrical end to be thoroughly cleaned. The carbon brushes are to be left suspended by pig-tails only in their respective locations off the commutators. All cable terminal connections are to be wiped dry.

(26) *Deck winch and capstan controller boxes and master switches.* Remove the covers from each controller box and master switch box of each deck winch and capstan, dry out any moisture and close up in water tight condition. Any and all defective gaskets are to be renewed to insure that each box is water tight.

(27) *Diesel auxiliary generator.* Thoroughly drain all liquids from the water jacket, heat exchangers, lubricating oil system and sump. Thoroughly clean the sump tank and close up as before. By use of hand pump, flush the entire lubricating oil system with new clean lubricating oil and, during the flushing operation jack the engine over

five (5) revolutions to insure that all bearings are well coated. At the conclusion of this operation, remove the oil from the sump and leave the system closed up and intact.

(28) *Steam boilers (heating).* Flush down the water sides with fresh water, after which thoroughly drain off all water. Remove one (1) manhole plate and one (1) handhole plate if such exists and secure the removed plates adjacent to their respective locations with wire. Thoroughly clean the fire sides including the uptakes and stack and remove all debris ashore.

(29) *Heat exchangers, oil coolers and distiller.* All heat exchangers including oil coolers and the distiller are to be drained on the steam, liquid and salt water sides by the removal of drain plugs or breaking of joints where plugs are non-existent. Whatever method of drainage is employed, all openings made for the purpose of draining are to be permanently closed and replaced as before.

(30) *Diesel main engine and generators.* Remove all oil from the crank cases and sumps of main engine and generators by pumping such oil into the settling tank. Thoroughly clean the sump tanks and all crank cases and close up as before. Fill each sump tank with sufficient new clean lubricating oil to circulate the lubricating systems of each engine. Circulate the clean lubricating oil through each system under pressure and, while the oil is being circulated, each engine is to be jacked over five (5) complete revolutions. At the conclusion of this operation the clean oil left in the sump tanks is to be pumped back to the reserve tanks. The daily service fuel oil tank is to be pumped out dry, tank thoroughly cleaned and closed up as before. The water jackets of main engine and for auxiliaries are to be thoroughly drained and all openings made for draining are to be closed up as before. Open up and clean the exhaust manifolds and exhaust stack including silencer, after which close up as before and remove all debris ashore.

(31) *Lubricating oil and fuel oil centrifuges.* Open up and thoroughly clean the centrifuges of the lubricating oil and fuel oil systems, after which, close up as before.

(w) *Steering engine gears and steering engine room.* All rods and gears of the steering engine are to be coated with heavy gear grease and steering engine room is to be broom cleaned and left in an orderly condition. Any and all resultant debris to be removed ashore. Rudder to be secured in midship position, using available cable on board ship.

(x) *Inventory.* Inventory shall be effected in accordance with instructions issued by the local Maritime Administration office.

(y) *Certificates of inspection.* Ship's Certificate of Inspection shall be turned in to the Bureau of Marine Inspection, United States Coast Guard and the Ship's Radio License shall be sent to the Federal Communications Commission, Washington 25, D. C. If necessary, a request for a permit to proceed under tow shall be submitted to the Bureau of Marine Inspection. The general agent shall deposit the Certificate of Registry or En-

rollment in office of Collector of Customs of the District in the area where the ship is to be laid up.

(z) *Property transfer notice.* Material removed to another Maritime Administration activity shall be covered by Property Transfer Notice, in accordance with Management Order No. 538. Property Transfer Notices must accompany all material to a U. S. Maritime Administration warehouse. All other material removed for disposition must be covered by listing, as directed by local Maritime Administration office.

(aa) *Drydocking.* All ships shall be drydocked in accordance with instructions set forth hereinafter prior to going to reserve fleets, unless otherwise directed, and repairs effected as required.

(1) *Drydocking, cleaning and painting.* Wash down underwater surfaces from keel to light loadline with high pressure hose, clean all surfaces of all loose rust, scale, blisters and marine growth with long handle scrapers, except in cases where sand blasting has been authorized.

When thoroughly dry, furnish and apply one touch-up coat of anti-corrosive to all bare spots and one full coat of anti-corrosive and one full coat of anti-fouling from keel to light loadline, hull in way of stern frame and afterpeak to 10 feet forward on port and starboard sides to be coated with one (1) coat of Galvex or equal. Paint in draft figures forward and aft and plimsol marks port and starboard.

(2) *Sea strainers.* Sea strainers to be removed, cleaned and coated with one coat of anti-fouling and one coat of anti-corrosive paint. Renew any defective and/or missing studs, nuts, etc., as necessary.

(3) *Sea valves.* All sea suction and overboard discharge valves (a total of 15) to be opened up for examination by ABS and MA Surveyors, and USCG Inspector, together with steaming-out valves. Valves to be ground in, valve bodies and sea chests cleaned as necessary, and coated with one (1) coat each anti-corrosive and anti-fouling paint, valves to be replaced and closed in good order, renewing gaskets, packing, studs, nuts and/or bolts as necessary. Steaming out lines, nipples and connections to be renewed if defective.

(4) *Peak tanks and void tanks.* While vessel is on drydock, remove bleeder plugs and drain the fore peak, after peak and void tank of all water and replace plugs as before.

(5) *Anchor chains.* While vessel is on drydock, range both chains and wash off clean, drain and clean chain locker and hand pump system. At completion restow chains in lockers.

(6) *Stern gland.* The stern gland is to be completely repacked with approved packing, while vessel is on drydock. Water service line to be disconnected and stern tube pumped with heavy grease.

(bb) *Condition surveys.* A condition survey shall be prepared reflecting the condition of all parts of the vessel, its equipment and appurtenances, such survey to be effected jointly by representatives of the Division of Ship Repair and Maintenance, Division of Operations, and the general agent. In preparing condi-

tion survey, items requiring corrective action contained in repair lists, American Bureau of Shipping reports, notes of protest, or U. S. Coast Guard citations, are to be included and specifically referred to. Wherever possible, estimated costs for corrective repairs are to be shown. Special structural information should also be included in survey report, involving type, volume and location of ballast, booms, gyro compasses, radar, and other specific installations that would provide valuable information in determining condition of vessel for withdrawal preference. Copies of condition survey are to be distributed in accordance with existing procedures, similar to redelivery surveys effected on vessels from BBC operation.

(cc) *Ballast.* Liquid ballast not essential for stability purposes shall be removed unless otherwise directed. Sand and loose rock ballast shall also be removed, but poured concrete or block ballast shall not be removed unless specifically directed by the local Maritime Administration representative. Valuable metallic ballast shall be reported in the condition survey report.

(dd) *Blueprints and navigation books.* Blueprints, instruction books, navigation books, ship's plans and ship's correspondence, shall be properly sorted, neatly packaged and stored in welded store room.

(ee) *Electrical receptacles.* All weather-exposed electrical receptacles are to be closed and sealed to prevent leakage. This is to be done by sealing tape or approved compound.

(ff) *Fore peak tank, after peak tank, Nos. 1 and 2 deep tanks, P & S, and void tank.* These tanks are to be opened up and all loose scale and cement removed ashore, after which all covers are to be replaced. Tanks shall not be cement washed.

(gg) *Domestic fresh water tanks and service water tanks.* Domestic tanks and all hot and cold water service tanks throughout the vessel are to be drained by removing drain plugs, removing valve bonnets, or breaking joints. At the completion of draining, all removed or disturbed parts are to be replaced as before.

(hh) *Cleanliness of quarters.* Drawers and lockers shall be thoroughly cleaned and no equipment shall be left there unless otherwise specified in these instructions. Rooms shall be stripped of all linen, wearing apparel or other articles. Rooms shall be swept clean and doors left unlocked. All staterooms, galleys, messrooms, refrigerated spaces, shall be stripped and cleaned. Portholes shall be dogged and chart room windows securely closed. Food: Food shall not be left in refrigerators, messrooms or store rooms, and these spaces shall be thoroughly cleaned. Reefer spaces shall be thoroughly cleaned and the gratings stowed on end and the doors secured in an open position. No food shall be left on board by riding crew.

Galley stoves and canopies thereover are to be thoroughly cleaned of all

grease, ash, carbon, etc., and made ready for preservation.

(ii) *CO₂ controls.* Master CO₂ controls shall be disconnected, all CO₂ bottle stop valves tightly closed, and CO₂ rooms shall be locked. These requirements must be strictly observed.

(jj) *Fire fighting equipment.* All portable fire extinguishers shall be removed except CO₂ extinguishers, which shall be left in place aboardship. All fire hoses shall be removed and nozzles placed in storeroom.

(kk) *Riding crews.* (1) Unvented oil stoves for heating quarters shall not be furnished riding crews for ships under tow.

(2) The riding master shall at all times maintain full control over the riding crew. Upon arrival of the ship at the reserve fleet, fleet officers will inspect the ship along with the riding master to determine that satisfactory conditions exist relative to sanitation, security and safety.

(3) The riding master shall receive from the fleet representative a receipt upon delivery of the keys and ship documents after the joint inspection. A copy of this receipt is attached.

(ll) *Limiting drafts.* It shall be the responsibility of the agent delivering to reduce the draft of the ship to the minimum practical for the type. In any case, the draft shall not be in excess of the draft limit allowable for the fleet site to which the ship has been ordered. The draft limits for the various reserve fleet sites are as follows:

	Feet
Hudson River.....	25
James River.....	24
Wilmington, N. C.....	16
Mobile, Ala.....	15½
Beaumont, Tex.....	16
Suisun Bay, Calif.....	20
Astoria, Oreg.....	18
Olympia, Wash.....	25

The foregoing are maximum drafts and not mean drafts. If a ship's draft when ready for delivery to a fleet site exceeds the maximum draft listed for that site, the master shall immediately contact the local Maritime Administration office for further instructions.

Sec. 4. *General provisions.* (a) A completion report shall be filled out and signed by a responsible member of the agent's operating department, preferably the master of the ship, and given to the fleet representative of the fleet to which the ship is delivered. A copy of this report shall be forwarded to the local Maritime Administration office, where the ship was prepared for layup. A copy is attached hereto.

(b) A "Cost of Preparation for Layup Report" shall be filled out in triplicate and two copies forwarded to the National Shipping Authority, Office of Ship Operations, Washington 25, D. C., and one copy forwarded to the pertinent Coast Director, as soon as possible after discovery of the ship to the fleet site. A copy of this report is also attached hereto.

(c) Detailed instructions will be issued by the Local Maritime Administration Representative wherever mentioned in the foregoing, or as additionally required.

(d) Copies of all layup specifications are to be made available to the local S. R. M. office for screening and approvals before submitting to contractors. Before awards are made, the local S. R. M. representative must review and approve the award. General Agents will make the award designated by the S. R. M. office. Copies of all bid tenders to be made available to the local S. R. M. office.

Approved: April 14, 1952.

[SEAL] C. H. MCGUIRE,
Director,
National Shipping Authority.

GENERAL AGENT'S COMPLETION REPORT

S. S. or M. S. _____ Date _____
 Prepared for lay-up at _____ General Agent _____
 Delivered to Reserve Fleet at _____
 Date of Delivery _____
 The above ship was prepared for lay-up in full accordance with U. S. M. A. N. S. A. Order No. _____ (OPR-_____)
 Signed _____
 Title _____

COST OF PREPARING FOR LAY-UP AND STRIPPING

Name of ship _____ Operator _____
 Taken over on GAA-Date _____ Time _____ Port _____
 Date ordered to prepare for lay-up _____
 Date and place commenced preparations for lay-up _____ Finished _____
 Date departed for R. F. _____ Date entered R. F. _____
 Was preparation done by contractor or crew? _____
 Name of contractor _____
 Expenses incurred from time delivered under GAA for lay-up to time delivered to Reserve Fleet: _____

Ship expenses (itemize)	Cost of other preparation work—stripping, trucking, etc. (itemize)
Wages of Crew (exclusive of Riding Crew) \$ _____	\$ _____
Subsistence _____	_____
Lodgings _____	_____
Consumable stores _____	_____
Fuel consumed _____	_____
Wharfage _____	_____
Pilotage _____	_____
Night watchman (guards) _____	_____
GAA fees _____	_____
Other miscellaneous expenses _____	_____
Duty on foreign-purchased equipment _____	_____

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Cost of harbor tugs—shifting ship (Itemize).....	\$.....
Cost of local towage to fleet.....	.....
Cost of deep sea towage.....	.....
Total.....	.....
Handling lines.....	.....
Riding crew expenses:	.....
Wages.....	.....
Subsistence.....	.....
Return transportation.....	.....
Total.....	.....
<i>Summary of Expenses</i>	
Ship expenses.....	.....
Contractor's costs for preparing vessel for lay-up.....	.....
Cost incidental to cleaning ship, packaging and removal of ship material.....	.....
Cost of tugs.....	.....
Handling lines.....	.....
Riding crew expenses.....	.....
Grand total.....	.....

NOTE: Name of ship and operator must appear on each sheet.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4509; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:56 a. m.]

Chapter XXI—Office of Rent Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency

[Rent Regulation 1, Amdt. 40 to Schedule A]
[Rent Regulation 2, Amdt. 38 to Schedule A]

RR 1—HOUSING

RR 2—ROOMS IN ROOMING HOUSES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

CALIFORNIA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, AND TEXAS

Effective April 22, 1952, Rent Regulation 1 and Rent Regulation 2 are amended as set forth below.

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

Issued this 17th day of April 1952.

TICHE E. WOODS,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

1. Schedule A, Item 40a, is amended to describe the counties in the defense-rental area as follows:

Ventura County, except the Cities of Ojai, San Buenaventura, and Santa Paula, and all unincorporated localities.

This decontrols the City of Ojai in Ventura County, California, a portion of the Ventura, California Defense-Rental Area.

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

Cook County, except the Cities of Berwyn, Blue Island, Calumet City, Chicago Heights, Des Plaines, Harvey, Park Ridge, and that portion of the City of Elgin located therein, and the Villages of Arlington Heights, Bartlett, Bellwood, Brookfield, Burnham, Calumet Park, Dolton, East Hazelcrest, Flossmoor, Franklin Park, Glenview, Hazelcrest, Homewood, Kenilworth, La Grange, La Grange Park, Lansing, Lyons, Markham, Matteson, Mt. Prospect, Northfield, Oak Forest, Orland Park, Palatine, Phoenix, Riverdale, River Forest, Riverside, South Holland, Thornton, Tinley Park, Westchester, Western Springs, Wheeling, Wilmette, Winnetka, and those portions of the Villages of Barrington, Hinsdale and Steger located therein; Du Page County, except the Cities of Elmhurst, Naperville, West Chicago and Wheaton, and the Villages of Addison, Bensenville, Glen Ellyn, Itasca, Roselle, Villa Park and Winfield, and that portion of the Village of Hinsdale located therein; Kane County, except that portion of the City of Elgin located

therein, the Cities of Batavia, Geneva and St. Charles, and the Villages of East Dundee, Hampshire, South Elgin and West Dundee; and Lake County, except the City of Lake Forest, the Villages of Deerfield and Grayslake, and that portion of the Village of Barrington located therein.

This decontrols the Village of Bellwood in Cook County, Illinois, a portion of the Chicago, Illinois, Defense-Rental Area.

3. Schedule A, Item 106, is amended to describe the counties in the defense-rental area as follows:

In Madison County, Lafayette Township and Anderson Township, except the Town of Edgewood.

This decontrols: (a) The City of Kokomo in Howard County, Indiana, a portion of the Anderson, Indiana, Defense-Rental Area, based on a resolution submitted in accordance with section 204 (j) (3) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended; and (b) the remainder of said county which was under federal rent control immediately prior to the effective date of this amendment, on the initiative of the Director of Rent Stabilization under section 204 (c) of said act.

4. Schedule A, Item 323b, is amended to describe the counties in the defense-rental area as follows:

Medina County, except the City of Devine.

This decontrols the City of Devine in Medina County, Texas, a portion of the Hondo, Texas, Defense-Rental Area.

All decontrols effected by these amendments, except those in Item 3 thereof, are based entirely on resolutions submitted in accordance with section 204 (j) (3) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4512; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:57 a. m.]

[Rent Regulation 3, Amdt. 56 to Schedule A]

RR 3—HOTELS

SCHEDULE A—DEFENSE-RENTAL AREAS

TEXAS

Effective April 22, 1952, Rent Regulation 3 is amended as set forth below.

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

Issued this 17th day of April 1952.

TICHE E. WOODS,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

Schedule A, Item 323b, is amended to describe the counties in the defense-rental area as follows:

Medina County, except the City of Devine.

This decontrols the City of Devine in Medina County, Texas, a portion of the Hondo, Texas, Defense-Rental Area, based on a resolution submitted in accordance with section 204 (j) (3) of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4513; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:58 a. m.]

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

RR 3—HOTELS

SCHEDULE B—SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

CASCADE COUNTY IN GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, DEFENSE-RENTAL AREA

Effective April 22, 1952, Rent Regulation 3 is amended as set forth below.

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

Issued this 17th day of April 1952.

TICHE E. WOODS,
Director of Rent Stabilization.

A new item 4 is added to Schedule B of Rent Regulation 3—Hotels, reading as follows:

4. Provisions relating to housing accommodations in School Districts 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 17, 24, 25, 29, 48, 50, 52, 71, 72, 73, 74, 85 and 93 in Cascade County, Montana, in the Great Falls, Montana Defense-Rental Area:

Effective April 22, 1952, the application of this regulation is terminated with respect to rooms in any hotel which on February 14, 1952, (a) had no more than 5 percent of its rooms rented on the basis of a weekly or longer term of occupancy; and (b) provided to persons occupying its rooms elevator service, bellhop service, switchboard service, maid service, use and upkeep of furniture and fixtures, and the furnishing and laundering of linens.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4514; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:58 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

Subchapter B—Carriers by Motor Vehicle

PART 165a—CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

INTERPRETATIVE RULES RELATING TO MOTOR-CARRIER OPERATIONS INVOLVING TRAVERSAL STATES

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 5, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 14th day of April A. D. 1952.

On January 25, 1952, notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (17 F. R. 932) concerning adoption of interpretative rules relating to motor-carrier operations involving so-called "traversal states". The purpose of the proposed interpreta-

the rules, as reflected by the referred-to notice, is to clarify the situation as relates to certificates and permits heretofore issued by this Commission to motor carriers authorizing operations over irregular routes which necessitate that the carriers, in performing their authorized service, pass through states other than those in which they are authorized to receive or discharge passengers or freight, and to establish a policy to effect uniformity in the future concerning such matter.

No opposition to the proposed rules having been presented, due consideration having been given to the written views submitted to the Commission in favor thereof, and adoption of such rules having been found to be justified:

It is ordered, That

SUBPART A—MOTOR-CARRIER OPERATIONS INVOLVING TRAVERSAL STATES

Sec.

165a.1 Interpretation of outstanding certificates and permits.

165a.2 Policy to be observed in the future.

165a.3 Designation of process agents.

AUTHORITY: §§ 165a.1 to 165a.3 issued under 49 Stat. 546, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 304. Interpret or apply 49 Stat. 551, as amended, 552, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 306, 307, 308, 309.

SUBPART A—MOTOR-CARRIER OPERATIONS INVOLVING TRAVERSAL STATES

§ 165a.1 Interpretation of outstanding certificates and permits. All certificates

and permits heretofore issued to motor carriers authorizing operations over irregular routes which necessitate that the carriers, in performing their authorized services, pass through states other than those in which they are authorized to receive or discharge passengers or freight, are interpreted as follows:

(a) Where no "traversal states" are named, carriers may operate through any state which affords a reasonably direct or logical route between the points authorized to be served.

(b) Where "traversal states" are named, whether all or only a portion of such states are named, the carriers may operate not only through the "traversal states" named but also through any other state or states which afford a reasonably direct or logical route between the points authorized to be served, unless the language clearly and unmistakably shows that "traversal states" were named as a specific restriction or prohibition against operating in any state other than those specified.

§ 165a.2 Policy to be observed in the future. On and after the effective date of this part "traversal states" will not be named in a certificate or permit except when the record discloses that such should be done as a definite restriction and on a showing of public convenience

and necessity, in the case of a common carrier, or consistency with the public interest and the national transportation policy, in the case of a contract carrier; otherwise, operations may be performed as indicated in § 165a.1 (a).

§ 165a.3 Designation of process agents. When, pursuant to the above, a carrier operates through States not named in its certificate or permit, it should designate process agents for such States, as required by section 221 (c) of the Interstate Commerce Act, and should comply with the provisions of Rule VIII of the Commission's insurance regulations regarding the filing of insurance by a company licensed to do business in such States (49 CFR 174.8).

It is further ordered, That this order shall be effective May 16, 1952, and shall continue in effect until the further order of the Commission.

And it is further ordered, That notice of this order shall be given to the general public by depositing a copy thereof in the Office of the Secretary of the Commission, Washington, D. C., and by filing a copy thereof with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

By the Commission, Division 5.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4486; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:46 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Animal Industry

[9 CFR Part 131]

HANDLING OF ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM AND HOG-CHOLERA VIRUS

GENERAL NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING WITH RESPECT TO APPROVAL OF BUDGET AND FIXING OF RATE OF ASSESSMENT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1952

Consideration is being given to the approval of a budget of expenses of the Control Agency established under the marketing agreement and the marketing order (9 CFR 131.1 et seq.), regulating the handling of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus, and the fixing of the rate of assessment to be paid by handlers, for the calendar year 1952, as follows:

(1) The expenses which will necessarily be incurred by the Control Agency, established pursuant to the provisions of the marketing agreement and of the marketing order, for the maintenance and functioning of said Agency during the calendar year 1952, will amount to \$35,195.00 under the recommendation of the Control Agency, from which shall be deducted the unexpended balance of \$9,501.02 on hand with said Control Agency on January 1, 1952, from assessments collected during the calendar year 1951, leaving a balance of \$25,693.98 to be collected during the calendar year

1952, and (2) of the amount of \$25,693.98 to be collected during the calendar year 1952, the sum of \$20,221.16 shall be assessed against handlers who are manufacturers, and \$5,472.82 shall be assessed against handlers who, as distributors, market their products principally through veterinarians or other channels. The pro rata share of the expenses of the Control Agency to be paid for the calendar year 1952 by each handler who is a manufacturer shall be \$10.02 per million cubic centimeters (determined by the nearest whole number) of hyperimmune blood collected by such handler during the calendar year 1951 and the pro rata share of such expenses to be paid for the calendar year 1952 by each handler who, as a distributor, markets his products principally through veterinarians or other channels shall be \$25.00 for the first million cubic centimeters or fraction thereof and \$0.71 for each additional million cubic centimeters or fraction thereof of serum sold by such handler. Such assessments shall be paid by each respective handler in accordance with the applicable provisions of the marketing agreement and order.

Terms. As used herein, the terms "handler", "manufacturer", "distributor", and "serum" shall have the same meaning as is given to each such term in said marketing agreement and marketing order.

Interested parties may obtain copies of the budget mentioned herein from the

Executive Secretary of the Control Agency, 512 Porter Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments in connection with the aforesaid considerations shall file the same 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 10th day after the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. All documents shall be filed in quadruplicate.

(49 Stat. 781; 7 U. S. C. 851 et seq.)

Issued this 17th day of April 1952.

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-4490; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:48 p. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[14 CFR Part 41]

CERTIFICATION AND OPERATION RULES FOR SCHEDULED AIR CARRIER OPERATIONS OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Notice is hereby given that adoption of the following rules is contemplated. All interested persons who desire to submit comments and suggestions for consideration by the Administrator of

Civil Aeronautics in connection with the proposed rules shall send them to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Office of Aviation Safety, Washington 25, D. C., within 30 days after publication of this notice in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

§ 41.53-5 Proficiency requirements (CAA rules which apply to § 41.53). The following proficiency tests are required by the Administrator to determine the instrument competency of the pilot in command:

(a) **Equipment examination (oral or written).** The equipment examination shall be pertinent to the type of aircraft to be flown by the pilot in command and may be given (1) in the air carrier's ground school, (2) during a routine line check under the supervision of an authorized company check pilot, or (3) during the competency check.

The examination shall at least contain questions relative to engine power settings, airplane placard speeds, critical engine failure speeds, control systems, fuel and lubrication systems, propeller and supercharger operations, hydraulic systems, electric systems, anti-icing, heating and ventilating, and pressurization system (if pressurized). A record shall be maintained in the pilot's file which will indicate the date, condition under which equipment examination was given, and grade received.

(b) **Taxiing, sailing, or docking.** Attention shall be directed to the manner in which the pilot in command conducts taxiing, sailing, or docking with reference to the taxi instruction as issued by airport traffic control or other traffic control agency, any taxi instruction which may be published in the air carrier's operations manual, and general regard for the safety of the air carrier's and other equipment which may be affected by taxiing, sailing, or docking operation.

(c) **Run-up.** Attention to detail in the use of cockpit check list and cockpit procedure shall be observed on all proficiency flights.

(d) **Take-off.** For those air carriers authorized take-off minimums of $200 = \frac{1}{2}$, the pilot being examined shall whenever practicable execute a take-off solely by reference to instruments, or at the option of the check pilot, a contact take-off may be made following which instrument conditions shall be simulated at or before reaching 100 feet with the subsequent climb conducted solely by reference to instruments. The check pilot shall observe the pilot's ability to maintain a constant heading during the take-off run, his proficiency in handling power, flap and gear operation during the critical period between take-off (off ground) and reaching 500 feet. Should it become necessary for the check pilot to give assistance after becoming airborne, the maneuver shall be considered as unsatisfactory.

(e) **Climbs and climbing turns.** Climbs and climbing turns shall be performed in accordance with the airspeeds and power settings as prescribed by the air carrier or those set forth in the "Airplane Flight Manual." The use of proper climb speeds and designated

rates of climb shall be considered in determining the satisfactory performance of this phase of the proficiency flight.

(f) **Steep turns.** Steep turns shall consist of at least 45° of bank. The turns shall be at least 180° of duration, but need not be more than 360° . Smooth control application, and ability to maneuver aircraft within prescribed limits, shall be the primary basis for judging performance. When information is available on the relation of increase of stall speeds vs. increase in angle of bank, such information shall be reviewed and discussed. As a guide, the tolerances of 100 feet plus or minus a given altitude shall be considered as acceptable deviation in the performance of steep turns. Consideration may be given to factors other than pilot proficiency which might make compliance with the above tolerances impractical.

(g) **Maneuvers (minimum speeds).** Maneuvers at minimum speed shall be accomplished while using the prescribed flap settings as set forth in the "Airplane Flight Manual." In addition, attention shall be directed to airplane performance as related to use of flaps vs. clean configuration while operating at minimum speeds. Attention shall be directed towards the pilot's ability to recognize and hold minimum controllable airspeed, to maintain altitude and heading, and to avoid unintentional approaches to stalls.

(h) **Approach to stalls.** Approach to stalls shall be demonstrated from straight flight and turns, with and without power. An approach to stall shall be executed in landing or approach configuration. The extent to which the approach to stall will be carried and the method of recovery utilized shall be dictated by (1) the type of aircraft being flown, (2) its reaction to stall conditions, and (3) the limitation established by the air carrier. Performance shall be judged on ability to recognize the approaching stall, prompt action in initiating recovery, and prompt execution of proper recovery procedure for the particular make and model of aircraft involved.

(i) **Propeller feathering.** Propeller feathering shall be performed. Such propeller feathering shall be accomplished in accordance with instructions set forth by the air carrier and be exercised at sufficient altitude to insure adequate safety for the performance of the operation. The pilot's ability to maintain altitude, directional control, and satisfactory airspeed shall be the desired prerequisites in accomplishing this maneuver. The manner in which the pilot manages his cockpit during propeller feathering shall also be noted.

(j) **Maneuvers (one or more engines out).** When performing maneuvers (one or more engines out) the aircraft shall be maneuvered with a loss of 50 percent of its power units, such loss to be concentrated on one side of the aircraft. The loss of these power units may be simulated either by retarding throttles or by following approved feathering procedures. The pilot in command shall be required to maintain headings and altitude and to make moderate turns both toward and away from the dead engine

or engines. Proficiency shall be judged on the basis of the pilot's ability to maintain engine-out airspeed, heading and altitude; to trim the airplane; and to adjust necessary power settings.

(k) **Rapid descent and pull-out.** This maneuver shall consist of the following steps: While the aircraft is under the normal approach configuration and being flown at a predetermined altitude, it will be assumed that the aircraft has arrived at a navigational fix and is cleared to descend immediately to a lower altitude. (The lower altitude shall be one which permits a descent of at least 1,000 feet.) Upon reaching the lower altitude, the aircraft shall be recovered from the rapid descent and flown on a predetermined heading and altitude for a predetermined period of time. At the end of the time interval, an emergency pull-out shall be executed which will involve a change of direction of at least 180° . Performance shall be judged on the basis of ability to establish a rapid descent at constant airspeed, stopping the descent at the minimum altitude specified without going below it, holding heading and altitude, and smooth pull-up and climb.

- (l) *Ability to tune radio.*
- (m) *Orientation.*
- (n) *Beam bracketing.*
- (o) *Cone identification.*
- (p) *Loop orientation.*

NOTE: Paragraphs (l), (m), (n), (o), and (p) of this section shall be accomplished in a satisfactory manner either during (1) a routine line check under the supervision of an authorized company check pilot, (2) in a simulated or synthetic trainer, or (3) during the proficiency flight. A record shall be maintained in the pilot's file which shall indicate the date, method utilized, and grade received in the performance of these items.

(g) **Approach procedures.** An approach procedure shall be made in the aircraft on the let-down aid for which the lowest minimums on a system-wide basis are authorized and include, where possible, holding patterns and air traffic control instructions which might be used by the pilot in day-to-day operations. If at the time of the proficiency flight the let-down aid affording the lowest minimums is not in operation at the point the check is given, the landing aid which affords the next lowest minimums on a system-wide basis shall be used. Where a particular air carrier is authorized landing minimums based on instrument landing systems and ground control approach, the predominate landing aid on a system-wide basis shall be utilized. In some cases a particular air carrier may be authorized its lowest landing minimums on a let-down aid which is not installed and operating at locations where the air carrier's pilots are based. It shall be the responsibility of the air carrier in this case to conduct the proficiency flights at locations where such an aid is installed and operating. All other approaches for which a particular operator may be authorized to use, such as ADF, LF/MR range, VOR, and VAR shall be made and may be conducted in a simulator or other approved type trainer. A record shall be maintained in the pilot's file which will indicate the date that these approaches were

performed and the grade received. If these approaches (ADF, LF/MR range, VOR, and VAR) are not performed in a simulator or other approved type trainer, they shall be accomplished on the proficiency flight.

(r) *Missed approach procedures.* (See paragraph (s) of this section.)

(s) *Traffic control procedures.* Missed approach procedures and traffic control procedures shall be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to the authorized check pilot. The degree of satisfactory or unsatisfactory performance shall be predicated on the pilot's ability to (1) maneuver the aircraft while performing these procedures, (2) follow instructions either verbal or written which may be pertinent to the accomplishment of these procedures. Paragraphs (r) and (s) of this section may be accomplished while performing paragraph (q) of this section.

(t) *Cross-wind landing.* A cross-wind landing shall be performed when practicable. Traffic conditions and wind velocities will dictate as to whether a cross-wind landing is practicable. Performance shall be judged on the technique used in correcting for drift on final approach, judgment in the use of flaps, and directional control during roll-out.

(u) *Landing under regular approach conditions.* Landing under regular approach conditions shall necessitate a path of flight around the landing area which will require not more than a 180° turn but not less than a 90° turn. The pilot shall be judged on the basis of altitude and airspeed control and his ability

to maneuver under the minimum ceiling and visibility conditions prescribed.

(v) *Take-offs and landings (with engine(s) failures).* If it is consistent with safety, traffic patterns, local rules and laws, a simulated engine failure shall be experienced during take-off. The simulated failure shall occur at any time after the aircraft has passed the V_1 speed pertinent to the particular take-off and when practicable before reaching 300 feet. When performing the landing, the aircraft shall be maneuvered to a landing while utilizing 50 percent of the available power units. The simulated loss of power shall be concentrated on one side of the aircraft. The pilot's ability to satisfactorily perform this maneuver shall be evaluated in the manner stated under paragraph (i) of this section.

(w) *Judgment.* The pilot shall demonstrate judgment commensurate with experience required of a pilot in command of air carrier aircraft.

(x) *Emergency procedures.* The emergency procedures shall be applicable to the type of aircraft being flown and in accordance with the emergency procedures prescribed by the air carrier. (Sec. 205, 52 Stat. 984, as amended; 49 U. S. C. 425. Interpret or apply sec. 601, 604, 52 Stat. 1007, 1010, 49 U. S. C. 551, 554)

[SEAL]

F. B. LEE,
Acting Administrator of
Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4511; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:57 a. m.]

[14 CFR Part 61]

SCHEDULED AIR CARRIER RULES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Notice is hereby given that the Administrator contemplates amending § 61.112-5 (x) to read in the manner hereinafter indicated. All interested persons who desire to submit comments and suggestions for consideration by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in connection with the proposed rules shall send them to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Office of Aviation Safety, Washington 25, D. C., within 30 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 61.112-5 *Proficiency requirements*
CAA rules which apply to § 61.112).

(x) *Emergency procedures.* The emergency procedures shall be applicable to the type of aircraft being flown and in accordance with the emergency procedures prescribed by the air carrier. A record shall be maintained in the pilot's file which will list the emergency procedures accomplished, date performed, and grade received.

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

[SEAL]

F. B. LEE,
Acting Administrator of
Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4510; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:56 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

DESIGNATION OF DISASTER AREAS HAVING
NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Pursuant to the authority contained in Public Law 38, 81st Congress, approved April 6, 1949, the designation of areas in Arkansas dated December 5, 1951 (17 F. R. 2578) is amended, and the following designations of disaster areas having a need for agricultural credit were made:

ALABAMA

The following counties were designated, on March 25, 1952, as disaster areas due to tornado damage. After June 30, 1953, disaster loans will not be made except to borrowers who previously received such assistance.

Chilton.	Pickens.
Madison.	Tuscaloosa.
Morgan.	Winston.

ARKANSAS

The following counties were designated, on March 25, 1952, as disaster areas due to tornado damage. After June 30, 1953, disaster loans will not be made except to borrowers who previously received such assistance.

No. 79—6

Faulkner.
Howard.
Independence.
Prairie.

Saline.
White.
Woodruff.

The period for making disaster loans to new applicants in the Counties of Cross, Greene, Jackson, Leno, Mississippi, and Poinsett, designated as disaster areas on December 5, 1951 (17 F. R. 2578) is extended to June 30, 1953.

COLORADO

The following counties were designated, on March 28, 1952, as disaster areas due to severe drought. After December 31, 1952, disaster loans will not be made except to borrowers who previously received such assistance.

Alamosa.	Huerfano.
Baca.	Kiowa.
Bent.	Kit Carson.
Cheyenne.	Las Animas.
Conejos.	Lincoln.
Costilla.	Otero.
Crowley.	Prowers.
Custer.	Pueblo.
Douglas.	Rio Grande.
Elbert.	Saguache.
El Paso.	Teller.

IOWA

The following counties were designated, on March 25, 1952, as disaster areas because of adverse weather conditions. After December 31, 1952, disas-

ter loans will not be made except to borrowers who previously received such assistance.

Bremer.	Howard.
Cherokee.	Mitchell.
Chickasaw.	Palo Alto.
Dallas.	Plymouth.
Fayette.	Sioux.
Floyd.	Van Buren.

KENTUCKY

Fulton County, Kentucky was designated, on March 25, 1952, as a disaster area due to adverse weather conditions. After December 31, 1952, disaster loans will not be made except to borrowers who previously received such assistance.

MISSISSIPPI

Marshall County, Mississippi was designated, on March 25, 1952, as a disaster area due to tornado damage. After June 30, 1953, disaster loans will not be made except to borrowers who previously received such assistance.

MONTANA

Carter and Fallon Counties, Montana were designated, on March 28, 1952, as disaster areas due to adverse weather conditions. After December 31, 1952, disaster loans will not be made except to borrowers who previously received such assistance.

TENNESSEE

The following counties were designated, on March 25, 1952, as disaster areas due to tornado damage. After June 30, 1953, disaster loans will not be made except to borrowers who previously received such assistance.

Carroll.	Payette.
Chester.	Gibson.
Decatur.	Hardeman.
Dyer.	Henderson.

UTAH

Duchesne and Uintah Counties, Utah were designated, on March 28, 1952, as disaster areas due to adverse weather conditions. After December 31, 1952, disaster loans will not be made except to borrowers who previously received such assistance.

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

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

[F. R. Doc. 52-4492; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Federal Maritime Board

SKIBSAKTISELSKAPET SEATTLE AND REDERI
A.-B. PULP ET AL.

NOTICE OF AGREEMENTS FILED FOR APPROVAL

Notice is hereby given that the following described agreements have been filed with the Board for approval pursuant to section 15 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended.

Agreement No. 7844 between Skibsaaktieselskapet Seattle and Rederi A.-B. Pulp provides for the establishment and maintenance of a joint cargo, passenger and mail service under the trade name Fruit Express Line between United States and Canadian Pacific Coast ports and ports in Central America, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, West Indies, Caribbean Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Europe.

Agreement No. 7847 between the carriers comprising Knutsen Line joint service and Pacific Far East Line, Inc., covers the transportation of cargo under through bills of lading between ports of call of Knutsen Line in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, and the ports of call of Pacific Far East Line, Inc., in Guam, M. I., with transshipment at specified U. S. Pacific Coast ports.

Agreement No. 7771-C between the carriers comprising the Hvegh Lines joint service and Silver Line Ltd., cancels Agreement No. 7771 which provides for the establishment and maintenance of a joint cargo service (with limited passenger accommodations) under the trade name Silver-Hvegh line in the trade from Siam, Federation of Malaya, Colony of Singapore, Indonesia, including Sumatra, to Eastern Canada and U. S. Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Agreement No. 5200-13 between the member lines of the Pacific Coast European Conference, modifies the basic agreement of said Conference (No. 5200) by changing the minimum sailing requirements and the amount of the fine the members are required to pay for fail-

ure to make the required sailings, and by clarifying the quorum and voting provisions.

Agreement No. 7852 between Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., and Gulf & South American Steamship Co., Inc., provides for the booking and transportation of passengers on tours of North and South America using any combination of services of both parties.

Agreement No. 3579-3, between the member lines of the South Africa/U. S. A. Conference, modifies the basic agreement of said conference (No. 3579) (a) to remove the provisions dealing with apportionment and spacing of sailings; (b) to include a provision prohibiting the absorption of wharfage, storage or other charges against cargo, charges of delivering or oncarrying connecting carriers, port equalization, rail or other differentials, equalization of insurance differentials as between vessels of members or of other carriers, and any other equalizations, except as may be specifically set forth in the conference tariff; (c) to include provisions dealing with the organization of the conference and apportionment of conference expenses; (d) to include a more complete admission provision; (e) to include a provision that freight brokerage may be paid only as set forth in the conference tariff; (f) to reduce the notice period of withdrawals from membership from 6 months to 90 days; (g) to provide for waiver of notice period of withdrawal in cases where withdrawal is due to discontinuance of service; (h) to include a provision dealing with loss of voting rights upon suspension of service; (i) to provide for furnishing the Federal Maritime Board with copies of tariffs, minutes of meetings and other records of actions taken by the conference and with advice of membership changes and denial of membership; and (j) to clarify the language of certain other provisions of the conference agreement.

Interested parties may inspect these agreements and obtain copies thereof at the Regulation Office, Federal Maritime Board, Washington, D. C., and may submit, within 20 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, written statements with reference to any of the agreements and their position as to approval, disapproval, or modification, together with request for hearing should such hearing be desired.

Dated: April 17, 1952.

By order of the Federal Maritime Board.

[SEAL] A. J. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4508; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:55 a. m.]

DEFENSE PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION

[D. P. A. Request No. 33-DPAV-15 (a)]

ADDITIONAL COMPANIES ACCEPTING REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE IN OPERATIONS OF DADE COUNTY INDUSTRIES, INC., SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PRODUCTION POOL

Pursuant to section 708 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, the names of the following additional com-

panies are herewith published which have accepted the request to participate in the operations of the Dade County Industries, Inc., small business enterprise production pool, which request and original list of companies accepting such request were published on February 8, 1952, at 17 F. R. 1229:

Broad, Inc., t/a, Lauderdale Plating Company, 522 Northeast First Street, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Kristy Manufacturing Company, 599 Northwest Twenty-ninth Street, Miami, Fla.

Giffen Industries, Inc., 272 Aragon Avenue, Coral Gables, Fla.

Metallic Engineering Company, 275 Southwest Sixth Street, Miami, Fla.

Universal Jalousie Corporation, P. O. Box 1935, Opa Locka, Fla.

(Sec. 708, 64 Stat. 818, Pub. Law 96, 82d Cong.; 50 U. S. C. App. Sup. 2158; E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61)

Dated: April 18, 1952.

MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4609; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
11:12 a. m.]

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION
AGENCY

Office of Price Stabilization

[Region I, Redefinition of Authority 38]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES REGION I

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO TAKE
CERTAIN ACTIONS UNDER DE 1, REVISION 1

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. 1, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 11, Revision 1 (17 F. R. 2145) this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region I:

(a) To request further information or to take other appropriate action with respect to statements, reports, notices or forms filed by Class 2 or Class 2A slaughterers under section 9 (a), 12 (f) or 17 (b), or with respect to certificates filed under section 12 (e), of Distribution Regulation 1, Revision 1.

(b) To deny, request further information, or take such other action as the Regional Office may direct with respect to applications made under section 15, 16, or 19 of Distribution Regulation 1, Revision 1, by persons who are, wish to be, or desire an adjustment as Class 2 or Class 2A slaughterers.

(c) To grant, deny, request further information or take such other action as the Regional Office may direct with respect to applications made by Class 2 or Class 2A slaughterers under section 9, 13 or 14 of Distribution Regulation 1, Revision 1.

(d) To grant, deny, request further information or take other appropriate action with respect to applications made under section 12 (c) of Distribution Regulation 1, Revision 1.

(e) To grant relief, pursuant to section 19 of Distribution Regulation 1, Revision 1, in the form of registration as a Class 2 slaughterer, to a person who,

prior to December 16, 1951, filed an application under section 4 of the old Distribution Regulation 1, issued February 9, 1951, and who meets the criteria for registration specified in that section.

(f) To take appropriate action with respect to Class 2 or Class 2A slaughterers under sections 8 (b), 9 (b) and 20 (d) of Distribution Regulation 1, Revision 1.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of April 4, 1952.

JOSEPH M. McDONOUGH,
Director Regional Office No. 1.

APRIL 17, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4524; Filed, Apr. 17, 1952;
4:55 p. m.]

[Region IX, Redelegation of Authority 8,
Revision 2]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION IX

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROCESS
REPORTS OF PROPOSED PRICE-DETERMINING
METHODS UNDER SECTION 5, AND TO
FIX CEILING PRICES UNDER SECTION 16
(b) OF CPR 67

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Acting Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region IX, pursuant to the provisions of Delegation of Authority No. 22, Revision 2, dated March 21, 1952 (17 F. R. 2508), this Revision 2 to Redelegation of Authority No. 8, Revision 1 (17 F. R. 871), is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 5 of CPR-67.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region IX, to approve, pursuant to section 5, CPR-67, a price-determining method for sales at wholesale or retail proposed by a reseller under CPR-67, disapprove such a proposed price-determining method, establish a different price-determining method, by order, or request further information concerning such a price-determining method.

2. *Authority to act under section 16 (b) of CPR-67.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region IX, to issue orders, pursuant to section 16 (b) of CPR-67, fixing ceiling prices for any person subject to this regulation who fails to keep the records, file the reports, and establish ceiling prices as required therein, or who fails to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price, if he is required to do so.

This Revision 2 to Redelegation of Authority No. 8, Revision 1, shall take effect as of April 7, 1952.

M. A. BROOKS,
Acting Regional Director, Region IX.

APRIL 17, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4526; Filed, Apr. 17, 1952;
4:56 p. m.]

[Region IX, Redelegation of Authority 32]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION IX

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROCESS
APPLICATIONS FOR CEILING PRICES IN CON-
FORMITY WITH THE COMMODITY CREDIT
CORPORATION PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM
UNDER GOR 26

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Acting Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region IX, pursuant to the provisions of Delegation of Authority No. 58, dated March 21, 1952 (17 F. R. 2586), this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, Region IX, to process applications for ceiling prices submitted by applicants whose main places of business are located within the district pursuant to section 3 (b) (3) of GOR 26, and to approve or disapprove the proposed ceiling prices, establish different ceiling prices, or request further information concerning the applications.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of April 7, 1952.

M. A. BROOKS,
Acting Regional Director, Region IX.

APRIL 17, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4525; Filed, Apr. 17, 1952;
4:56 p. m.]

[Region X, Redelegation of Authority 28]

DIRECTORS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION X

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO TAKE CER-
TAIN ACTIONS UNDER DISTRIBUTION REGU-
LATION 1, REVISION 1

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, No. X, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 11, Revision 1 (17 F. R. 2145) this redelegation of authority is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under Distribution Regulation 1, Revision 1.* Authority is hereby redelegated to the Directors of the Little Rock, Arkansas; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Shreveport, Louisiana; New Orleans, Louisiana; Lubbock, Texas; Fort Worth, Texas; Dallas, Texas; Houston, Texas; and San Antonio, Texas, District Offices of Price Stabilization:

(a) To request further information or to take other appropriate action with respect to statements, reports, notices or forms filed by Class 2 or Class 2A slaughterers under section 9 (a), 12 (f) or 17 (b), or with respect to certificates filed under section 12 (e), of Distribution Regulation 1, Revision 1.

(b) To grant, deny, request further information or take other appropriate action with respect to applications made under section 12 (c) of Distribution Regulation 1, Revision 1.

(c) To take appropriate action with respect to Class 2 or Class 2A slaughterers under sections 8 (b), 9 (b) and 20 (d) of Distribution Regulation 1, Revision 1.

This redelegation of authority shall take effect as of April 15, 1952.

ALFRED L. SEELYE,
Director of Regional Office No. X.

APRIL 17, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4527; Filed, Apr. 17, 1952;
4:56 p. m.]

[Region XI, Redelegation of Authority 20,
Revision 2]

DIRECTORS OF ALL DISTRICT OFFICES, REGION XI

REDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROCESS
REPORTS OF PROPOSED PRICE-DETERMINING
METHODS UNDER SECTION 5, AND TO FIX
CEILING PRICES UNDER SECTION 16 (b) OF
CPR 67, RESELLERS' CEILING PRICES FOR
MACHINERY AND RELATED MANUFACTURED
GOODS

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of the Regional Office of Price Stabilization, Region XI, pursuant to Delegation of Authority No. 22, Revision 2 (17 F. R. 2508), this Revision 2 to Redelegation of Authority No. 20, Revised, is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 5 of CPR 67.* Authority is hereby redelegated to each of the directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region XI to approve, pursuant to section 5, CPR 67, a price-determining method for sales at wholesale or retail proposed by a reseller under CPR 67, disapprove such a proposed price-determining method, establish a different price-determining method, by order, or request further information concerning such a price-determining method.

2. *Authority to act under section 16 (b) of CPR 67.* Authority is hereby redelegated to each of the directors of the District Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization in Region XI to issue orders, pursuant to section 16 (b) of CPR 67, fixing ceiling prices for any person subject to this regulation who fails to keep the records, file the reports, and establish ceiling prices as required therein, or who fails to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price, if he is required to do so.

This Revision 2 to Redelegation of Authority No. 20, Revised, shall take effect as of April 7, 1952.

GEORGE F. ROCK,
Regional Director, Region XI.

APRIL 17, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4528; Filed, Apr. 17, 1952;
4:56 p. m.]

[Delegation of Authority No. 37, Revision 1]

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO PROCESS RE-
PORTS OF PROPOSED PRICE-DETERMINING
METHODS UNDER SECTION 5, AS AMENDED,
AND TO ACT UNDER SECTION 17 (b) OF CPR
100

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Director of Price Stabilization,

pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 798, 803; 65 Stat. 131), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization General Order No. 2, as amended (16 F. R. 738, 11626), this Revision 1 to Delegation of Authority No. 37 (16 F. R. 12299), is hereby issued.

1. *Authority to act under section 5, as amended, of CPR 100.* Authority is hereby delegated to the Directors of the Regional Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization, to approve, pursuant to section 5, as amended, of CPR 100, a price-determining method for sales of new complete farm equipment, or new farm equipment repair parts proposed by a seller under CPR 100, disapprove such a proposed price-determining method, establish a different price-determining method, or request further information concerning such a price-determining method.

2. *Authority to act under section 17 (b) of CPR 100.* Authority is hereby delegated to the Directors of the Regional Offices of the Office of Price Stabilization to issue orders, pursuant to section 17 (b) of CPR 100, fixing ceiling prices for any person subject to this Regulation who fails to keep the records, file the reports and establish ceiling prices as required therein, or who fails to apply to the Office of Price Stabilization for the establishment of a ceiling price, if he is required to do so.

3. *Redelegation of authority.* The authority herein delegated may be redelegated to the Directors of the District Offices of Price Stabilization.

This Revision 1 to Delegation of Authority No. 37, shall take effect on April 22, 1952.

ELLIS G. ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

APRIL 21, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4604; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
10:46 a. m.]

[Ceiling Price Regulation 7, Section 43,
Special Order 165, Amdt. 3]

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.

CEILING PRICES AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

Statement of considerations. This amendment to Special Order 165, issued under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7, to the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co. establishes ceiling prices for sales at wholesale of carpet sweepers having the brand names "Bissell" and "Bissells."

Special Order 165 established ceiling prices at retail for these same items, but did not establish ceiling prices at wholesale. Such wholesale ceiling prices were requested by the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co. in its application dated March 10, 1952, and upon examination, it appears that these prices may be established under section 43 of Ceiling Price Regulation 7. Therefore this amendment establishes ceiling prices at wholesale for carpet sweepers having the brand names "Bissell" and "Bissells."

This amendment to Special Order 165 establishes new retail ceiling prices for certain of the applicant's branded ar-

ticles. These new retail ceiling prices are listed in paragraph 1 of the special order.

The Director has determined, on the basis of information available to him, that the retail and wholesale prices requested are in line with those already granted and are no higher than the level of ceiling prices under Ceiling Price Regulation 7.

Amendatory provisions. Special Order 165 under Ceiling Price Regulation 7, section 43, is amended in the following respects.

1. Delete paragraph 1 of the special order and substitute therefor the following:

1. The following ceiling prices are established for sales by any seller at retail, and wholesale of carpet sweepers manufactured by the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co. having the brand names "Bissell" and "Bissells," and described in the manufacturer's application dated April 13, 1951, and supplemented and amended by the manufacturer's applications dated April 18, 1951, July 24, 1951, August 30, 1951 and March 10, 1952.

Different ceiling prices are established for eastern and western zones. The western zone is comprised of the States of Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas and Washington. The eastern zone includes the remainder of the United States.

The selling prices to retailers listed below are subject to terms of 2 percent 10, Net 60 days.

Selling price of manufacturer to retailer (both zones and selling price of eastern distributors to retailers)	Selling price of western distribution to retailers	Ceiling price at retail, eastern zone	Ceiling price at retail, western zone
\$0.58	\$0.58	\$0.98	\$0.98
1.59	1.59	2.09	2.09
4.80	5.05	7.45	7.75
5.15	5.40	7.95	8.25
6.05	6.30	9.75	10.00
6.70	6.95	10.75	11.00
7.10	7.35	10.50	11.00
7.65	7.90	11.05	12.25

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective April 15, 1952.

ELLIS ARNALL,
Director of Price Stabilization.

APRIL 15, 1952.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4428; Filed, Apr. 15, 1952;
4:40 p. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 70-2819]

COLUMBIA GAS SYSTEM, INC.

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE AND SALE OF DEBENTURES AND RELEASING JURISDICTION OVER FEES AND EXPENSES

APRIL 16, 1952.

The Columbia Gas System, Inc. ("Columbia"), a registered holding company, having filed a declaration and amend-

ments thereto with this Commission pursuant to sections 6 and 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and Rule U-50 promulgated thereunder with respect to the issuance and sale, pursuant to the competitive bidding requirements of Rule U-50, of \$60,000,000 principal amount of its ----- Percent Debentures, Series C due 1977; and

The Commission by order dated April 7, 1952, having permitted the declaration, as amended, to become effective subject to the condition, among others, that the proposed issuance and sale of debentures shall not be consummated until the results of competitive bidding pursuant to Rule U-50 shall have been made a matter of record in this proceeding and a further order shall have been entered with respect thereto; and jurisdiction having been reserved over the payment of fees and expenses to be incurred in connection with the proposed transaction; and

Columbia having, on April 16, 1952, filed an amendment to said declaration in which it is stated that it has invited bids with respect to such debentures pursuant to the competitive bidding requirements of Rule U-50 and has received the following bids:

Bidder	Price to company	Interest rate	Cost to company
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	Percent 100.1799	Percent 3 3/4	Percent 3.36430
Morgan Stanley & Co.	101.88	3 1/2	3.38791

The amendment further stating that Columbia has accepted the bid of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., for the debentures and that the debentures will be offered for sale to the public at a price of 100.929 percent of the principal amount resulting in an underwriters spread of 0.7491 percent of the principal amount of the debentures; and

Columbia having completed the record with respect to the fees and expenses of the proposed transactions estimated in the amount of \$160,480, including legal fees of \$15,000 to Cravath, Swaine & Moore, counsel for Columbia, and \$10,000 to Shearman & Sterling & Wright, counsel for the underwriters; and

The Commission having examined said amendment and having considered the record herein and finding no basis for imposing terms and conditions with respect to the price to be received for said debentures, the interest rate thereon, the redemption prices thereof, or the underwriters' spread; and also finding that the estimated fees and expenses of the proposed transaction, including the fees of counsel for Columbia and independent counsel for the underwriters are not unreasonable and that jurisdiction with respect thereto should be released:

It is ordered, That the declaration, as amended, be permitted to become effective and that the jurisdiction heretofore reserved with respect to the results of competitive bidding for the debentures and in respect of all fees and expenses, be, and the same hereby is, released, sub-

ject, however, to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBois,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4502; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:52 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2844]

WEST PENN ELECTRIC CO. ET AL.

NOTICE OF FILING REGARDING PROPOSAL BY
PARENT COMPANY TO ACQUIRE COMMON
STOCK FROM TWO SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

APRIL 16, 1952.

In the matter of The West Penn Electric Company, Monongahela Power Company, The Potomac Edison Company; File No. 70-2844.

Notice is hereby given that a joint application-declaration has been filed with this Commission by The West Penn Electric Company ("West Penn"), a registered holding company, and two of its public utility subsidiaries, Monongahela Power Company ("Monongahela") and The Potomac Edison Company ("Potomac"), which is also a registered holding company. Applicants-declarants have designated sections 6, 7, 9, 10, 12 (d), and 12 (f) of the act and Rules U-43 and U-44, promulgated thereunder, as applicable to the proposed transactions which are summarized as follows:

Monongahela proposes to issue and sell 384,630 shares of its common stock at a price equal to the par value thereof of \$6.50 per share, or a total consideration of \$2,500,095. Potomac proposes to issue and sell 125,000 shares of its no par value common stock at a price equal to the stated value of the presently outstanding shares, namely \$20 per share, or a total consideration of \$2,500,000. West Penn, which owns all the presently outstanding common stock of the aforesaid companies, proposes to purchase the additional shares for cash.

Monongahela and Potomac intend to use the proceeds from the sale of such shares for construction purposes. West Penn states that it has in its treasury sufficient funds to purchase such shares without resorting to additional financing and that it will pledge such shares as collateral security for its 3½ Percent Sinking Fund Collateral Trust Bonds, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Indenture, dated September 1, 1949, between West Penn Electric and Chemical Bank & Trust Company, as Trustee.

Application has been made with the Public Service Commission of Maryland for approval of certain of the proposed transactions. It is stated that the estimated expenses involved in the proposed transactions will consist chiefly of United States documentary tax stamps in the amount of \$2,750 for Monongahela and \$3,750 for Potomac.

It is requested that the Commission's order herein become effective upon issuance.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than May 8, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held

on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for such request and the issues, if any, of fact or law proposed to be controverted, or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. At any time after said date, the joint application-declaration, as filed or as amended, may be granted and permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act, or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rules U-20 and U-100 thereof.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBois,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4501; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:52 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2847]

MALDEN ELECTRIC CO.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED BANK BORROWING

APRIL 16, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that Malden Electric Company ("Malden Electric") a subsidiary company of New England Electric System, a registered holding company, has filed a declaration pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Malden Electric has designated sections 6 (a) and 7 of the act and Rules U-23 and U-43 (b) (2) promulgated thereunder as applicable to the proposed transactions, which are summarized as follows:

Malden Electric proposes to issue to one or more banks, namely, The First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass.; The First National Bank of Malden, Malden, Mass.; Malden Trust Company, Malden, Mass., and Middlesex County National Bank, Malden, Mass., from time to time but not later than June 30, 1952, unsecured promissory notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$1,100,000. Each of said notes will mature six months after the respective date thereof and will bear interest at the prime interest rate at the time said note is issued. It is stated in the declaration that said prime interest rate at the present time is 3 percent. If said prime interest rate is in excess of 3¼ percent at the time any of such notes is issued, Malden Electric will file an amendment to this filing setting forth therein the name of the bank or banks, the principal amount of the note proposed to be issued and the rate of interest thereon at least five days prior to the execution and delivery thereof. Malden Electric requests that, unless the Commission notifies it to the contrary within said five day period, said amendment will become effective at the end of such period. The declaration further states that the proposed notes may be prepaid, in whole or in part, prior to maturity.

The declaration further states that Malden Electric presently has outstanding a 3 percent note payable to NEES

in the principal amount of \$1,000,000 and that the proceeds to be derived from the proposed issues will be used to pay such outstanding note indebtedness and for construction expenditures. According to the declaration, this note indebtedness will not be financed permanently in the immediate future. However, Malden Electric proposes that when any permanent financing is done, it will apply the proceeds therefrom in reduction of, or in total payment of, unsecured promissory notes then outstanding and the amount of its then authorized but unissued notes will be reduced by the amount, if any, by which such permanent financing exceeds the notes at the time outstanding.

The declaration further states that incidental services in connection with the proposed transactions will be performed at cost by New England Power Service Company, an affiliated service company, such costs being estimated not to exceed \$500.

The declaration further states that no State commission or Federal commission, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed note issues.

Malden Electric requests that the Commission's order herein become effective forthwith upon issuance.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than April 25, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter stating the nature of his interest, the reason or reasons for such request and the issues of fact or law, if any, proposed to be controverted; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. At any time after said date, said declaration, as filed or as amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rule U-20 (a) and Rule U-100 thereof. Any such request should be addressed to: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBois,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4505; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:54 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2848]

GRANITE STATE ELECTRIC CO. ET AL.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED BANK BORROWINGS

APRIL 16, 1952.

In the matter of Granite State Electric Company, Northern Berkshire Gas Company, Quincy Electric Light and Power Company, Suburban Gas and Electric Company, Worcester County Electric Company; File No. 70-2848.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named companies (hereinafter individually referred to as "Granite State", "Northern Berkshire", "Quincy", "Suburban" and "Worcester" and collectively referred to as "the borrowing com-

panies"), all subsidiary companies of New England Electric System, a registered holding company, have filed declarations pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. The borrowing companies have designated sections 6 (a) and 7 of the act and Rules U-23 and U-42 (b) (2) promulgated thereunder as applicable to the proposed transactions, which are summarized as follows:

The borrowing companies propose to issue to banks, from time to time but not later than June 30, 1952, unsecured promissory notes in an aggregate principal amount up to but not exceeding \$6,880,000. Each of said notes will mature six months after its issue date and will bear interest at the prime interest rate on said date. It is stated in the declarations that said prime interest rate at the present time is 3 percent. If said prime interest rate is in excess of 3 1/4 percent at the time any of such notes is

issued, the borrowing company will file an amendment to this filing setting forth therein the name of the bank or banks, the terms of the note or notes and the rate of interest thereof at least five days prior to the date of execution and delivery of said note or notes. The borrowing companies request that, unless the Commission notifies them to the contrary within said five day period, such amendment will become effective at the end of such period. The declarations further state that the proposed notes may be prepaid, in whole or in part, prior to maturity. The following table shows the outstanding short-term note indebtedness to banks of each of the borrowing companies all of which matures prior to June 30, 1952 except in the case of Suburban and Worcester with respect to notes in the principal amount of \$375,000 and \$1,000,000, respectively; the aggregate amount of notes to be issued and the application of proceeds therefrom:

Company	Outstanding note indebtedness	Amount of notes proposed to be issued	Application of proceeds	
			To pay notes at maturity	For construction, gas conversion, and reimbursement of treasury for prior construction expenditures
Granite	\$300,000	\$350,000	\$300,000	\$50,000
Northern Berkshire	1,000,000	1,075,000	1,000,000	75,000
Quincy	580,000	680,000	580,000	100,000
Suburban	1,450,000	1,775,000	1,075,000	700,000
Worcester	3,000,000	3,800,000	2,000,000	1,800,000
Total	6,330,000	8,680,000	5,955,000	1,725,000

The additional notes proposed to be issued to provide funds to pay for construction costs, cost of conversion to natural gas and to reimburse the treasury of each of the borrowing companies for prior construction expenditures will be issued to The First National Bank of Boston and the other notes proposed to be issued, the proceeds of which will be used to pay notes maturing prior to June 30, 1952, will be issued in the same principal amounts and to the same banks presently holding such notes.

The declarations state that Worcester County expects to issue first mortgage bonds in the principal amount of \$4,000,000 and that the other borrowing companies expect to issue permanent securities later in this year. It is further stated that the exact nature and timing of such permanent financing is not presently determinable. Each of the borrowing companies proposes that the proceeds of any such permanent financing will be applied in reduction of, or in total payment of, the amount of unsecured promissory notes then outstanding and the balance of the aggregate amount of promissory notes then authorized but unissued will be reduced by the amount, if any, by which such permanent financing exceeds the amount of notes at the time outstanding.

The declarations further state that incidental services in connection with the proposed transactions will be performed at cost by New England Power Service Company, an affiliated service company, such cost being estimated not to exceed

\$250 for each of the borrowing companies, or an aggregate of \$1,250.

The declarations further state that, except for approval of the Public Utility Commission of New Hampshire with respect to the notes proposed to be issued by Granite State, no State commission or Federal Commission, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions.

The borrowing companies request that the Commission's order herein become effective forthwith upon issuance.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than April 25, 1952, at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter stating the nature of his interest, the reason or reasons for such request and the issues of fact or law, if any, proposed to be controverted; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. At any time after said date, said declarations, as filed or as amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rule U-20 (a) and Rule U-100 thereof. Any such request should be addressed to: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4504; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

[File No. 70-2849]

ATHOL GAS CO. ET AL.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED BORROWINGS

APRIL 16, 1952.

In the matter of Athol Gas Company, Attleboro Steam and Electric Company, Beverly Gas and Electric Company, Gloucester Electric Company, Haverhill Electric Company, Northampton Electric Lighting Company, Norwood Gas Company, Weymouth Light and Power Company, New England Electric System; File No. 70-2849.

Notice is hereby given that New England Electric System ("NEES"), a registered holding company, and its above-named subsidiary companies (hereinafter individually referred to as "Athol", "Attleboro", "Beverly", "Gloucester", "Haverhill", "Northampton", "Norwood", and "Weymouth" and collectively referred to as "the borrowing companies"), have filed separate declarations pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. The declarants have designated sections 6 (a), 7, 9 (a), 10, and 12 (f) of the act and Rules U-23, U-43 (a), and U-45 (b) (1) promulgated thereunder as applicable to the proposed transactions, which are summarized as follows:

The borrowing companies propose to issue to NEES, from time to time but not later than June 30, 1952, unsecured promissory notes in an aggregate principal amount up to but not exceeding \$995,000. Said notes will mature December 1, 1952 and will bear interest at the prime interest rate charged by banks for such notes at the time said notes are issued to NEES. It is stated in the declarations that said prime interest rate at the present time is 3 percent. If said prime interest rate is in excess of 3 1/4 percent at the time any of such notes is issued, NEES and the borrowing company will file an amendment to this filing stating therein the principal amount of the note to be issued and the rate of interest thereon at least five days prior to the execution and delivery thereof. NEES and the borrowing companies request that, unless the Commission notifies NEES and the applicable borrowing company or companies to the contrary within said five day period, such amendment will become effective at the end of such period. The declarations further state that the proposed notes may be prepaid, in whole or in part, prior to maturity without payment of a premium.

The following table shows the principal amount of promissory notes payable by each of the borrowing companies to NEES at April 1, 1952, and the aggregate maximum principal amount of additional promissory notes each of the borrowing companies proposes to issue prior to June 30, 1952, and the estimated total amount of notes each borrowing company will have outstanding at June 30, 1952.

Company	Notes payable to NEES at Apr. 1, 1952	Notes proposed to be issued prior to June 30, 1952	Estimated total outstanding notes at June 30, 1952
Athol.....	None	\$90,000	\$90,000
Attleboro.....	\$275,000	110,000	385,000
Beverly.....	1,875,000	250,000	2,125,000
Gloucester.....	505,000	75,000	580,000
Haverhill.....	450,000	100,000	550,000
Northampton.....	175,000	50,000	225,000
Norwood.....	50,000	170,000	220,000
Weymouth.....	500,000	150,000	650,000
Total.....	3,830,000	905,000	4,735,000

The declarations further state that the proceeds to be derived from the proposed notes will be used for construction costs, cost of conversion to natural gas and to reimburse the borrowing companies' treasuries for prior construction expenditures and, in the case of Athol and Norwood, to pay presently outstanding non-interest bearing advances of \$25,000 and \$120,000, respectively. Such advances are payable to NEES and were incurred for construction purposes. Upon consummation of the proposed note issues, the only debt of the borrowing companies will be notes payable to NEES.

The declarations further state that incidental services in connection with the proposed note issues will be performed by New England Power Service Company, an affiliated service company, such cost being estimated not to exceed \$100 for each of the borrowing companies and for NEES, or an aggregate of \$900.

The declarations further state that no State commission or Federal commission, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions.

NEES and the borrowing companies request that the Commission's order herein become effective forthwith upon issuance.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than April 25, 1952 at 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., request the Commission in writing that a hearing be held on such matter stating the nature of his interest, the reason for such request and the issues of fact or law, if any, proposed to be controverted; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. At any time after said date, said declarations, as filed or as amended, may be permitted to become effective as provided in Rule U-23 of the rules and regulations promulgated under the act or the Commission may exempt such transactions as provided in Rule U-20 (a) and Rule U-100 thereof. Any such request should be addressed to: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street NW., Washington 25, D. C.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4503; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator

OFFICIALS IN THE HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO REVISED CMP REGULATION NO. 6 AND ORDER M-100 OF THE NATIONAL PRODUCTION AUTHORITY

1. The following officials of the Housing and Home Finance Agency are hereby delegated the authority of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator under Delegation No. 14 of the National Production Authority, as amended March 6, 1952, to authorize construction schedules, to make allotments of controlled materials, and to apply or assign to others the right to apply DO ratings and allotment numbers and symbols for procurement of building materials (other than controlled materials) and building equipment, in accordance with the provisions of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6, and to approve or disapprove applications for adjustment or exception under the provisions of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6 and NPA Order M-100, for the residential construction indicated below, subject to such instructions or directions as the Administrator may deem advisable:

a. To the Public Housing Commissioner and his designated representatives with respect to the construction of multi-unit residential structures by federal, state, and local public agencies.

b. To the Federal Housing Commissioner and his designated representatives with respect to all other construction of multiunit residential structures not included in subparagraph a. above.

c. To the Assistant Administrator, Plans and Programs, of the Housing and Home Finance Agency with respect to the construction of 1-through 4-family residential structures.

2. The CMP Appeals Board of the Housing and Home Finance Agency is hereby delegated authority to hear and determine appeals from administrative actions taken by the officials designated in paragraph 1 of this delegation and in connection therewith to grant such relief as may be deemed appropriate under the provisions of Revised CMP Regulation No. 6 or NPA Order M-100 to the extent permitted by the availability of controlled materials.

3. This delegation supersedes the delegation of authority to officials of the

Housing and Home Finance Agency with respect to CMP Regulation No. 6, effective August 15, 1951 (16 F. R. 8254) which is hereby revoked.

(Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.; E. O. 10200, Jan. 3, 1951, 16 F. R. 61; Defense Production Administration Del. 1, May 15, 1951, 16 F. R. 4584; E. O. 10161, Sept. 9, 1950, 15 F. R. 6105; Dept. of Commerce Order 123, Sept. 28, 1950, 15 F. R. 6726; NPA Del. No. 14, as amended, March 6, 1952, 17 F. R. 1971)

Effective as of the 22d day of April 1952.

B. T. FITZPATRICK,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4496; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:49 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-1768]

POTOMAC GAS CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER AFFIRMING DECISION OF PRESIDING EXAMINER AS DECISION OF COMMISSION

APRIL 16, 1952.

Notice is hereby given that on April 15, 1952, the Federal Power Commission issued its order entered April 15, 1952, affirming decision of the Presiding Examiner as the decision of the Commission in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL]

LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4477; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. G-1630, G-1631, G-1912, G-1651, G-1718, G-1888, G-1934]

EL PASO NATURAL GAS CO. ET AL.

ORDER CONSOLIDATING PROCEEDINGS FOR HEARING

APRIL 15, 1952.

In the matters of El Paso Natural Gas Company, Docket Nos. G-1630, G-1631 and G-1912; Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Docket No. G-1651; Southern California Gas Company and Southern Counties Gas Company of California, Docket No. G-1718; Nevada Natural Gas Pipe Line Co., Docket No. G-1888; San Diego Gas and Electric Company, Docket No. G-1934.

On March 10, 1952, El Paso Natural Gas Company (El Paso) filed an application in Docket No. G-1912 for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of facilities to render natural gas service to the Town of Gallup, New Mexico, for use in a municipally owned electric power generating plant, located near Gallup, New Mexico, and which is owned by the Town of Gallup. The requirements of the Gallup power plant are included in the market estimates of El Paso in Docket No. G-1630; thus these applications should be heard at the same time.

On April 9, 1952, San Diego Gas and Electric Company (San Diego) filed an application in Docket No. G-1934 for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing the construction and operation of a 1,760 hp. compressor plant to be located at Rainbow, in San Diego County, California, on the 16-inch Moreno pipeline serving San Diego. This proposed facility will enable San Diego to transport gas which is proposed to be transported in the above docketed proceedings.

On March 19, 1952, the Commission ordered hearings to be held on April 30, 1952 in the consolidated proceedings on Docket Nos. G-1630, G-1631, G-1651, G-1718, and G-1888, and for the hearing to commence as previously fixed, on April 30, 1952.

The Commission finds:

(1) Good cause exists for consolidating the proceedings on Docket No. G-1912 and Docket No. G-1934 for hearing with Docket Nos. G-1630, G-1631, G-1651, G-1718, and G-1888, and for the hearing to commence as previously fixed, on April 30, 1952.

(2) It is reasonable and good cause exists to fix the dates for hearing to commence with respect to Docket Nos. G-1912 and G-1934 with less than 15 days notice.

The Commission orders:

(A) The aforesaid proceedings in Docket Nos. G-1630, G-1631, G-1651, G-1718, G-1888, G-1912, and G-1934 be and the same hereby are consolidated for purposes of hearing.

(B) Pursuant to authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, public hearing be held commencing on April 30, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., in the Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters presented and issues involved in the said applications.

(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: April 16, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4490; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:51 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-1725]

PANHANDLE EASTERN PIPE LINE CO.
ORDER FIXING DATE FOR ORAL ARGUMENT
APRIL 15, 1952.

The decision of the Presiding Examiner in this matter was made on February 28, 1952. In due course thereafter, exceptions thereto were filed by Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, together with a motion, pursuant to § 1.31 of the rules of practice and procedure, for opportunity to present oral argument to the Commission thereon.

The Commission finds: It is appropriate that oral argument in the proceeding be had before the Commission respecting all issues raised by the aforementioned exceptions.

The Commission orders:

(A) This matter be and the same is hereby set for oral argument before the Commission on May 16, 1952, at 10:00 a. m., e. d. s. t., in the Hearing Room of the Commission, 1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

(B) Those parties to this proceeding who intend to participate in the oral argument shall notify the Secretary of the Commission on or before April 30, 1952, of such intention and of the time requested for presentation of their argument.

Date of issuance: April 16, 1952.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4500; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:52 a. m.]

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 14]

PREGNANT MARES' URINE

NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION

Upon application made April 8, 1952, by the National P. M. U. Producers Association, Farmer City, Illinois, the United States Tariff Commission on the 16th day of April 1952, under the authority of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, approved June 16, 1951, and section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, instituted an investigation to determine whether the products described below are, as a result, in whole or in part, of the duty or other customs treatment reflecting the concessions granted on such products in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and in the exclusive trade agreement with Cuba signed October 30, 1947, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

Description of products. Pregnant mares' urine, and estrogenic substances obtained or derived therefrom, classifiable under paragraph 34 or paragraph 1609 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Inspection of application: The application is available for public inspection at the office of the Secretary, United States Tariff Commission, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C., and in the New York Office of the Tariff Commission, located in Room 437 of the Customhouse, where it may be read and copied by persons interested.

I certify that the above investigation was instituted by the Tariff Commission on the 16th day of April 1952.

[SEAL] DONN N. BENT,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4507; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:54 a. m.]

[Investigation No. 15]

WHITING

NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION

Upon application made April 10, 1952, by the Southwark Manufacturing Company, Camden, New Jersey, the United States Tariff Commission on the 16th day of April 1952, under the authority of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, approved June 16, 1951, and section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, instituted an investigation to determine whether the products described below are, as a result, in whole or in part, of the duty or other customs treatment reflecting the concessions granted on such product under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

Tariff Act

of 1930: *Description of products*
Par. 20... Chalk or whiting or paris white, dry, ground, or boiled.

Inspection of application: The application is available for public inspection at the office of the Secretary, United States Tariff Commission, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C., and in the New York Office of the Tariff Commission, located in Room 437 of the Customhouse, where it may be read and copied by persons interested.

I certify that the above investigation was instituted by the Tariff Commission on the 16th day of April 1952.

[SEAL] DONN N. BENT,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4506; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:54 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[4th Sec. Application 26979]

AUTOMOBILE PARTS FROM BOWLING GREEN, OHIO, TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

APRIL 17, 1952.

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

Filed by: L. C. Schuldt, Agent, for carriers parties to his tariff I. C. C. No. 4300, pursuant to fourth-section order No. 9800.

Commodities involved: Automobile parts, viz: bodies or seat cabs, carloads. From: Bowling Green, Ohio.

To: Charleston, S. C.

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

Any interested person desiring the Commission to hold a hearing upon such application shall request the Commission in writing so to do within 15 days from the date of this notice. As provided by the general rules of practice of the Commission, Rule 73, persons other than applicants should fairly disclose their interest, and the position they

intend to take at the hearing with respect to the application. Otherwise the Commission, in its discretion, may proceed to investigate and determine the matters involved in such application without further or formal hearing. If because of an emergency a grant of temporary relief is found to be necessary before the expiration of the 15-day period, a hearing, upon a request filed within that period, may be held subsequently.

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[P. R. Doc. 52-4487; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

[4th Sec. Application 26980]

IRON AND STEEL ARTICLES FROM ST. LOUIS,
MO., TO POINTS IN TEXAS

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

APRIL 17, 1952.

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

Filed by: F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and other carriers.

Commodities involved: Iron and steel articles, carloads.

From: St. Louis, Mo.

To: Atreco, Chaison, Del Mar, Griffing, Magpetco, Port Arthur, Port Neches, Smiths Bluff, Steeltown, Sun, and West Port Arthur, Tex.

Grounds for relief: Competition with water carriers and additional all-rail routes.

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: F. C. Kratzmeir's tariff I. C. C. No. 3899, Supp. 93.

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

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[P. R. Doc. 52-4488; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

No. 79—7

[4th Sec. Application 26981]

POTASH FROM CARLSBAD AND LOVING, N. MEX. TO POINTS IN OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS, AND MISSOURI

APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

APRIL 17, 1952.

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

Filed by: The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, for itself and for other carriers parties to its tariff I. C. C. No. 14478.

Commodities involved: Potassium (potash).

From: Carlsbad and Loving, N. Mex. To: Hugo, Westville, Idabel, Spiro, and Wagoner, Okla., Amorel, Ark., and Neosho, Mo.

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

Schedules filed containing proposed rates: AT&SF Ry. tariff I. C. C. No. 14478, Supp. 55.

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

By the Commission, Division 2.

[SEAL]

W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[P. R. Doc. 52-4489; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952;
8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

[Vesting Order P 855]

KAZUZO AND SUEMITSU KUNIMOTO

In re: Rights of Kazuzo Kunimoto and of Suemitsu Kunimoto under Insurance Contract.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Supp. 1-40); the Philippine Property Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. Supp. 1382); Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR 1943 Cum. Supp.); 3 CFR 1945 Supp.; Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR 1946 Supp.); Executive Order 9818 (3 CFR 1947 Supp.); Executive Order 10254 (16 F. R. 5829, June 19, 1951), and

pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Kazuzo Kunimoto and Suemitsu Kunimoto, who are citizens of Japan, and who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Japan, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by Policy No. 943012 issued by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (Philippines Branch), Wilson Building, Juan Luna, Manila, Philippine Islands, to Kazuzo Kunimoto, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds, is property within the Philippines, owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Kazuzo Kunimoto or Suemitsu Kunimoto, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan); and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all actions required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of said Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and said Philippine Property Act of 1946, as amended.

The terms "nationals" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 15, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[P. R. Doc. 52-4466; Filed, Apr. 18, 1952;
8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 1871, Amdt. 1]

SOPHIE REINAU ET AL.

In re: Securities owned by Sophie Reinau and others.

Vesting Order 18371, dated August 27, 1951 is hereby amended as follows and not otherwise:

By deleting subparagraph 4 from said Vesting Order 18371 and substituting therefor the following subparagraph:

4. That Gustav Raichle, Anna Gartner, Karl Gartner and Max Gartner, each of whose last known address is Ger-

many, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All other provisions of said Vesting Order 18371, and all actions taken by or on behalf of the Attorney General of the United States in reliance thereon pursuant thereto and under the authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 15, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4467; Filed, Apr. 18, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18838]

DR. MITSURU OKADA, ET AL.

In re: Securities owned by Dr. Mitsuru Okada, also known as Mitsuro Okada, and others. D-39-18701-D-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the persons whose names and account numbers are listed on Exhibit A, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Japan, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That Kokichi Maguchi, whose last known address is Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

3. That the property described as follows:

a. Those certain shares of stock described in the aforesaid Exhibit A, evidenced by certificates presently in the custody of the Attorney General of the United States, in accounts numbered as set forth in said Exhibit A and owned by the persons listed opposite each such account number together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, and

b. Those certain Japanese paper notes with an aggregate value of 320 yen, presently in the custody of the Attorney General of the United States, in an account in the name of and owned by, Kokichi Maguchi, said account numbered 39200010, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto, is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the persons referred to in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

4. That to the extent that the persons referred to in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country.

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest.

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 15, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

EXHIBIT A

Name of owner	Account No.	Name of stock	Number of shares	Type of stock	Par value	OAP File No.
Dr. Mitsuru Okada, also known as Mitsuro Okada.	39200101	Pacific Electric Welder & Manufacturing Co.	50	Capital ..	\$1.00	D-39-18543
Kiyorane Furukawa.....	39200102	Texas Ranger Producing & Refining Co.	200	.....do.....	1.00	D-39-18529
Miyo Murase.....	39200103	Arkansas Natural Gas Corp.	10	Common..	No par.	D-39-18590

[F. R. Doc. 52-4465; Filed, Apr. 18, 1952; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order P-361, as amended, Amdt.]

YOKOHAMA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Co., LTD.

In re: Bonds and bank account owned by Yokohama Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

Vesting Order P-361, dated September 11, 1947, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows and not otherwise:

By deleting subparagraph 2 (a) from Vesting Order P-361, as amended, and substituting therefor the following subparagraph:

2. (a) Forty-two (42) Central Azucarera de Tarlac Bonds, issued on November 5, 1928 and redeemable on November 15, 1943, of ₱1,000 face value each, bearing the numbers listed below:

625	1059	2521	3721
627	1500	2522	2939
629/32	1501	2524	2944
635	1503/5	2818	2949
639	1507	2935	2951/54
641	1509	2937	3098
1041	2405	3615	3099
-1058	2508/10	3621	643

said bonds registered in the name of Yokohama Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., and presently in the custody of the Treasurer of the Philippines as Insurance Commissioner Ex-Officio, Manila, Philippines, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto.

All other provisions of said Vesting Order P-361, as amended, and all actions taken by or on behalf of the Attorney General of the United States and the Philippine Alien Property Administrator in reliance thereon, pursuant thereto and under the authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 15, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4468; Filed, Apr. 18, 1952; 8:54 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 18787]

E. LEITZ G. M. B. H.

In re: Rights and Interests of E. Leitz G. m. b. H. of Wetzlar, Germany, in Trademarks of E. Leitz, Inc., of New York, New York.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. and Sup. 1-40); Public Law 181, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 451; Executive Order 9193, as amended by Executive Order 9567 (3 CFR 1943 Cum. Supp.); 3 CFR 1945 Supp.; Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR 1946 Supp.) and Executive Order 9089 (3 CFR 1948 Supp.), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Ernst Leitz Optische Werke, also known as Ernst Leitz, Optische Werke, G. m. b. H., and as Ernst Leitz G. m. b. H., the last known address of which is Wetzlar, Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association, or other business organization, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: All right, title and interest of whatsoever kind or nature, including without limitation any reversionary interest, under the statutory or common law of the United States and of the several states thereof, of Ernst Leitz Optische Werke, also known as Ernst Leitz, Optische Werke G. m. b. H., and as Ernst Leitz G. m. b. H., its successors or assigns, in and to any and all goodwill of the business in the United States of E. Leitz, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of New York, and in and to any and all trademarks and trade-names appurtenant to such business, including but not limited to the following:

Autofocal Leica
E. Leitz, Wetzlar Leitz
E. Leitz, Inc., N. Y. Panphot
Focomatic

and in and to every license, agreement, privilege, power and right of whatsoever kind or nature arising under or with respect thereto,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany) and is property of, or is property payable or held with respect to trademarks or rights related thereto in which interests are held by, and such property itself constitutes interests held therein by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or other-

wise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 26, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4519; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 9:00 a. m.]

JACQUES ALFRED VICTOR BENARD

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., and Property

Jacques Alfred Victor Benard, Paris, France; Claim No. 41703; property described in Vesting Order No. 666 (8 F. R. 5047, April 17, 1943) relating to United States Letters Patent No. 2,285,388.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 16, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4520; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 9:01 a. m.]

ARMAND ZUCKERMANN

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., and Property

Armand Zuckermann, called Zouckermann, Paris, France; Claim No. 41626; property described in Vesting Order 293 (7 F. R. 9836, November 26, 1942), relating to Patent Application Ser. No. 331,281 (now United States Letters Patent No. 2,384,869).

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 16, 1952.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 52-4521; Filed, Apr. 21, 1952; 9:01 a. m.]

